were sent up. Then sail covers were taken off the mainsails and after Captains Barr on the mainsairs and alter and Sycamore had gauged the strength of the wind the crews of both yachts got out some number two club topsails.

We shall have a good breeze all day, said Captain Sycamore, "and this will be more like Shamrock weather."

When asked what he thought of the weather, Captain Barr said: "This is great. I think we will sail a fast race to-day."

Columbia took a line from her tug at 8:50 o'clock and started out for the horse-shoe, Shamrock following her five minutes Columbia rounded the hook under tow and started for the line, not at tempting to put up her mainsail, althoug it was an easy run down before the wind. Shamrock also went around under tow. When the tugs Luckenbach and Naviga-

tor, two of the comimttee boats, passed a 9:25 the wind was still holding fresh and steady, the official gauge at Sandy Hook giving the velocity as twenty-four knots prospect that the race would be sailed in less than 316 hours

The racers were well out to the light ship before the vanguard of the great ex-cursion fleet started down through the narrows, closely followed by a picturesque swarm of white yachts and miscellaneous craft. When the steamer Victor arrived at the Hook with the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton they had an exciting time in being transferred in small launches from the transport to the yacht Erin. The sea as choppy and the small boats tossed about in a threatening manner.

Soon after 10 o'clock both Columbia and Shamrock hoisted their mainsails and Columbia set her club topsail. By this time the wind had hauled to the north northeast, and while still blowing steadily had apparently decreased in velocity, though not enough to cause any apprehension.
On both yachts every sail seemed to set

hension.

On both yachts every sail seemed to set to perfection, and as the wind had slackened a little, both captains sent up their largest club topsails. Shamrock was first to drop her tow. At half-past ten she broke out her jib, and, swinging away on the port tack, wore around with a on the port tack, wore around with a continuous conveyed to the commander-in-chief.

The witness was then requested to give a brief account of the part taken by the Brooklyn in the battle of July 5, which he did, repeating much that he had said yes-grand heel on. Columbia soon followed suit and both yachts behaved magnificently in the splendid breeze. The excursion
fleet had reached the line by this time,
and the guard boats began to line them
up in order to give the yachts plenty of
room for the start. Shamrock was stand-Columbia was nearly a mile away, heading toward the starting line. She came south; second leg southwest half south; third leg north northwest. When the warning gun was fired at 10:55 both yachts were headed into the wind a little to east-ward of the judges' boat, killing time.

### DAILY RACES

### These Are Practically Provided For by Agreement.

New York, Oct. 3.—The following offi-cial statement has been given out by the

signers: The agreement determining the conditions and governing the races for the America's cup, as agreed upon by the committees of the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster Strike out clauses beginning, "The first race shall be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901," and substitute the following: "The races shall be sailed on the following dates until the series be completed, namely: Sept. 26, Sept. 28, Oct. 1 and Oct. 3, 1901, and each following day except Sunday; provided, how-ever, that immediately on the conclusion of the race of Oct. 3, and of each subsequent race, the regatta committee shall inquire of start the next day, and should either contestant reply in the negative, one day shall Sunday shall not count as such intervening

This agreement is signed for the New York Yacht club by Lewis Cass Leydard, chairman, and for the Royal Ulster Yacht club by R. G. Sharman-Crawford, vice

Perhaps Another Challenger. Glasgow, Oct. 3.—A report is current that, if Sir Thomas Lipton fails to win the America's cup in the present contest, a syndicate of West Scotchmen will immediately challenge for it.

## ARID LANDS OF THE WEST

HESTON LEADS THE DISCUSSION

Government Must Help the Individual-Morton, Hoard and Andrews Speaks.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 3.—At the morning session of the Farmers' Congress here to-day, Dr. J. W. Haston of the South Dakota college of agriculture, read a paper on "Farmers' Opportunity." He discussed the necessity of immediate reclamation of the arid lands of the west. He declared that private enterprise had already accomplished all possible to be done and nothing further could be ex-

ceived a half billion dollars from the sale the Brooklyn as he had been of the of western lands since 1875 and thought the Brooklyn had been turned on the of western lands since 1875 and thought the Brownian had been tribled on the day it not unreasonable to ask that \$15,000,000 of the Santiago battle.

The witness replied that he was more be expended for ten years in the reclama-tion of lands capable of supporting a population equal to the present popula-tion of the United States. He declared that states could not deal

an appropriation and he urged the farmers mander Sharp before he changed the enongress to press the matter to the atten-

tion of the government.

The doctor discussed the probability of a resolution being adopted to-morrow in favor of national appropriation in aid of the irrigation of arid lands of the west.

Yesterday afternoon's session of the farmers' national convention developed the liveliest meting yet held. Charles nKight of Illinois delivered an address on "The Truth About the Oleomargarine Business." J. Sterling Morton, of Ne braska, ex-secretary of agriculture; W. D. Hoard, ex-governor of Wisconsin, and many others participated in the discus-

which followed. an address on "The Farmstead Beauti-bul" by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chan-cellor of the University of Nebraska.

## THE NIGHTLY BURGLARIES

Two Took Place Last Night on Irv ing Avenue South.

In spite of the agitation over burglaries about Lowry Hill and Sunnyside and the consequent increased vigilance in those districts, three more houses in that part of the city have been robbed in as many nights. This morning when John W. Hughes, 1809 Irving avenue S, went down found that during the night marauders had ransacked every room on the lower floor, picking out silverware,

jewelry and clothing.

The residence of F. B. Mills, 1774 Irving avenue, was also burglarized last night. The thieves secured watches and

Early Monday morning the residence of enry A. Barnes, 1812 Emerson avenue was entered by burglars. They took their time and picked out several articles of jewelry, silverware, and other table ware, valued at about \$100 and carried

them away without molestation. The residence of George Dearborn, 2110 Girard avenue S, was broken into last night and about \$75 in silverware was taken. The thieves overlooked valuable silverware lying within easy reach on the

Continued From First Page.

were preparing to withdraw from the harbor and that Commodore Schley had com-municated the facts to the squadron. It was competent, he said, to prove the conduct of the commodore under the depart-

ment's precept.
Captain Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended that the certain effect of such questions would be to open the gates for interminable inquiry, and that if one side should enter upon such questions, the other must also be allowed to do so. They did not object except for the time involved.

Captain Parker announced his willingness to "open the door wide." He wanted the entire matter investigated, and would have the search-light turned upon every individual from the commander-in-chief to the lowest officer under him.

Mr. Rayner was then permitted to ask

'Was the smoke observed on July 2 by Commodore Schley communicated to the squadron?" The reply was: Smoke was observed rising in the harbor on July 2, and my impression now is and always has been since that night that that

ing off and on around the lightship, while we began to load the guns again. It was necessary, then, after loading the guns a second time, to turn the turret directly rapidly up, however, and by 10:45, when ahead, as our ship was apparently shutting the preparatory gun was fired, was the enemy out by turning with a starboard maneuvering back of the line. On the committee boat signals had been set for a triangular course, first leg east half starboard battery. I got out of the turret south; second leg southwest half south; through the roof, that being the most convenient way of getting out, and crossed over to the starboard turret. As I was going in to the starboard turret I had an opportunity to see the Spanish ships. They were then a little on our starboard bow. As soon as I had charge of the controller, which up to this time had been in charge of Mr. Woodward, I swung the turret around on to the

In the meantime some of our forward guns that it must have come from one of the eight-inch guns of the forward turret, so I was entirely shut out from seeing the enemy. While the guns were in this position, Mr. Mason, our executive officer, passed down the starboard gangway calling "Sharp on the starboard quarter." The interval of time have been two minutes. I swung the guns picked up the enemy. The range at which I fired, to the best of my memory, was about 1,400 yards, and from then on it was a constant fire, training the guns until we finally got them on the starboard beam. The range increased up to 2,000 yards, and during the run, after being parallel with the Spanish ships, the range varied from about 2,300 to 1,800. I think when the Viscaya went ashore the range was about 1,800 yards. Just imsheer with her starboard helm, apparently coming toward us, the then immediately put helm around the other way and went in

## Chasing the Colon.

New York, Oct. 3.—There is little betting in Wall street on the yacht races. The largest wagers reported are: H. M. Pearsall bet \$1,000 to \$800 that Columbia would win the series, Maurice O'Meara, Jr., being named as the taker of the Shamrock end. F. H. Broke bet \$600 that Columbia would win the next. Broke bet \$600 that Columbia would win the next show over the Colon. The Oregon, during that chase and while we were on the top of the turret, was directed to try her thirteen inch show. Orleans in the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon, by working up inside of the other shows it the Colon, by working up inside of the other shows it the Colon, by working up inside of the other shows in the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States, and in Quebec, Monting the Colon at the United States and in Quebec, Monting From then on it was a chase after the try her thirteen-inch guns on the enemy, and the shots all fell short. In a little while they were tried again and came a little

Witness-By Commodore Schley, sir, by rigwag signal, as I remember it.

Admiral Dewey-You saw that signal? Witness-Yes, sir; I saw the signal being

Admiral Benham-Did you read the signal? Witness-I did not, but I understood what it was, and if I am not mistaken it was Mc-Cauley, an ensign we had on board, who the forward turret and starboard turret of the Brooklyn were directed to load the guns with armor-piercing shells. The forward turret was directed to fire first two shots, which it did. The shots fell short. Then I was directed to fire, and I fired at a range, as I now recall, of 6,500 yards. We tried both guns at that range. This shot fell We loaded again in the starboard turret, and I increased the range to 6,700 yards and fired the right gun It went a little to the right of the Colon, but the range was very good. The Colon very shortly

after that went ashore. Captain Lemly began his cross examination by asking the witness whether he was as sure of the position of the actions of the Brooklyn had been turned on the day

certain. He repeated his statement made yesterday that he had made the entry in the log that the vessel had been turned He declared that states could not deal with a starboard helm, when in fact it had with the problem and nothing could be done until the general government made not consulted with anyone except Com-

The questions were then asked by Mr. Hanna and traversed much of the same ground gone over yesterday by Captain Lemly in the examination-in-chief.

"Coming Right Toward Us." In response to Mr. Hanna's questions Lieutenant Doyle said that upon ap-proaching Santiago on the evening of May 28 the squadron lay to for the night about seven miles off Santiago, but he thought that the Marblehead and the Vixen were placed on picket duty. The log, however,

showed no record of the latter fact.

Mr. Hanna cross-examined the witness regarding his testimony bearing upon the battle of Santiago, asking him first as to the direction in which the Spanish ships were headed as they came out of the

outh of the harbor.
"They were coming right toward us," the witness replied, "in column of vessel, almost in line, a little on our starboard

They had not then begun to turn. "Were they firing at you?" "They were certainly firing in our di-

rection," was the response.

The witness said after that the firing was from both sides of the bows of the enemy's vessels.
"How sure," asked Mr. Hanna, "do you

feel of your recollection as to the way they were headed at that time?" "That is one of the things that most firmly impressed themselves on my mind, replied the witness.

At the afternoon session, testifying con cerning the events of July 3, Lieutenant Doyle stated that at 9:30 a. m. of that date the Brooklyn had been 6,300 yards date the Brooklyn had been 6,300 yards from the Moro, 300 yards farther out than the position assigned. He thought that the Brooklyn's first shot had been fired four or five minutes after she began to move into action.

Captain Lemly asked what efforts had been made by the flying squadron to de-termine the whereabouts of the Spanish

### of the captain of the British Adula. Judge Advocate: "Do you mean that the course of the Brooklyn took her across the Spanish line and that she necessarily manoeuvered so as to make a turn to

William C. Dawson of the United States marine corps, signal officer on the Indiana during the battle, had noticed the Brooklyn when that vessel turned to the southward. He had supposed the ship was injured and gone out

SAMPSON STAYS OUT No Further Effort to Bring Him Into

the Case. Washington, Oct. 3.—Attorney Rayner said yesterday that Admiral Schley had summoned 47 witnesses, but he felt that it would not be necessary to examine more than half of these. He said at the rate the department was proceeding now, the case would come to a close about the

first week in November.

The most important decision of the day was the announcement of Admiral Dewey that the court would permit the asking of no questions which tended to bring the blockade established by Schley in comparison with the blockade established by Sampson. This has been the policy of the court from the beginning, but there has existed up until this time a determination on the part of the lawyers of Schley to bring Sampson into the case. The last to bring Sampson into the case. The last words Jere M. Wilson uttered before the

court voiced this intention.

After the decision of the court Mr. Rayner privately announced that no more effort would be made to bring Ad-

## NAILED HIM NEATLY

A Box Car Merchant Caught by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

HE SOLD ALUM BAKING POWDER

After Two Heavy Fines He Packed Up and Quietly Flew by Night.

P. Monaghan, of Elm. Iowa, had an exciting day's experience at Kasson yester-day, as the result of a visit from W. W. P. McConnell, state dairy and food com-

Mr. Monaghan is one of the fraternity of "box car merchants" who have been making life miserable for the merchants of southern Minnesota. Their practice is to send agents through a community, selling groceries and other supplies at cut prices, until a car load is contracted for. The car load is then sent out from Chicago and unloaded into some vacant building, from which deliveries are made. The railroad companies will not allow them to

These merchants stir up all sorts of trouble, forcing people to take goods they never ordered, and unloading cheap, trashy goods on the consumers. In re-

He hired detectives, who purchased baking powder improperly labeled, and J. J. who fined him \$50 and costs. He was immediately arested on a simlar charge and given another \$50, which he paid with loud

The Terminal Elevator. His victims were correspond-

The baking powder was a cheap alum product and sold at 30 cents a pound, being worth about one-third of that amount.

Mr. McConnell had arranged to follow
Monaghan up and catch him at the next stop, but he loaded up some wagons and left Kasson last night by the country

Plans are being laid to catch other

Minneapolis Going After the N. E. Convention in Earnest.

'TWOULD BRING THOUSANDS HERE

Already.

Guarantees Are Not Onerous and Are Practically Provided for

Minneapolis has some strong opposition, it is believed the claims of the city will aires. be recognized by the committee as su-New applicants for the convenion have entered the field within the past Detroit meeting that Minneapolis was the big favorite for the next meeting.

A Desirable Convention. This convention is regarde das one of he most desirable gatherings from every point of view of all the conventions held in the nUited States. A conservative es-timate places the number who will at-tend at 10,000 and the amount of money they will leave in the city at \$250,000. total cost of the convention to the city will be between \$2,500 and \$3,000. The visitors wil be in session at least four days and these meetings may be continued a week. Most of the visitors will remain here a week and many of them ten days. The convention is held during vacation time and a large number, following their This means a large amount of money spent with Minneapolis business men

## STILL HUNG UP Capitol Mechanical Equipment Is

The state capitol commission spent another without reaching a conclusion on the me-chanical equipment contract. The discussion was resumed at 2 o'clock.

Proving a Hard Problem.

W. I. Gray, O. P. Briggs of the Twin City Iron Works, and Mr. Chalmers of the Elec-tric Machinery company, all of whom are interested in the bid of W. I. Gray & Co., were called in this morning and asked "cer-tain questions." They asked until this aftrnoon to consider their replies.

Indications are that the commission is try-

ing to split the contract between W. I. Gray & Co. and Allan Black & Co., so as to use Minnesota-made machinery and still achieve the greatest economy.

The case of Bernard Wandersee against the Minneapolis Street Railway company is on rial before Judge Simpson and a jury. Wandersee claims to have been permanently invered by an electric shock while in the employ of the company. He sues to recover 20,000. At a former trial, the plaintiff secured a verdict of \$5,000.

JOURNAL.

figures and practically the growth of ten How Rates Have Been Cut.

In the old times we have paid 20 cents a bushel freight charges on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo; to-day we regard a 2-cent rate excessive, and have shipped wheat for three-fourths of a cent. In 1885 the all-rail rate from Fargo to the seaboard on wheat was 39 cents a bushel, and this fall the rate of the warehouse; later it was resacked and shipped to Omaha, the then nearest railroad

In the old days the capacity of a freight

panies had their origin in the early seven ties, and one of the first was located on the Dakota Southern railroad from Sioux City to Yankton, a distance of sixty-five miles Success.

railroad (now known as the Great Northern) and the Northern Pacific, and the tremendous immigration following, the line elevator man became a necessity. Material was cart-ed miles in advance of the railroad, and at heavy expense elevators were completed by the time the tracks reached there. Business was commenced with no banking facilitie many cases with no other building in sight; wheat receipts were heavy; steam power was used; currency was shipped from Minneapolis to the nearest express point, and then sent by special messenger to the side-track elevator man, whose life was lonely and whose pistol was ready to protect

The small volume of business; uncertainty

as to time of delivery; the necessity of using muscle in place of machinery; the lack of

being able to hedge, all contributed to force the merchant to buy on a very wide margin,

or to gamble that wheat would advance in

price. The large majority of those who pur-sued the latter course died poor or are to-day

without money or influence.

With the advent of the railroad came par-

titioned warehouses, and those among you

old in the business will recall how we fought

for hill or knoll locations high enough to

blind horse, with a fanning mill in the base

The Line Elevator Man.

With the advent of the St. Paul & Pacific

ment. Some of you will remember alternat-ing between the mill and the horse, using

spout to cars without rehandling.

the same stick for both.

he money and property in his charge.

About the same period the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad (now known as the Omaha) was completed and established an ele-vator line of its own, all charges being inluded in the freight, thus preventing compe tition. Their houses would handle 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of wheat a day and were operated by steam with two unloading places. I have know farmers at Sibley and later at Luverne, Minn., to wait twenty-four hours and even longer to be unloaded. A line and even longer to be unloaded. A line would be formed, horses or oxen unhitched, and farmers would attend to their other wants, about once an hour or so all those in ine would return with their horses, hitch and draw up, and this process would be con-tinued until each team arrived at the eleva-tor and was unloaded.

This method of handling elevators did not

prove successful to the railroad company, who sold or leased their buildings and confined themselves to their legitimate business

To-day, through the agricultural districts, sponse to numerous complaints, Mr. Mcconnell decided to get after them, and
timed his visit to Kasson so as to meet
Monaghan's car.

In reling completed before the station-nouse is
place to
ready. As the country becomes more densehy populated new towns spring up and new
side tracks are put in, and hence we have a
steady increase in country elevators, and in
out. The bing and operated by gasolene power.

Through the older states the houses are liberal, and yet not calculated to make McCaughey, county attorney, hauled Mon-aghan before Justice August Anderson, owned by the independent buyer; in the

While the increase in the number of country elevators has been very rapid, the growth of the terminal elevator is still more mar-velous. Terminal elevators are a necessity to transportation and commerce; they are the reservoirs which carry the product of the country until the grain is wanted for home or foreign consumption. Large terminals are now contemplated, or are under construc-tion, in New York, Boston and New Orleans the United States, and in Quebec, Mont-

cated on the dock, and the other two houses, running lengthwise, were connected by steel galleries, the three houses being placed 450 feet apart. We had previously lost heavily through fire by the use of wooden galleries and were at the mercy of the insurance companies-rates having become oppressive, and in addition there was not enough insurance in the country to go around when wheat was high-priced, and with the transfer rates cut from 1% cents to half a cent a bushel, it became imperative to adopt such improvements as would reduce the rates of insurance on grain. James J. Hill built in Buffalo the first steel elevator, and it proved a success; he later built one in West Superior. Minne-

apoils has two and Chicago one.

About two years ago the hollow-tile tank system for storage was successfully adopted by some elevator companies. My firm were not entirely satisfied with either plan. We swettive committee of the association which meets in Chicago next week to determine the next convention city. Business and Chicago one.

About two years ago the hollow-tile tank system for storage was successfully adopted by some elevator companies. My firm were not entirely satisfied with either plan. We sought a material for elevator construction that would be absolutely fireproof, one that would grow stronger with age, would not reapolis has two and Chicago one. which meets in Chicago next week to determine the next convention city. Business men and the Commercial Club committee have been at work on the proposition of r several days, and it is said this \$750,000 and \$1,000,000, that I believe to be afternoon that the guarantees required by the most complete and up-to-date elevator in the association will be made without a the world. Men have come from Liverpool, doubt. Business men are thoroughly indoubt. Business men are thoroughly in-terested in this convention, and while tigate this system of construction, and we

In adopting the cement system of construction, we did not act hastily, but made an exhaustive and intelligent investigation. We few days. It was demonstrated at the first noticed that the railway companies were Detroit meeting that Minneapolis was using cement instead of stone for bridge work, and three years ago we quietly erected a circular tank, 114 feet high and 25 feet diameter, having an average thickness of 8 inches, as a test, and had it full of wheat

The following fall one of my partners, accompanied by an expert, spent three months in Europe, visiting Denmark, Germany and France, and went as far north as Russia. noting and investigating all structures built wholly or partly of cement. At Braila, in Roumania, a large elevator, owned and sucmember of my firm visited Italy and examined the cement used in the Collosseums in Naples and Rome over two thousand years ago. I give you these details that you may know we spent time and money before arriving at a conclusion. Our Duluth plant has a capacity of 5.000,000 bushels-1,000 000 cement cylindrical tanks, each 104 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, these tanks being located 50 feet from the working house and connected by five conveyors, each capable of carrying 20,000 bushels per hour. About one-third of the cement part of this plant was completed last fall, and in that part we carried 1,000,000 bushels of wheat all winter and spring without insurance, and we shall not carry any insurance on building or contents We are justly proud of our undertaking, be-lieving it to be in advance of any known elevator construction.

## Phenomenal Growth.

The most phenomenal growth of the grain business has taken place in the northwest, with Minneapolis and Duluth as terminals. When we commenced doing buiness through When we commenced doing bulness through Duluth, the elevator capacity of that city was 350,000 bushels; to-day it has a capacity of 32,000,000 bushels. Minneapolis, in 1850, had an elevator capacity of 1,000,000; in 1901 its elevator capacity is 33,000,000 bushels. Diverging a little, it may interest you to note the immense growth of the grain option or speculative business in the northwest. Citing Minneapolis alone, the first pit was put in on the floor about fourteen vers ago. put in on the floor about fourteen years ago; afterward it was taken out on account of no been made by the flying squadron to determine the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet while the squadron lay off Cienfuegos before the arrival of Captain McCalla. The witness replied there had been no effort except in making inquiries

Late I was again tried and succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades and succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. The largest trade of any one the succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. The largest trade of any one the succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. The largest trade of any one the succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. The largest trade of any one the succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. The largest trade of any one the succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are succeeded, and since that time has grown to large proportions. Last year the trades are year the trades are year the trades are year the trades are year the trade

car was 20,000 pounds; to-day it is 80,000 pounds. Twenty years ago the ship on the great lakes carrying 30,000 bushels of wheat was regarded of large capacity; ships of to-day will carry 250,000 to 275,000 bushels each. In those old times it took all day to load a small vessel with wheat; to-day there are elevators at Duluth that can load 150,000 bushels per hour into a steamship. Twenty raised north of Sloux City: to-day, in the state of Minnesota, the corn crop amounts to 40,000,000 bushels. In 1876 the receipts of grain at Minneapolis were 5.185,000: in 1899

## HIRSCH'S COLONIES

PERSECUTED RUSSIAN

They Develop Into Thrifty People and Are Quickly and Easily Americanized.

Trenton, N. J. Oct. 3.-The most successful industrial colonies which of late years have been established in the United States are those which are supported by the Baron Hirsch fund in the southern part of New Jersey, the most important of which are Woodbine, in Cape May county, and Carmel and Rosenhayn, in Cumberland county. A little more than ten years ago this fund, which was estab-lished by Maurice de Hirsch and which was fostered after his death by his wife, who died within the last two years, has been the means of porviding small frame houses for more than 4,000 persecuted Russian Jews, who have come mostly from southern Russia to escape the hardships placed upon that race there.

In the town of Woodbine ten years ago

there stood but three houses, one of which was a postoffice and another a railroad station. No business whatever was done there, and the only evidence of life was the passing through of the trains which run between Philadelphia and Cape May, Early in the spring of 1891 the American trustees of the Hirsch fund closed

negotiations and purchased 5,100 acres of land in and around Woodbine for \$39,000. In April of that year work was begun in To-day, through the agricultural districts, the grain buyer is usually located in advance of the railway agent, his elevator being completed before the station-house is place to clear the land and build the A survey was made of ly populated new towns spring up and new the land and sixty-two farms side tracks are put in, and hence we have a of thirty acres each were laid steady increase in country elevators, and in out. These farms are now occupied by steady increase in country elevators, and in out. These farms are now occupied by most cases the new houses are built of cribas many families. They were sold to the terms of the purchase the refugees, upon their arrival in this country, were brought to Woodbine and placed on their farms, which were thirty acres each in extent. To every family was allotted a neat house. barn, and all necessary outbuildings, one cow, twenty-five chickens, farming im-plements, and seeds. Ten acres of the thirty were cleared and plowed and sowed with rye and wheat. For the farm complete the trustees asked \$1,200, the cost Every settler has ten years' time ch to pay for his purchase, and in to give him a start the fund only Policeman ran up from the church in in which to pay for his purchase, and in order to give him a start the fund only requires the interest on the principal to time to see him escape and to see another time to see him escape and to see another

be paid during the first three years.
The colony now has a population of nearly 2,000 souls, and those who do not a thrifty people, and have become Ameri- trailed it up the street, canized to such an extent that they are making one of the best class of citizens the man responsible for the outbreak, which that section of New Jersey has.

There has not been any tendency on their part to put a pack on their back and go of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, where out peddling, but they are content to re-main at home and work their farms and find employment in the factories.

brick foundations. large rooms on the ground floor, three on ne second floor, and a large attic. Near-all the settlers display taste in arrangng the interior decorations, and many of their homes are more cozily furnished than that of the average American me-There are two new school buildings in the colony, each in the charge of a competent teacher. The average atten-

dance of the scholars is 125. About eight years before Woodbine was established the colonies of Carmel and Rosenhayn were founded. Nearly onehalf million dollars was invested in the onists were made in such a way that for the small sum of \$8 a month the Hirsch fund receives the interest on this investment and the colonists quickly pay for their small homes. On the farms the whole family works, the children taking an equal share with the father.

Aside from these, an industrial and agricultural school has been started at Woodbine, at which about 500 students are in attendance each winter. The fac-ulty is composed of some of the brightest minds in the branches of studies, and when a boy graduates from the school he is capable of taking charge of any form of mechanical industry. Many of the graduates have already become instructors in other state colleges throughout this country. They are a class of people who seem to hold tenaciously to all that they undertake, and they make a success of

everything. When the colonist enters on the premises which he purchased he only makes a payment of 10 per cent down in cash. Hirsch fund takes a mortgage of 60 per cent at 4 per cent a year, and the builders take a mortgage of 30 per cent. Each of the cottages is worth about \$1,100, and by paying \$8 a month he will own his land in ten years' time. The local superintendent of the colonies is Prof. H. L. Sabsovitch, who has been a professor in the Russian Agricultural School at Moscow. He is one of the most polished men of his race, and has been onred since becoming a citizen of New Jersey by being made an honorary mem-

ber of a great many societies. The total outlay in New Jersey for all the colonies, schools, and improvements has reached a grand total of \$3,000,000, which is financed by ex-Judge Meyer S. Isaacs, of New Jersey, and Judge Mayer Sultsberger, of Philadelphia.

## BUT ONE TICKET

Chamber of Commerce Re-elects Pres't John Washburn. The annual election of the Minneapolis

Chamber of Commerce is being held to-day. As there is only one ticket in the field the result is already known. Up to noon there had been no rioting and the ticket that will go through is as

President, John Washburn; vice-president, F. W. Commons; board of directors, James Marshall, S. D. Cargill, Samuel Morse, A. M. Woodward, W. A. Freemire; board of arbitration, G. F. Ewe, G. P. Harding, Alex McGregor; board of appeals, (two years), Thomas N. Taylor, J. H. Riheldaffer, George Duvignaud; (one year), E. N. Osborne

Liege, Belgium, Oct. 3.—The coal strike is rapidly extending to all the coal pits on the left bank of the Meuse and has involved ten

# Boys' Department. SPECIAL FRIDAY OFFERINGS.

Little Tots-Sailor and Vest Suits, ages 3 to 10 years, in navy and cadet blue cheviots, extra heavy weight and nicely trimmed, worth double. Bargain Friday....\$1.50

Extra Special Boys' 3-piece Suits, \$2.95-Ages 9 to 16 years, in heavy dark brown and gray mixed wool cassimeres, \$2.95 the latest cut, a regular \$4 Suit. Friday......

Reefers-For Boys' 3 to 16 years, made with velvet or the high storm collars—they come in blue chinchillas, meltons and tan coverts, worth \$3.00. Friday...... \$1.95 Boys' Sweaters-Heavy all wool garments, in navy blue, ma-

Boys' Sweaters—Heavy all wool garments, in roon and all the new fancy stripes; worth up to \$1.50. 89c Iron Strength Knee Pants for boys 3 to 16 years, in heavy all wool

Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear - Good heavy weight: extra well made, with pearl buttons, all sizes; worth 50c.

Friday ..... Boys' Suspenders-Fancy elastic web, wire buckles, the 15c kind.....

Heinrich's,

# THE ST. ANN RELIC Bargain Friday.

Stories of Some of the Cures in New York City.

HERETIC IS BADLY USED

A Doctor Who Tries to Get Son Advertising Almost Causes a Riot.

New York, Oct. 3 .- "Kill him! kill the heretic!" shouted a crowd at Seventysixth street and Third avenue, as they closed about a colored map carrying a big placard on which was this inscription:

To the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, East

Seventy-sixth street, I will pay the above sum for every case proved to me irrefutably by its synodus that the relic of St. Anne, now enshrined in said church, has cured persons afflicted with bodily shortcomings. -Dr. I. Custar, No. 150 Sixth avenue, New York. A woman, rushing at the standard bearer, struck out wildly with both fists at his head. Turning on her he struck back, using the placard as a weapon. A man leaped from the crowd and began to po

glistened on his black head. But he was courageous, and, with the men, women

and children pulling at him, he went half a block up the street, still grasping the obnoxious banner. A woman with Amazonian aspect beat him on the head with her umbrella, to the joy of the onlookers.

Again he made effective use of his standard and beat his way through the jeering mob. But at every step progress became more ifficult, and finally, acting on the principle that "he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day,

man with a similar placard appear. The crowd saw him, too, and was after him nearly 2,000 souls, and those who do not with a howl, but the policemen rescued him and gave friendly advice to him on ing, tool, and other factories which have the superiority of discretion to valor. been started there by prominent New Therefore he fied, leaving the placard in York firms. They have developed into the hands of the big roundsman, who

cures by means of the relic of St. Anne have been freely reported, but that he wishes to emphasize the fact that the The homes of the refugees are neat two-tory structures of frame, with solid wants the priests to measure the fact that the relic does not cure and that he does. He wants the priests to measure the success of the relic as a healing medium with his reatment of the cripple and maimed. He says he is a Roman Catholic. W When his first emissary returned to him, bat-tered and beaten, the doctor said: "Oh, you haven't any sand." The other colored man said that all that saved his

life was the fact that he wore a G. A. R. button. A man with handbills bearing the doctor's challenge tried to pass them around in front of the church earlier in the afteron, but was chased away by the police-

The disturbance occurred at the close of day remarkable for its demonstration of faith and religious exaltation. From the first gray of early morning until almost midnight a long line of human sufferers filed through the portals of the little church of St. Jean Baptiste eager to worship the relic of St. Anne and to regain health and strength thereby. It was the last day of the novena and the saint's feast day. Masses were said every hour in the forenoon in the church, and the vener-ation of the relic in the crypt was unin-The relic was passed swiftly from one kneeling suppliant to another "Pray!" the priests would cry as the vaiting crowd shifted uneasily and the

weaker ones groaned in pain.
The heap of braces, surgical boots and all sorts of appliances for supporting weak and distorted bodies mounted higher and higher as the day wore on, and one after another declared that he or she could walk unsupported. "My child can walk without that dread-

wonderingly at her mother and then down at the freed little leg and stepped bravely There are three pieces of the bone of St. Anne's arm for which miraculous powers are claimed. Two of these were used by priests in the crypt in the greater part of the day, and when the crowd grew to insistent proportions another priest used the third relic in the yard outside. There was no time through the day when the waiting crowd could be housed entirely. It surged into the street, made its way along the outside of the build-ing, where a view of the interior could be

courts and steps in the rear A large proportion of the petitioners were children, and the cures announced were children, and the cures were mostly from that class. A baby with spinal trouble, strapped to a board, after being touched by the relic tried to raise himself from the sup-port. He was David Hayes of Greenpoint,

ing, where a view of the interior could be had through the windows, and filled the

port. He was David Hayes of Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Little Helen Nelson of East Ninetyeighth street, was presented by her mother to be cured, and when the brace was taken from her leg she was able to

as much improved mentally.

Irene Coveny, 8 years old, who had spinal trouble of several years' standing, was pronounced cured. She lives at No. 229 East 117th street.

Mrs. P. M. Biegen of No. 578 Mott av-

enue, who was about to have a cancer removed when the novena began, said she had been cured by the relic. The priests were too busy to make up complete list of the cures, but will do

England now has seven admirals of the fleet and nine field marshals.

Fifty dozen misses' and children's 98c vici kid, button and lace shoes, sizes 8½ to 11 and 11½ to 2, kid or pattent tips. Bargain Friday, 48C Our misses' and children's line of \$1.25 kangaroo ealf, lace and button shoes, sizes 8½ to 11 and 11½ to 2; splendid school shoes. Bargain Friday... Our boys' and youth's \$1.69 line of box calf and surpass lace shows

Our boys' and youth's \$1.05 line calf and surpass lace shoes, \$1.25 lizes 13 to 2 and 2½ to 5. \$1.25 lizes 13 to 2 lizes of men's box calf, velour calf, and vice kid lace shoes, extended soles, all sizes, new fall \$1.69 lizes and shoes. Our 75c line of children's fine kid lace and button shoes, with turned soles, sizes 5 to 8. Bargain 49c

Our 69c line of ladies' nice quality felt black or brown, sizes 4 to 8, nice for house work these cool 49c mornings. Bargain Friday....



SECOND DAY OF THE TRIENNIAL

Both Bodies Are Still Engaged in Preparatory Proceedings.

ession of the triennial Episcopal convention was proceeded by morning prayers, conducted by Bishop Potter of New York, retary Hutchins moved the list of the

## standing committees.

while street mally organized yesterday be election of Bishop Dudley of The triennial convention was fortucky as president and Rev. S. Hart of bishops; Dr. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts chairman, and Rev. Hutchins secretary, of the house of depu-

No other business of importance was

transacted during the first business session of the convention, which did not assemble until late in the afternoon. It was nearly 4 o'clock when Rev. Dr. Hutchins, secretary of the order and called the roll. nounced that a majority of dioc represented. Dr. Greer of New York arose, and after expressing the general regret of everyone that Dr. Morgan Dix was not present and could not be unani-

speech Dr. Huntington declined the nomination, and then several delegates an-nounced that they would support Dr. Lindsay, whose election followed by a decisive majority.

The whole number of votes cast was

Hodges of Maryland nominated Rev. John S. Lindsay of Massachusetts, and was seconded by Dr. Fulton. Other nomina-

tions were Dr. Cameron Mann, Dr. Dav-

Dr. Mann 55, Dr. Davenport 35 and Dr. Alsop 25. On motion of Dr. Fulton the committee on rules was instructed to report as soon as possible the matters of chief importance that are to come before the house and such order of precedents as they might suggest for consideration. This was substituted for a resolution submitted by Dr. Huntington which would have made a report on the new constitution the first order of business to-day.

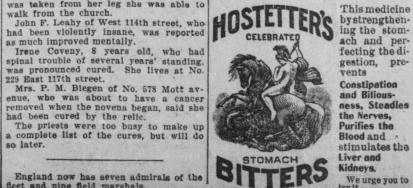
Rev Dr. Lindsay had 234 votes.

NEW MAIL LINE. Mall service has ligen established on the new Escanaba & Lake Superior railway line, running from Channig to Escanaba, Mich., connecting the Milwaukee line with the North-Western and the Soo at Wells and Gladstone, near Escanaba. The road is sixty-three miles long and the service will supply Cornell, Northland and Bryden, which heretofore have had indifferent post-office service. ful brace!" cried a mother, breaking into sobs of joy. The little one looked up

> SHE WANTED TO KNOW.
> They sat on the portico of the Rush Street House.
>
> "Annie, dear," he said, "do you love me?"
>
> She looked down at the tall, handsome youth, who spoke to her with such pleading in his voice.
>
> "You say you are soon to become the junior partner of the firm, George?"
>
> "Yes, my own."

partner of the firm, George:
"Yes, my own."
"And that you have \$50,000 in the bank?"
"Yes, darling."
"And that you will inherit at least \$500,000 from your mother?"
"Yes, pet."
"Then, George, I love you. I am yours."
She fell into his outstretched arms.

In Leipzig the tram cars are furnished with some weekly journal, and a leaflet giving particulars of threatrical, and music hall performances.



gestion, prevents Constipation ness, Steadles Purifies the Blood and stimulates the Liver and

We urge you to try it.

Detective ruge