

GRANITE MONUMENT TO HUNDREDS OF DEAD.

It is a Rock in the Ocean Where Lie the Victims of the Norge Disaster—Horrible Scenes as She Sank—Passengers Aroused from Slumber—Life Preservers Were Rotten—The Sea Was Covered With Struggling Humanity, but Soon Swallowed Them Up and Silence Reigned.

Grimby, England, July 4.—A pile of granite rising clear out of the Atlantic, 200 miles from the Scottish mainland, is now a monument to almost 700 dead. Bodies wash against the rocks or lie in the ocean bed at its base. Near by, completely hidden in the water, is the Scandinavian-American liner Norge, which was carrying 300 Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Finns to join relatives or friends in America. Of these, only about 130 were saved.

No tragedy of the sea has had a more appalling consequence and none occurred in a shorter time. The passengers were suddenly aroused from their sleep, terrified by the contact of the bows of the ship with the solid granite, followed by a grinding, rasping sound as if the hull was being shored over huge rocks. Then silence as the clanging bells brought the engines to a stop.

"HURRY OR YOU MAY SINK." Those of the passengers who were standing at the time the steamer struck the rock were thrown against the bulkheads or on the decks, and had not recovered their feet when a stentorian voice gave the terrifying order: "All hands on deck. Hurry or you may sink." Immediately there was a rush for the narrow companion-way, and men, women and children pushed and shoved, each endeavoring to get to the deck, where the boats swung from the davits. Many persons remained their presence of mind and seized life-preservers only to find them so rotten that the strings were so weak that they could not be quickly put around their bodies.

Those who reached the deck saw the nose of the Norge pinned directly against the rocks. It remained there for a few minutes, for Capt. Gundell, commanding, who had immediately gone to the bridge, gave the order to the engineer to reverse the engines. Some of the engineer's force had relatives among the passengers, and after seeing them safely to the boats, they heroically returned to their stations.

BACKED OFF. Slowly the ship backed off, and as she gained headway it was found that water was pouring into her hold. This announcement, called out in Scandinavian, and presaging death, added to the supreme fright and agony. The passengers who were piled in the boats were the fortunate ones to escape, while the unfortunate ones saw death near clustered in the vicinity, seething, struggling masses, some on their knees praying, surrounded by children, others supplicating aid from one to the other, fighting their way to the places from which the boats were being lowered. The sound of grinding ceased and the bow of the Norge yawned as the steamer returned to deep water. The sea rushed hurriedly into the huge rents made by the nose of the iron hull. Swiftly the vessel began to sink by the bows.

LOWERING THE LIFE BOATS. Without waiting for orders, without paying attention to their proper manner, the occupants began to lower the boats. The starboard lifeboat began slowly to fall when, to the horror of those on board, the stern tackle failed, while the bow tackle ran free. Soon the starboard lifeboat was hanging by a rope in the air, and those who were in it clung desperately to the sides and seats until a great wave came sweeping along and struck the boat, making it against the side of the ship. The occupants of the boat who were not killed by the impact were thrown into the water. The crew and passengers on deck had no time to brace to assist the few who had a chance to escape but lost it.

Undeterred by the experience of the first boat, a second, loaded principally with women and children, was lowered.

have got a jacket flying at the bow. They had been shipwrecked. "We told the captain and he immediately picked them up. They were in a terrible plight. Men and women insufficiently clothed and so cramped that they could hardly come on board. We could not start immediately for we had our nets out, but as soon as they were stowed in, we went directly to where the Norge went down. There was no trace of the ship, but in the water back of the rocks were the bodies of more than a hundred men, women and little children."

Karl Mathieson, the Danish sailor who assumed command of the boat brought to Grimby, only joined the Norge at Copenhagen, just before she sailed for New York. He said he knew nothing about the ship's arrangements in case of collision or fire. He had never been instructed in the fire drill and did not understand what it meant. He was on deck when the vessel struck but he did not know until he heard the captain shout the order to mark the boats that the damage was great.

SAILOR MATHIESON'S STORY. Mathieson said to the reporter of the Associated Press: "I worked with the third mate and followed him to the different boats. The first we attempted to lower fouled, keeping her stern fixed while her bow fell and shot the occupants into the water. A heavy sea was pounding the boats against the ship's side. We went to another, a crowd of shrieking women and children following. The launching operations were not conducted simultaneously, the officers and crew going from one to another. Had men been set at work on each boat more would have been saved."

"Some of the crew were worse than the passengers and a few of the officers would have put off in the boats themselves. These were driven back and threatened with death unless they obeyed orders. The captain never left the bridge but he shouted so many orders that the crew did not know what to do. Therefore I stuck to the third mate. Together we jumped into a small boat just before the vessel went down, but we did not think so many were left behind as appeared on the water when the Norge sank. Those remaining on board were chiefly women and children. I saw only two other boats afloat, one a life boat, easily carrying 40 persons, and the other a smaller boat carrying possibly 40. No other boats got away, though there were eight aboard."

A NIGHT PATROL OF THE MANCHURIAN RAILROAD.

Because of the importance of the Manchurian railroad to Russia's military plans the tracks are closely guarded day and night. To detect any ob-



structions placed on the track for the derailment of trains or other tampering with the road crossings gallop along the line at night with a powerful hand searchlight, which they flash continuously on the rails. In this way many miles of road may be covered by one man.

THIN PEOPLE.

Thin, scrawny, fleshless people are usually nervous, irritable, bilious and dyspeptic. Every change of weather affects them, if they happen to eat or drink anything containing disease germs. It develops at once, and they are the first subjects of any contagious disease coming in the neighborhood. Their life is a continual worry in their efforts to avoid exposure to damp and malarious atmosphere. People can gain from 2 to 3 lbs. of solid healthy flesh per week, by the use of Dr. Gunn's Blood & Nerve Tonic, it puts their system in condition to resist sickness. This Tonic is in tablet form; to be taken right after meals. Sold by all druggists for 50c per box or 3 boxes for \$2. It turns the food you eat into strong rich blood, this prevents and cures disease. People tell us who have used Dr. Gunn's Tonic that it cures them, then keeps them from getting sick afterward.

A GREAT FUTURE AWAITING MONTANA

Mitchell's Hopeful View is That She Will Lead Western States.

IN IRRIGATION AND MINING.

Her Big Streams to be Turned on the Thirsty Soil During the Next Ten Years—About Small Homes.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, July 2.—The great copper, silver and gold mines of Montana, the "Treasure State" of the Union, potent as has been their influence in her development and while they are yet far from their maximum output and value, must soon take a second place in the state's resources. It is Montana's destiny to be one of the richest agricultural states in the Union. As the agriculture of Colorado, now the foremost state in the production of precious metals, has already outstripped her mines, so in a few years will Montana's farming lead her mines.

With lands of surpassing fertility, in which agricultural plant food has lain stored for centuries, with no drenching rains to leach them away, and with a magnificent water supply from the rain and snow which fall upon the high peaks and water sheds of the Continental divide, Montana's fat cattle and sheep, splendid fruit, heavy grains and varied agricultural products will become widely famous.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

"The next ten years," said a prominent official of the government reclamation service, in speaking of the great present and coming development of the far northwest, "will see Montana lead all the western states in the area of her irrigated land. Her agricultural future is assured and brilliant. She has the land and she has the water—all that are needed in the arid region to produce fabulous wealth."

Montana has an area equal to that of France. She has, it has often been stated by various authorities, with all her great water supply conserved and made to irrigate her rich lands, room for as dense a population as that of France.

Over three-fifths of this great state is drained by the Missouri river and its big tributaries, such as the Yellowstone, the Jefferson, the Milk river and other branches. Strong rivers these are, rushing down out of their mountain fastnesses—the Absaroka, the Snowy, the Big Horn and the Wind river ranges—where at elevations of 8,000 and 10,000 and 11,000 feet the snows are perpetual, melting under the summer suns and furnishing a constant water supply, especially in the late summer when it is most needed for irrigation.

Much has already been accomplished by co-operative effort in irrigation among farmers. The irrigated area, according to the census figures, has increased during the past two years at the rate of about 100,000 acres a year and now aggregates 1,140,000 acres. This has been accomplished by the co-operation of small communities and some of the most successful examples are seen at such places as Hinsdale and Chinook in the Great Milk River valley, where farmers have combined, taking up land under the five-year homestead law and constructing their own irrigation works, thus owning the land and the water and paying no rent or tribute to water companies or water bond holders.

SMALL COST OF IRRIGATED HOMES.

Most of these works have been simple diversion propositions without expensive dams and the cost has been very light, land reclamation averaging according to the 1900 census, but \$4.32 per acre. The opportunities are legion where bands of 20 or 40 or 100 enterpris-

ing farmers with a little money and with their strong arms and good teams may build diversion or storage dams and lead the water out upon 100-acre homestead claims, building up homes upon the desert which will make each and every one of them prosperous and wealthy. The great productivity of Montana's lands is shown by the census figures. The total amount invested in ditches in Montana up to June 1, 1900, was \$4,683,653, while the total value of irrigation products for the one year, 1899, was \$7,236,042.

At the rate of increase in farming and irrigation in the state during the last census decade the next 10 years will see Montana's cultivated area trebled if not quadrupled, even leaving out of consideration the vast reclamation works proposed by the federal government under the national irrigation law.

CHANGING THE COURSE OF NATURE.

The project for storing the flood waters of the Milk river in northern Montana under the direction of Engineer Cyrus C. Babb of the geological survey, is one of the first great works investigated by the government engineers, even before the passage of the national irrigation act. This involves huge dams and canals, and will reclaim, when carried to full completion, a very large area—probably half a million acres—of exceedingly rich land in the already famous Milk River valley. It will be a famous engineering exploit, by which the water now flowing into the Saskatchewan, and thence into Hudson bay will be carried into the Missouri basin and ultimately reach the Gulf of Mexico. The government has also taken up the Fort Buford project in eastern Montana and North Dakota, and is likewise preparing to spend \$2,500,000 in the Wyoming-South Dakota project, which will reclaim some of the lands of southern Montana. These are the most advanced of the government works. In various other parts of the state the national hydrographers are making reconnaissances and surveys, investigating reservoir sites and reclaimable areas.

A serious menace, however, to the agricultural future of the state lies in the tendency to land absorption into immense private holdings, which have resulted largely through the abuse of the desert land act and computer's clause of the homestead act, under which government land is entered by speculators and dumplings and not by actual settlers. N. W. Woodbridge, president of the Montana Fruit Growers' association in a recent address cited 11 great ranches in Montana with an average acreage each of 55,000, and showed statistically the greater benefit which would have come to the state had these been settled up into several thousand small farms and occupied by settlers and their families. There seems to be a strong sentiment throughout the state for the repeal of these laws, leaving only the original homestead law which has worked so successfully in building up co-operative irrigation colonies in the Milk River valley.

IRRIGATION INCREASES MINING.

All of this great promise of agriculture will, however, but add to Montana's fame as a mining state. "Speaking from a miner's standpoint," said the geological survey official above quoted, "Montana's surface has been but indifferently scratched. We know that whole mountains exist, of ore too expensive to work because the cost of living for man and beast is too high. The state has thousands if other mountains of which we know little or nothing. Montana is a vast country of itself; the mountains of its western half cover thousands and tens of thousands of square miles. Now extend agriculture throughout the state, lead the great streams out of their deep channels and spread them over some millions of acres of arid soil and this mountain wealth can be turned to man's account, railroads will penetrate the desert and Montana can almost supply the world with the metals."

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Robbed The Grave.

A startling incident is narrated by John Oliver of Philadelphia that follows: "I was in an awful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite, growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Then I was advised to use Electric Bitters; to my great joy, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and away I went. I know they robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c guaranteed. at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

QUARTERING JAPANESE TROOPS IN TOKYO.

Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war troops have been pouring into Tokyo, and in many instances it has been found necessary to lodge them in the houses of citizens. The mikado's soldier is said to be a well behaved individual at all times, and the residents of Tokyo are put to but slight inconvenience by having Johnny Jap billeted on them. The artist has made a sketch of some soldiers in the act of seeking admission to a private house.



JAPS DRAWING ENEMY'S FIRE.

The seeming utter indifference of the troops of the mikado to personal danger shows that there is some ground for calling these men "the Spartans of the east." The proverbial Greek youth who permitted his vitals to be gnawed



out rather than make a sign of distress shows no more stoical disregard of pain than has been recorded of many of the little brown men in the present war. The accompanying cut shows a somewhat hazardous ruse common in the Japanese armies that is employed for the purpose of drawing the enemy's fire and thus bringing him into an engagement with a larger body of troops lying concealed.

A Grave Sensation.

There was a big sensation in Leesville, Ind., when W. H. Brown of that place, who was expected to die, had his life saved by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. He writes: "I endured insufferable agonies from Asthma, but your New Discovery gave me immediate relief and soon thereafter effected a complete cure." Similar cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Grip are numerous. It's the peerless remedy for all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Trial bottles free.

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