

# 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 Terrible.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—One of the worst storms that ever raged in the Puget Sound region, the NOME coast from Oct. 11 to 14. Three lives were lost 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 Reson's naphtha launch.  
George Robinson.  
C. F. Kelly, boatman.

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. Paul, which left NOME Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, after having to put in behind Sledge Island for safety and 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 and boats were being tossed about like chips on the waves. One of the lighters from the St. Paul was taken away and stranded on the beach. Saturday 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 remained there until Tuesday night.

Wednesday night when the St. Paul left the wind had ceased and it was thought 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 boat arrives they will bring news of serious damage at St. Michael.

The drowning of the three men on Monday night was due to the cupping of a drift, in which were the two who escaped only did so after 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. Cayley, who, it is alleged, was shot by Editor J. W. Kelly of the Inter-Mountain 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 week. He still maintains a studied reticence.

Madame La Bonte, the woman in the case, has not yet been found, but it 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.

## Substitutes for the Canteen.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secy. Root has approved a preliminary plan for the expenditure 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 in charge of the plan. The intention is to provide reading rooms, gymnasiums and other amusements for the soldiers.

## Neely Won't Return to Cuba.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 24.—Charles P. W. Neely has abandoned his plans to return to Cuba, and will make Muncie his home. He says that for a time at least he has abandoned his demand upon the United States government for the \$5,000 taken from him at the time of his arrest. He left here for Missouri, where he owns two or three acres of land, and from there will go to California to join his wife, whom he has not seen for a long time.

## TO DIVIDE MONTANA.

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 counties which lie between the foothills of the Rockies and the Dakota line are talking of this project. The proposition 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 number of well known taxpayers are said to be among those who favor it.

## Chili Wanted to Provoke Peru.

New York, Oct. 25.—In reference to the secret treaties just made public between Chili, Colombia and Ecuador, La Prensa publishes an editorial which says that Chili endeavored to gain influence over Colombia and Ecuador to provoke difficulties with Peru, which the Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres, Argentina. This occurred while a conflict with Argentina seemed inevitable.

Chili's proposal was meant to intimidate Peru and even to induce the republic to declare war with the object of preventing Peru's interfering with the Argentine conflict.

La Prensa declares that the concessions made by Peru to the other two republics had for its object the provoking of interference by the United States because Chili knew perfectly well that the American government would

come before the electors at the next general election will be that of extreme ritualism of the Church of England, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. An important private meeting of influential Conservatives and Liberals has been held at the National club, when it was decided to create in every constituency an organization to be known as the "Protestant League," composed of Unionists and Liberals. It is planned that these organizations will form a liberal party sufficient to win every election in England.

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 Rockless Young Men.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Twenty-four young men have offered themselves at the altar of their country. They have signed a declaration to eat only and all kinds of food provided they began the government expense without asking any questions and agreeing to abide by the consequences. They are to do this for two reasons—first, because they will obtain food during the progress of the experiment, and, secondly, in behalf of science.

One of the conditions is that they shall not know what they are eating. They will be divided into two squads, and each squad will alternate between the ordinary table and the training table. They will be piled with all sorts of preservatives, coloring 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 system.

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 Chemical Can Do to Conserve the Public Health," before the Chicago section of the American Chemical 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, adulterations and substitutes in human food preparations on the human body."

The experimenters have announced that we could not get any young men to experiment on, but the exact opposite is the truth. We have secured the services of 24 young men though we need only 12, so that if we kill the first dozen we shall have a reserve force of a dozen more.

They know that 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 are compared, in point of numbers, with the victims of 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 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 corresponding to the seed of a higher plant. In the soil, when the conditions are favorable, 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). These smut spores do not live over the winter in the ground, but are killed through frost or inclement weather.

The smut affecting the crop lives during the winter in the soil, and the grain, which begins their work soon after the seed is sown. Being so minute the smut plant is invisible, but thrives at 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 nourishment and a crop of thousands of black powdery spores are ripened. These powdery spores are known to us as smut, but they are only the fruit of the smut, the plant growing within the tissues of the host plant.

## TREATMENT.

Farmers used to think that soaking smutty wheat in lime 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 of bluestoning, a solution being used consisting of about three to five gallons of water. The grain was immersed in this solution for at least three minutes.

Recent investigations have shown a much more effective and much more convenient way than either of the above methods. The formaldehyde treatment is now recommended. It consists simply in adding one pound of a pint of formaldehyde (sometimes called formalin) to 50 gallons of water 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 process.

We usually put about one bushel of seed in a large hessian sack and immerse the sack and contents in the solution for the required time.

The solution as used is not poisonous, and will not injure the sacks or clothing coming in contact with it. Formaldehyde is 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 drug stores at about 50 cents per pound. The experience of the Utah experiment station has been that seed treated with formalin as suggested will produce grain entirely free from smut. The treatment has come into quite general use and when employed has invariably been effective.

## Medicines Never Help the Eyes.

Nerves which have been ruined by any cause cannot be helped by medicine. Sight is a function of the eye, and the eye is a part of the body which has reached the stage where it can be of much avail in restoring ocular perception.

Properly ground lenses, scientifically fitted by an expert optician, is the only means by which the eye can be repaired.

## RUSHMER, The Skilled OPTICIAN.

73 W. First South St.

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73 W. First South St.

## WILL INTEREST EVERYBODY.

Or At Least Everyone Who Suffers From Catarrh.

Catarrh in its various forms is a national disease, and the fact that nearly everybody suffers from it more or less tends many to neglect its proper treatment.

Nasal catarrh is a common cause of headaches, destroys sense of smell and if neglected reaches the throat, causing impairment and sometimes total loss of voice. Bronchial catarrh leads easily to consumption. Catarrh of stomach and liver are very serious and obstinate troubles, while it is now generally admitted that catarrh is the most common of all causes of deafness.

All of the more serious forms of catarrh begin with nasal catarrh, the local symptoms being a profuse discharge, stoppage of nostrils, irritation and frequent clearing of the throat, sneezing, coughing and soreness.

The old style of treatment with douches, inhalers, sprays, salves, etc., simply give temporary relief and everyone who has used any of them knows how useless they are and their inconvenience 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 removes 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 local symptoms.

A new remedy which has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh is a pleasant tasting tablet which is taken internally and acts upon the blood and mucous membranes.

It is composed of antiseptic remedies like Red Gum, Blood Root and similar cleansing agencies which eliminate the catarrhal poison from the system.

Tablets being placed in the mouth and dissolved in the mouth and thus reach the throat, trachea and finally the stomach and entire alimentary canal. They are sold by druggists everywhere under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

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

They seem to give a healthy tone to the whole mucous membrane and it is really remarkable how soon they will clear the head and throat of the unnatural and poisonous catarrhal secretion.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is undoubtedly the safest, most reliable and certainly the most efficient and convenient remedy for any form of catarrh.

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## SAVE YOUR MONEY

and when you get a dollar, deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main St., the largest and oldest Savings Bank in Utah. Four per cent interest paid on any amount from \$1 to \$5,000. Call or write for any information desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.  
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

## The State Bank of Utah

SALT LAKE CITY.

Joseph F. Smith, President.  
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-President.  
Charles S. Burton, Cashier.  
Henry T. McSwain, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
Heber J. Grant, John M. Wells,  
Joseph F. Smith, James H. Hurdock,  
Clark S. Burton, Wm. B. Preston,  
Henry T. McSwain, James H. Hurdock,  
A. W. Cannon.

Commercial Banking in all its branches.  
Accounts Solicited.

Special Attention Given to Country Trade.

Z. S. HILLS, President.  
Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.  
J. S. Young, Cashier.

## U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Deseret National Bank.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.00  
SURPLUS, \$250,000.00

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

## B. H. SCHEITLER, BANKER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits.

211 Main Street, Opposite Court.

## McCORNICK & CO., BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1873.

## NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox, President; Geo. A. Love, Vice-President; W. F. Adams, Cashier.

Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.00  
Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

## The Deseret Savings Bank.

DIRECTORS: President, W. W. RIFE; Vice-President, ELIAS A. SMITH; Cashier, James Sharp; John B. Barnes, Geo. Ramsey, J. R. Winder, A. W. Eldredge, Reed Simons, W. F. James.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on Savings.

## COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$100,000.00  
General Banking in all its branches.

DIRECTORS: Dr. Theodore S. Jones, J. J. Salisbury, Maydon C. Fox, Thomas N. Kinsley, W. F. Neale, Geo. M. Deane, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden.

## Walker Bros., BANKERS.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Established 1870.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

## Wells Fargo & CO.'S BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Established 1864.

Transacted a General Banking Business. P. L. Lippman, Acting Cashier.

## R. G. Dun & Co., THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

George Dun, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.