

examined the country for sixty or seventy miles to the south. They were at Townsend and camped for some time near Nunace creek. Sandstorms prevailed almost daily and the heat was intense. Part of the time they could not get water and they had to bring it from a distance on pack horses.

"Our main stock of meat was bacon," said Agent Martin. "We could not get a particle of meat that was fresh. We ate the lizards, which the Digger Indians eat and are known as Cha-waallabs. They tasted a good deal like fish. All our potatoes rotted almost as soon as we got in the desert and we had no vegetables of any sort. The one thing that helped us out was canned fruit.

"The ordeal was so rough that each man lost from 15 to 20 pounds of flesh, and all grew weak. Before I would go into anything like that again I think I would resign.

"There are many strange insects there—things I never saw before. There are many horned rattlesnakes or sidewinders. We killed fourteen of them. There are also many poisonous scorpions in the valley.

"At a lonely place in Mesquite valley, we found an old wagon bed, a tire and several old irons, relics of the famous emigrant train of 1854, forty people of which lost their lives. It was a trip to try the nerves and strength of the average man. I will never forget it, and I never want to traverse that tract again."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, tells the story of dreadful sufferings experienced a few days ago by men employed in the Baltic fisheries. The fishing fleet were at sea when a terrific gale sprang up. Some of the boats reached harbors of refuge safely. Eight of them, however, lost their bearings and ran on to an island, where the tremendous seas soon pounded them to pieces, washing overboard and drowning fifteen fishermen. Those remaining managed to reach the small island. For three days the storm raged with unabated fury, and the men, who were without food, were exposed to its full force. At the end of the third day when several of them had become unconscious, they were rescued by a passing steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—George From, an employe of the Crescent City railroad, is perhaps the father of the smallest living baby in the world. The child is a male, perfect in form, with regular features. Its weight is nine ounces. From the crown of its tiny head to its soles of its feet is about ten inches. Its arms are not larger than a man's thumb and its legs in proportion. The child is in the best of health and its mother says he can cry as vigorously as any other child. Mr. From, the father, is a man of 45, weighing 175 pounds, and is hale and hearty. The mother is 44 and weighs 125. The couple have had seventeen children, all of whom besides the baby, are Lilliputians. One of them is Frank, 16 years of age, weight forty pounds, who is with a circus company. The other is a youngster of 12, who is with his parents here and weighs a little over fifteen pounds.

DENVER, Sept. 8.—The National Irrigation Congress resumed consideration of the reports of the committee on resolutions today. Elwood Mead,

of Wyoming, spoke in favor of the majority report, which advocates the reclamation of the arid lands under governmental control.

William Hall, of California, advocating the minority report, argued that with the slow policy of the government in prosecuting public work and the necessary preliminaries the present generation would be dead and forgotten before the canals were completed. He was opposed to the Federal government having anything to say regarding the reclamation of the arid lands except to control and distribute the waters of interstate and international streams.

The minority report was voted down. The majority report was then taken up or discussion section by section.

The resolutions were amended and changed to read as follows and unanimously adopted:

The national executive committee of the irrigation congress is hereby instructed to prepare a series of bills for presentation to the Congress of the United States, embodying the following propositions:

1. Repeal the desert land law.
2. Whereas, the public land states are already vested with power, under the Carey law, to undertake the reclamation and settlement of one million acres each; and whereas, there is wide diversity of opinion concerning the best policy to pursue with relation to the remaining irrigable lands, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the proposition contained in sections 4 and 5 of the report of the majority of the committee on resolutions is reported back to the several state irrigation commissions, with instructions to endeavor to report to the fourth national congress a more definite and satisfactory plan for the reclamation of arid public lands through the co-operation of national and state authorities.

3. That there shall be appointed a national irrigation commission, vested with the supervision of such irrigation works as may be constructed by the Federal government. The national irrigation commission shall also be charged with the work of making an immediate investigation of the problem of interstate streams, and report to the Congress of the United States as early as possible a measure providing a means for the speedy and final adjudication of questions between states, and a plan for the division of streams on a basis of justice and equity.

4. That the several territories be included in the provisions of the Carey law and any other laws asked for to be provided in these resolutions.

5. That sufficient appropriation be secured from the general government for carrying on the work of discovering waters applicable to the reclamation of arid lands, and for the prosecution of surveys necessary to determine the location of lands susceptible of irrigation, and the selection and segregation of reservoir sites.

6. That reservoir sites heretofore reserved by the government shall be released and made available upon application therefor by states and territories.

The following were adopted as a part of the report, but not referred to the national executive committee:

Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this Congress that the President of the

United States immediately take such steps looking to the appointment of international commissions, composed of representatives of the United States, Canada and Mexico, whose duties it shall be to thoroughly examine into and determine questions arising between said nations because of the waters of rivers partly in each of two countries, or serving as a boundary between two, and to settle upon a basis and method for the equitable division and use of the waters of such streams when required for irrigation.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

Your memorialists, the third national irrigation congress, in session at Denver, Colo., beg to call your attention again to arid and subhumid America, and to represent, in relation thereto, as follows:

That the subject of irrigation comprehends a most fruitful field of national legislation in behalf of home-seekers.

That about two-fifths of the total area of our whole country is without a sufficient rainfall to make it habitable, and, therefore, if it is to constitute the homes of a happy people of the present generation or of generations to come, it must be irrigated.

That the great work of discovery and distribution of our waters, which must precede the intelligent location by the homeseeker and the actual work of reclamation, is too great and expensive to be most comprehensively undertaken by individuals, and this congress therefore, most respectfully but urgently petitions you to make adequate appropriations for and to have conducted in the most comprehensive and practical manner, an irrigation survey, in charge of experienced and competent irrigation engineers. We also urge that, as such work progresses, you enact such laws and repeal such other ones, if any, as may be necessary to meet the conditions found to exist as the result of such survey.

That portion of the report of the committee referring to state legislation was adopted, after which the congress adjourned sine die.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says it is reported from Corea that the opposing armies of China and Japan are now separated only by the Imzi river, which is impassable on account of floods.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Comte De Paris died at 9 o'clock this morning at the Stowe House. During the night the comte several times appeared to have passed away; so feeble was the pulse. Dr. Pecomier had the most extreme difficulty frequently in feeling the light beats of the heart and the weakness of the distinguished sufferer during the last hours of the sickness was so great that he was unable to speak, although he succeeded in making it apparent that he desired to utter a few more words of farewell to those around. The family and old servants were all in attendance and to each one the head of the royal house of France feebly said a few additional kind words of farewell, after which the family knelt by the bedside and offered up heartfelt prayers for the dying. He rarely, however, referred to the approaching death, always trying to soothe the sorrow of those around him. Now and then a deep