# 10 LIVES LOST IN THE NOME SEA

Three Men Perish in a Very Bad Storm,

### GREAT DAMAGE WAS DONE.

#### Dwellings on Water Front Injured to Large Extent-Fury of the Gale Was Something Terrific.

Scattle, Oct. 24 .- One of the worst storms that ever-raged in the Bering sea raked the Nome coast from Oct. 11 to 14. Three lives were fost in the Nome sea and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the water front. The drowned are:

George Furth, engineer of Bession's naptha launch.

George Robinson.

C. F. Kelly, boatmen.

The accident occurred on the night of Monday, Oct. 13, and was witnessed by many who were unable to render assistance, owing to the fury of the waves

The news was brought down today by passengers on the steamship St. Faul, which left Nome Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, after having to put in behind Sledge island for four days to keep from being buffeted about by the storm. On Friday afternoon, Oct. 15, the wind

began to blow very hard, when the St. Paul was a few hours out from St. Michael. By the time the boat reached the Nome harbor a gale was in progress the Nome harbor a gale was in progress and boats were being tossed about like chips on the waves. One of the light-ers from the St. Paul was taken away and stranded on the beach. Satürday morning there was a lull for a few hours and the loading of the boats in the harbor was begun. However, by noon the gale was on again, worse than ever, and all vessels were forced to put behind Sledge island for safety and re-mained there until Tuesday night. Wednesday night when the St. Paul left the wind had ceased and it was thought the blow was over.

the blow was over. On Sunday the damage was done to the water front buildings. During the fury of the gale the water rose to 18 inches higher than it was in 1900, when the most damage in the history of the country was done. This fact leads to fears that when the next boats arrive they will bring news of serious damage at St. Michael.

The drowning of the three men on Monday night was due to the capsiz-ing of a dory, in which were five men. The two wild escaped only did so after a bard struggle. a hard struggle

#### DR. H. A. CAYLEY DEAD.

### Was Victim of a Butte Shooting

Scrape Over a Woman. Butte, Mont., Oct. 24 .- Dr. H. A. Cay Butte, Mont., Oct. 34.-DF. A. Cay-ley, who, it is alleged, was shot by Editor J. W. Kelly of the Inter-Moun-tain on the night of Oct. 11, died today. Kelly has been confined in jail for some time and must now face a charge of murder. His hearing is set for next He still maintains a studied

reticence Madame La Bonte, the woman in the case, has not yet been found, but it une whole matter is an intrigue cal-culated to disturb the peace and the United States has a right to ask for in explanation." Other papers comment on the matter in the same strain.

To Investigate American Methods.

New York, Oct. 25 .- Alfred Mosely will sail today for New York by the Cam-pania to direct the movements of the industrial experts whom he is sending to America to complete an investigation of the American methods of work and organization, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. A few months ago the matter was widely discussed but it now attracts little attention. There is less excitability on the subject of American and German competition than there was. The British press is no longer alarmist, but is inclined, adds the correspondent, to overrate the benefits of national conservatism in

business methods.

Story of Three Stowaways Landed. New York,Oct. 25 .- Three stowaways, Johnson, Jensen and Hansen, have landed in New York, despite the im-migrant officials who were bent on shipping them back to Norway and They came over on the steamer

They came over on the steamer Oscar II, and John broke the record for increality in hiding himself away by crawling into a coffin where he re-mained for several hours. The three men stowed away on the Oscar II the night before the ship sailed from Christiansand. On the second day out all were discovered by an officer. They many build before the cantain who set all were discovered by an officer. They were hauled before the captain who set them to work in the stoke hole. There they heard startling stories of the fate that awaited stowaways when they ar-rived in New York. It was too much for Johnson. He learned that a steer-age passenger had died and that his body had been enclosed in a pine box to be brought to port. Johnson saw his opportunity, and, going down into the hold that night be tore the top off the box, took the body out and hid it under a pile of matting. Then he

the box, took the body out. Then he under a plie of matting. Then he crawled into the coffin himself. He replaced the top so carefully that the nails fitted into the holes from which had wrenched them. Twenty-four nails fitted into the holes from which he had wrenched them. Twenty-four bours later, he was dragged out after the ship had been searched from stom to stern. He was half famished and badly frightened, but with his compan-ions he managed to dodge about from the deportation pen at Ellis Island into the booth for admitted immigrants and enached shore. reached shore.

# DR. E.G. HIRSCH'S DECLARATION

#### Avows Absolute Disbellef in First Chapter of Genesis,

Chicago, Oct. 25 .- At the Temple Chicago, Oct. 25.—At the Temple of Israel last night Dr. Emil G. Hirsch de-clared his absolute disbelief in the first chapter of Genesis, and bade his con-gregation discard it as an article of faith.

faith. "Religion, biology and astronomy," he declared, "have each given evidence that make it impossible to believe that the world was created in six days. It h that It is impossible also to give menous consider

impossible also to give serious consider-ation to the efforts that have been made to reconcile science and religion. "All nations." said Dr. Hirsch, "have their idea of the creation of the world, and in every case the creation has been ascribed to their favorite Gods. The world has gradually programsed from world has gradually progressed from polytheistic to monotheistic ideas and there is no doubt that the first chapter of Genesis is simply a relation by some Jewish writer of the stories toil by the Babylonians which the Jews had car-ried from their captivity in Babylon six hundred years before Christ."

### ADMIRAL MELVILLE'S REPORT. Says the Personnel Act is a Great Failure.

Washington, Oct. 24 .- The annual report to the secretary of the navy of Engineer-in-Chief George Melville is on unusual interest this year. Mr. Melannual interest this year. Mr. Mel-says with the greatest frankness hat the personnel act has proved to b. a failure as it is administered, and he declares that one-half of the officers he declares that one-half of the only of of the navy have yet to be convinced of the benefits of amalgamation. To use his own words in referring to the personnel act: "It was rather a revolu-tion than progression in naval developments when Congress enacted a law whereby every naval officer of the line had in the future to become a fighting engineer.' European experts declared that eith er their own navies were not properly organized, or that the United States had made a mistake from which it would not recover for at teast 20 years. would not recover for al least 20 years. Still, Admiral Melville thinks that if the law were administered with a de-sire to make it a success it would give the most efficient navy in the world. the most efficient havy in the world. To that end he wants an engineering laboratory at Annapolics like that at Charlottenburg, Germany, for experi-mentation and the education in engineering for young line officers. He also asks the establishment of a post-grad asks the establishment of a poer stati uate course in engineering at the acad-erny; the detail of a junior line officer, as understudy to engineer officers or shore duty, such junior officers to be shore duty, such junter others to be placed in charge of the machinery of torpedo boats and auxiliary craft; then promotion be denied line officers who do not take their turn at engineering work; that graduates of technical col-leges be permitted a chance to com-outs for natal commissions; that 100 pete for naval commissions: that 10 additional warrant officers be appoint ed; that naval training be had at every ed; that natal training be had at every naval station; that the pay of the boiler-men be increased, and finally that the name of the bureau of steam engineer-ing be changed to that of engineerin and that it be given charge of all ma-chinery on shipboard, except that per-taining to the guns. proposed use of petroleum as substitute for coal on shipboard treated at length and in such detail horoughly to meet the innumerable d hands that have come to the navy de partment for the special information obtained by the engineering board composed of Lieut-Commanders Ed-wards Parks and Bailey.

La | will come before the electors at the next general election will be that of extreme ritualism of the Church of England, cables the London correspon-dent of the Herald. An important pri-vate meeting of influential Conserva-tives and Liberals has been held at the National club, when it was decided to create in every constituency an organ-ization to be known as the "Protestant

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Thousand," composed of Unionists and Liberals. It is planned that these organizations shall form a liberal party sufficient to win every election in Engand. The Earl of Portsmouth presided over the meeting and a large sum of money already has been subscribed for the purposes of the movement.

FOOD EXPERIMENTS.

# Will Be Made on Twenty-four Reck-

less Young Men. Chicago, Oct. 24.-Twenty-four young men have offered themselves at the al-tar of their country. They have signified a willingness to eat any and all kinds of food provided them at the government expense without asking any questions and agreeing to ablde by the consequences. They are to do this for two reasons-first, because they will obtain food free during the progres the experiment, and, secondly, in be-

half of science. One of the conditions is that they one of the conditions is that they shall not know what they are cating. They will be divided into two squads, and each squad will alternate between the ordinary table and the training ta-ble. They will be piled with all sorts of preservatives coloring matter and of preservatives, celoring matter and baking powders and the experiments will continue for months. When the experiments are through they will be able to give people an immense amount of useful information on this subject of food and its effect on the human

The United States government has authorized a series of experiments on human beings, which will be begun in Washington Nov. 1, under the direction of Prof. H. W. Wiley of the department of agriculture.

The professor delivered an address on "What the Chemist Can Do to Con-serve the Public Health," before the Chicago section of the American Chemcal society at the Bismarck last night.

"We propose to begin in a few days, he said, "a series of experiments on a number of healthy young men with a view of determining the effect of preservatives, coloring matters, adultera-tions and substitutes in human food preparations on the human body. The newspapers have announced that we could not get any young men to ex-periment on, but the exact opposite is the truth. We have secured the ser-vices of 24 young men though we need only 12, so that if we kill the first doz-en we shall have a reserve force of a dozen more. They come to us from a double motive. They are sincerely interested in the experiments and as they live on small salaries they are pleased at the prospect of receiving elegant board at government expense. They know exactly what they will have

to submit to and have all taken a solemn oath to conform to our rules. "If alcohol has slain its thousands," water has slain its tens of thousands,"

the professor continued. "The victims of intoxication cannot be compared, in germ-laden water, whether drunk as water or as milk. Typhoid fever is the great scourge of the human family."

# SMUT IN WHEAT.

Prof. Lewis A. Merrill of the Utah experiment station, Logan, sends the 'News" the following suggestions in relation to remedying the smut evil so prevalent in the state:

The Utah wheat crop of 1902 was considerably reduced owing to smut. From observation and inquiry, the writer is led to believe that the loose smut of

# DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25. 1902.

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and when you get a dollar, deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. I Main St., the largest and old-est Savings Bank in Utah. Four per

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. . President.

### WILL INTEREST EVERYBODY. Or At Least Everyone Who Suffer

From Catarrh. Catarrh in its various forms is a na

tional disease, and the fact that nearly everybody suffers from it more or less leads many to neglect its proper treat

Nasal catarrh is a common cause o headaches, destroys sense of smell and if neglected reaches the throat, caus-ing impairment and sometimes to al loss of voice. Bronchial catarth hads loss of voice. Bronchial catarth hads easily to consumption. Catarth of stomach and liver are very serious and obstinate troubles, while it is now gen-erally admitted that catarth is the most common of all causes of deafness. All of the most course forms of ta-

All of the more serious forms of ca-tarrh begin with nasal catarrh the lo cal symptoms being a profuse dis-charge, stoppage of nostrils, irritation

how useless they are and their incon-venience is such that very few have the time or patience to continue their use. A radical cure of catarrh can only be obtained from a treatment which re-moves the catarrhal taint from the blood because no one will now dispute that catarrh is a constitutional or blood disease, and local applications can have no effect except to temporarily relieve

markably successful in curing catarrh is a pleasant tasting tablet which is taken internally and acts upon the blood and mucous membranes.

leansing specifics which eliminate the

thus reach the throat, trachea and finally the stomach and entire alimentary canal. They are sold by druggists ev-crywhere under the name of Stuart's

If desired, when there is much stop-page of the nose, the tablets may be dissolved in warm water and used as a douche in addition to internal use, but a douche is not at all necessary. A few dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. Dr. Ainslee says: "The regular daily use of Stuart's Catarth "achiets taken internaly will cure the Tablets taken internally will cure the whole catarrhal trauble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche of an inhaler.

atural and poisonous catarrhal secre-

where the safest most nulltable and cer-tainly the most efficient and conveni-ent remedy for any form of catarrh,

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is suspected she is somewhere on the coast. Both Kelly and Cayley were two of

Butte's most prominent and respected citizens and were well known in the Northwest.

#### Substitues for the Canteen.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secy. Root has approved a preliminary plan for the ex-penditure of the appropriation of \$500,-000 intended to provide substitutes at military posts for the canteen, which has been abolished by legislation. Maj. French of the quartermaster's bureau will be the head of the board to com plate the plans. The intention is to provide readingrooms, gymnasiums and other amusements for the soldiers.

#### Neely Won't Return to Cuba.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 24.-Charles F. W. Neely has abandoned his plans to re turn to Cuba, and will make Muncle his home. He says that for a time at least he has abandoned his demand upon the United States government for the \$6,000 taken from him at the time of his arrest. He left here for Missouri, where he owns two or three zinc mines and from there will go to California to join his wife, whom he has not seen for a long time.

#### TO DIVIDE MONTANA.

#### Movement on Foot to Make Two States of It.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 24 .- A movement toward forming a separate state in eastern Montana is being quietly furthered. Tired of continuous mining litigation in western Montana, many people in the cattle and agricultural coun-ties which lie between the footbils of the Rockies and the Dakota fine are talking of this project. The proposithen is advocated on the ground that this part of Montana has more people than had Idaho when it was admitted. and that it has more taxable wealth than had this entire state when it took its place as one of the Union. A num-ber of well known taxpayers are said to be among those who favor it. From the state records the man who

gives out the news of the movement furnished some statistics to back up the claims of hose who want a separate state. The countles in this section are M in number, including Choteau, Val-ley, Cascade, Fergus, Dawson, Brondwater, Meagher, Gallatin, Park, Sweet Grass, Carbon, Yellowstone, Rosebad and Custer, These counties have this year a taxable wealth according to assessors' returns amounting to \$83,000,000. Montana had a little more than \$79,000 000 when admitted to statehood.

Two years ago the population of these counties was 96,900. The large increase incidental to the coming of new set-tiers from the middle west would easily raise this now to more than 120,000. Idaho was admitted with only \$9,000 Wyoming was admitted with and Oregon was admitted with Jæaple. 69,000 a but 50,000.

#### Chili Wanted to Provoke Peru.

New York. Oct. 25 .- In reference to the secret treatles just made public be-tween Chill, Colombia and Ecuador, La tween Culli, Colombia and Ecuador, La Prenza publishes an editorial which says that Chill endeavored to gain in-fluence over Colombia and Ecuador to provoke difficulties with Peru, cables the Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres, Argentina. This occurred while a conflict with Argentina seemed in-evitable. evitable.

"Chill's proposal was meant to inti-midate Peru and even to induce the two republics to declare war with the object of preventing Peru's interfering with the Argentine conflict." La Prenza declares that the conces-

sion to transport troops and arms over the isthmus had for its object the pro-voking of interference by the United States because Chill knew perfectly well that the American government would

Eitra'ism a Political Question. New York, Oct. 25.-It is admitted by 9 political parties in Great Britain hat the most prominent question which



wheat is prevalent in nearly every locality of the state, and that oat smut and barley smut are also sources of considerable loss.

### CAUSE OF SMUT.

Smut is a small plant which feeds upon some other plant as a host; and grows upon or inside of it. The plant is produced from a small body cor-responding to the seed of a higher plant. In the soil, when the conditions are favorable to the germination of wheat seed, this body, called smut spore, also germinates, and sends into the wheat or oat plant, when but a few days old, a small tube, which breaks up into numerous branches, and grows up within the tissues of the host plant, (wheat, oats or barley). The smut spores do not live over the wi The ter in the ground, but are killed through frost or inclement weather. The smut affecting the crop lives dur ing the winter as spores on the see grain, which begin their work soon afte the seed is sown. Being so minute th amut plant is invisible, but thrives a the expense of the host plant, until the kernels are forming, when the smut sends its threads into the soft milky grain, robs them of their nourisiment and a crop of thousands of black pow-dery spores are ripened. These powdery spores are known to us as smut, but they are only the fruit of the real smut, the plant growing within the tis-sues of the host plant.

### TREATMENT. Farmers used to think that soaking smulty wheat in line water would kill the smut germs and render it fit for seed. No doubt this treatment did some good, but it was not entirely effective. Another treatment has been that o bluestoning, a solution being used con sisting of about three pounds of coppe sulphate (blue vitriol) in five gallans o water. The grain was immersed in this solution for at least three minutes. Recent investigations have shown method much more effective and muc

more convenient to use than either of the above methods. The formaldehyd treatment is now recommended. I consists simply in adding one pound ( a pint of formaldehyde (sometime called formalin) to 50 gallons of wate and soaking the seed in this solution for 20 minutes. The grain should then be spread out to dry, shovelled over a few times to facilitate the drying pro

We usually put about one bushel of seed in a large burlap sack and im-merse the sack and contents in the soution for the required time.

The solution as use is not poisonous, and will not injure the sacks or cloth-ing coming in contact with it. Formaldehyde is a gas generated by burning wood alcohol. It is readily soluble in water which will hold 40 per cent of it in solution. It can be bought from most In solution, it can be bought from most drug stores at about 56 cents per pound. The experience of the Utah experiment station has been that seed treated with formalin as suggested will produce scale entirely free from smut. The treatment has come into quite genera use and when employed has invariably

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