

BRIGANDS SEND AN ULTIMATUM

Ransom Must Be Paid by the First Of January.

WILL KILL THEIR PRISONERS

Unless Demands Are Complied With—Mr. Dickinson Denies Having Sent Any Message.

New York, Nov. 25.—Commenting upon the report that the brigands have sent a message to American Diplomatic Agent Dickinson that unless he accedes by January 1 to their original demand for 25,000 Turkish lira, or pounds (\$10,000) ransom, they will kill both their captives—Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Talika. The Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent of the world says:

"This report comes in private advice from the Bulgarian frontier. When which is the present headquarters of some of the secret agents through whom Mr. Dickinson has been communicating with the brigands. The message is said to be the robbers' answer to the ultimatum reported to have been sent to them by Mr. Dickinson (but which he denied sending), offering as ransom 12,000 Turkish lira or pounds (\$5,000) and no more, and giving them until next Saturday to accept that sum, after which time that and all previous offers would be withdrawn."

Mr. Dickinson, who was the United States consul general at Constantinople when he was expelled from that city, and agent at Sofia, went to Constantinople immediately after the report became current that he had sent an ultimatum and he still there. The report that the brigands will kill their prisoners is not believed at Sofia.

LORD CURZON CRITICISED.

Disgraces Precedents of British Administration in India.

New York, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Curzon has not escaped the usual fate of viceroys in India; he has been sharply criticised by the official and military class for disregarding the precedents of British administration in India and showing undue consideration for native rights and interests. Public attention here is pre-occupied with South Africa and controversies in line with those raised when Lord Phipps was viceroy have escaped observation. Lord Curzon, when he went to India, was in closer touch with all questions relating to the oriental races than his recent predecessors had been and naturally was not prepared to follow official traditions at all points, nor accept blindly military views of Indian policy; hence he has been reproached for meddling with race questions, encouraging native ambitions and unsettling the established order of administration. The discussion has been confined mainly to India and the rest of the world has not been attracted to general attention here. Lord Curzon's lack of reverence for red tape will be accounted a virtue by those who were out with the mechanical processes of the administration of the war office and other public services.

Lipton on His American Tour.

New York, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London quotes Sir Thomas Lipton as commenting upon his treatment in America upon the occasion of his address at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil in the following language: "No words of mine can exaggerate the admirable manner in which the course was kept clear for me. I met no obstacles, no difficulties, no sportsmanlike men turned out to meet me. The New York Yacht Club, American yachtsmen and the American people did everything for me save give me the cup. They loaded the Erin with mascots, horseshoes, lucky spiders and other things which were supposed to bring her good luck."

"It is gratifying to me to think perhaps the races have done something to increase the good feeling between the people of the United States of America and this country."

"I am well able to say from personal experience, that nowhere else in the world can there be found people so hospitable and generous. I can never forget the kindness I met in America. It proved to me beyond doubt that hands across the sea is not a mere idle phrase, but Englishmen and Americans are of the same kind and kin."

Will Not Enter Consolidation.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the National Computing Scale company of Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of \$25,000, has decided not to enter the consolidation of computing scale manufacturing companies now forming in this city. The total capitalization including bonds of the new consolidation is \$4,100,000, of which \$2,000,000 has been issued as follows: \$1,000,000 common stock and \$1,100,000 preferred stock and \$450,000 bonds.

Santos-Dumont Entertained.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Journal of Commerce has a report from Santos-Dumont that he was entertained last night by the Aero club at the Hotel Metropole. He intimated that it was his intention to return to London after his proposed aerial trip to Cordoba and make ascents in England in his new airship.

Immense Loss of Logs.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 25.—Great damage, resulting from the recent storm and high water, has occurred at Stuyveson, where Wind river empties into the Columbia. Millions of feet of first quality of logs have broken loose from an immense dam just constructed across Wind river and they are now floating down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean. The greatest loss is sustained by the Storey & Keeler Lumber company. The logs lost represent about the middle of the two large logging camps in the Wind river valley during the last season.

Serious Water Famine Threatened.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Hongkong correspondent of the London Times writes from the New York Times that there are prospects of a serious water famine in that city.

The rainfall of the year is thirty inches below the normal, and the projected extension of the local system of supply have been drained. The supply of water to the people of Hongkong has now been reduced to only two hours daily, although the dry season has just begun.

IS IT AN EPIDEMIC?

Vital Statistics Show an Alarming Increase in an Already Prevailing Disease—Are Any Exempt?

At no time in the history of disease has there been such an alarming increase in the number of cases of any particular malady as in that of kidney and bladder troubles now pressing upon the people of this country.

Today we see a relative, a friend or an acquaintance apparently well, and in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their serious illness or sudden death caused by that fatal type of kidney trouble—Bright's disease.

Kidney trouble often becomes advanced into acute stages before the afflicted is aware of its presence; that is why we read of so many sudden deaths of prominent business and professional men, physicians and even also. They have neglected to stop the leak in time.

While scientists are puzzling their brains to find out the cause, each individual can, by a little precaution, avoid the chances of contracting dreaded and dangerous kidney trouble, or eradicate it completely from their system if already afflicted. Many precious lives might be saved, by paying attention to the kidneys.

It is the mission of the "Deseret News" to benefit its readers at every opportunity and therefore we advise all who have any symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble to write today to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Swamp-root, the celebrated specific which is having such a great demand and remarkable success in the cure of the most distressing kidney and bladder troubles. With the use of Swamp-root, kidney and bladder troubles will be cured, and the afflicted will be able to resume their usual life.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF SECY. WILSON

Suggests an Exclusion of Foreign Live Stock.

AGAINST STATE INSPECTION

Wants Matter Tested Before Supreme Court—Reservoirs Should Be Public Works—Condemns Desert Land Act.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Secy. of Agriculture Wilson tells of the vast growth of all branches of the department's work. An extension of weather forecast to farmers through the rural free delivery is contemplated.

The secretary suggests that it might be well for this country to follow the example of Great Britain and exclude live stock from other countries entirely. The secretary points out the serious evil resulting from a system of state inspection, which, if it became general, would effectively prevent the marketing of live stock in some sections and would restrict much of the usefulness of the general inspection.

He regards the present conditions as so menacing to the interests of the cattle industry in the West and South-west that he has requested the attorney-general to co-operate in bringing the matter before the Supreme Court for decision as to the constitutionality of these state laws. This request has been favorably received and the assistance of the department of justice promised.

The secretary asserts that much loss has resulted to the cattle industry in the West in recent years owing to the injudicious management of ranges. The department's experiments show that much could be done, under the proper control, to restore the ranges to their original conditions, and he recommends action by Congress, giving the President authority to secure for the experimental needs of his department such tracts of public lands as may be necessary.

Fully 30 per cent of the date palms introduced in recent years are now growing vigorously in Arizona and southern California. This year a collection of the choicest varieties in Egypt has been obtained.

FOREST LANDS.

The secretary reports that the bureau is co-operating with the several states and many private owners in handling their forest lands. Altogether the assistance has been asked for a total area of 52,000,000 acres, of which 4,000,000 are held by private owners.

Forest investigations include the study of commercial trees and economic tree planting, of forest fires, grazing, lumbering, forest production and other official lines.

The work of the experiment station in Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka and subsidiary stations at Kodiak and Cook Inlet and at Rampart, in the Yukon valley, are recognized as distinctly encouraging. From all the evidence received at the department, it seems clear that agriculture may be sufficiently established in this territory to serve as an important aid to the mining, lumbering and fishery industries.

STATION IN HAWAII.

During the year a station has been established in Hawaii. Among the first work at this station was the planting of taro, with the special object of studying the diseases seriously affecting that crop. Probably 50 per cent of the taro crop of the islands depend on taro for their daily food, and on account of these diseases and the attendant deterioration of the crop, the price of taro has increased 500 per cent in the last decade. Some other diseases of fruits and vegetables call for study, and poultry experiments have been inaugurated with a view to increasing the supply of poultry. It is reported that live chickens sell in

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

The Most Common Cause Only Recently Discovered.

It has been shown in good medical authority that nine-tenths of cases of deafness are caused from catarrh of the tube which leads to the ear from the throat is lined with a sort of velvety structure called mucous membrane. This membrane is simply a continuation of the mucous membrane lining the throat. When disease of any sort attacks the mucous membrane of the throat it is very liable to extend into the Eustachian tube and up into the ear.

The history of nearly all cases of deafness is like this: a cold is contracted and neglected, other colds are taken, the throat becomes sore and inflamed, which is aggravated by particles of dust and germs from the air. This condition causes the disease to spread into the tube that leads to the ear.

It seems a little far-fetched to say that most cases of deafness are caused from catarrh, but it is certainly true, and anyone who has had a severe catarrhal cold must have noticed how the hearing was affected while the cold lasted.

With catarrh suffers this impairment of hearing becomes chronic and grows worse the longer the catarrh is neglected.

You can cure catarrh and deafness by the regular use of an excellent new preparation called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of antiseptic remedies which act upon the mucous membrane but principally act directly on the blood, eliminating the catarrhal poison from the system. People whose hearing is defective may think it a little remarkable that a simple and harmless tablet would very often remove all traces of deafness, but when it is remembered that catarrh causes the deafness and that catarrh is easily cured by the regular use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets there is no mystery about it.

If you are subject to nasal catarrh or catarrh of throat, bronchial tubes, catarrh of stomach and liver, the safest and most effective treatment is the new catarrh specific, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, sold by all druggists at 50c for full sized package.

Honolulu at \$15 a dozen, and eggs at 50c to 55c a dozen. Hogs bring from 10 to 12 cents a pound on the hoof, and experiments have been undertaken to improve the quality of swine with various tubers and roots.

The secretary regards it as extremely desirable that agricultural investigations should be undertaken in the Philippine islands under the war department and in co-operation with the department of agriculture. In furtherance of this work the secretary recommends an additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the ensuing year.

IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

The secretary devotes a great deal of space to a discussion of irrigation investigations. These have been conducted through the office of experiment station and embrace:

1. Studies of irrigation laws and the social and industrial institutions of irrigation and agriculture.

Investigation of the methods by which water is conserved, distributed and used.

In reference to the first subject, the secretary states that the character of the water finally recognized will do more than anything else to determine whether the western farmers ought to be tenants or proprietors. Naturally, this makes the disposal of the water resources of the West a matter of great importance, not only to the persons directly interested, but to the country at large.

SUBJECT FOR LEGISLATION.

The secretary expresses the belief that irrigation will in the near future become a subject for legislation by Congress, there being important reasons why it should have the attention of the nation. At the present time he says that those best informed believe that the uncertain character of water rights can only be remedied by a larger measure of public control and the making of certain, permanent public works. These, it is urged, should not be owned by private parties, and the argument produced in favor of constructing reservoirs by act of congress is the same as that for the construction of public works. The maintaining of a fund to control them. On the other hand, the secretary points out that an appropriation of money by Congress to construct such irrigation works would bring the country face to face with a new government policy and will carry a larger measure of public control over the water resources of the West than has hitherto prevailed or been sanctioned by public sentiment.

He reviews the influence of the land laws on irrigation development, stating that laws which control the disposal of 50,000,000 acres of arid public lands must have a vital influence upon the success of irrigated agriculture. He condemns the desert land act, stating that 600 acres is more than a man or moderate number can cultivate with irrigation. Cutting down the entries from 640 to 200 acres is an improvement, but he believes in the entire repeal of the desert land act and in requiring settlers or homesteaders to cultivate as well as live upon their land.

Referring to the grazing lands, he says probably 40,000,000 acres of the public domain has no agricultural value except for pasture. It is at present an open proposition with no law for United States protection or disposal. He refers to the frequent conflicts of the farmers under irrigation with the range stockmen and recommends as a remedy and a beneficial measure leasing of the grazing land in such a way as not to interfere with the homestead. The result he believes would be that the land would be put to a large use and that such leasing is not an experiment, as it has been in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. He winds up the discussion of the subject by presenting the following conclusions:

HIS CONCLUSIONS.

First—That private enterprise will have to be supplemented by public aid in the construction of certain classes of irrigation works if we are to secure the largest development of western agriculture.

Second—That reservoirs located in the channels of running streams should be public works.

Third—That the first step toward national aid for irrigation should be the passage of enlightened water laws by the states to be benefited.

Fourth—That the land laws should be modified by repealing the desert act and by requiring cultivation as well as residence on a homestead.

Fifth—That the non-irrigable grazing lands should be leased in small tracts so as not to interfere with the irrigation and the pasture lands.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

The discovery is reported by an expert of the division sent to Asia for the purpose that the San Jose scale is not indigenous to Japan, but that it is so in North China. It has been found in a section of that country where there have been no fruit importations, and the fruits are of native sorts. Further, in this district it was found to have a natural enemy—a ladybird beetle—of which the expert in question has collected many specimens and forwarded them to Washington, and steps will be taken to acclimate this important species. This importation will doubtless prove of extreme value to fruit-growers in this country. Another valuable

IMPORTATION OF THE LADYBIRD BEETLE

of one which feeds upon distinct species of plant life accidentally imported into this country from Europe.

Suit Over a Corregido.

New York, Nov. 25.—Colita P. Huntington was an art lover, and his last transaction in that line, made five days before his death in the supreme court, was the purchase of a painting by the picture, Hermann Linde, a wealthy Pittsburgh man who has an extensive art collection, is suing the executor of the Huntington estate for \$25,000, the value of the painting. Mr. Linde is also a publisher in this city. Mr. Huntington five days before the millionaire died, Mrs. Huntington and her son, Charles, were in the city. Mr. Linde says that he bought the painting from the Huntington estate for \$25,000, and that he accepted by Mr. Huntington, that Mr. Huntington only had it brought to his house for inspection and that he set up on a down payment of \$10,000. The defense will set up that Mr. Huntington rejected the painting. It is thought probably that the picture is a genuine Corregido.

KITCHENER'S EXPLANATIONS.

They Are Received With Impatience by Military Critics.

New York, Nov. 25.—Commenting upon the military situation in South Africa, the London Standard says that the explanations of Mr. Fisher's engagement at Villiersdorp are received with impatience by the military critics. The first report of the engagement, on the whole, was favorable to the Boers. The policy is to keep up a semblance of hostilities by avoiding a general engagement at any point and by sweeping posts and rear guards, and making a successful attack. They hope and way to wear out the British army and the Boers. There is a growing feeling that the Boers are not yet hit upon an effective method of countering these ingenious tactics.

THE TROUBLE IN ATHENS.

Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve Tells What Is the Origin of It All.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25.—Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins, who has spent much time in Greece, in discussing the present situation in that country said that while an appropriation to translate the gospels into modern Greek must seem to Americans to be a small affair to the Greeks, there is a serious thing for the Greeks. There have been many translations of the Scriptures into modern Greek, but none of them have been sanctioned by the Greek church. The Greek church, however, is not in any sense "official," or approved by the church of the country, which is the most serious of the country. Its followers uphold the glory of ancient Greece and reverence the language with the intensest devotion.

Alluding to the intense reverence for the ancient Greek and the manner in which the patriotism of the people is bound up with their church, Prof. Gildersleeve remarked that the Protestant propaganda in Greece seemed to be a serious matter. He said that the Greek church, however, is not in any sense "official," or approved by the church of the country, which is the most serious of the country. Its followers uphold the glory of ancient Greece and reverence the language with the intensest devotion.

DEFEATED INSURGENTS.

Lieut. Van Schack Repulses Band of Filipino Rebels.

Manila, Nov. 25.—Lieut. Van Schack of the Fourth Infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met 300 insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of San Juan. Upon seeing the Filipinos "Van Schack" ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed and Van Schack, being mounted, reached the insurgents sixty yards in advance of his men. At this point the lieutenant and his men were met by a revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schack at four paces, but missed. Lieut. Van Schack was then knocked from his horse by the bullet. He was engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his arm. At this point the lieutenant and his men were met by a revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schack at four paces, but missed. Lieut. Van Schack was then knocked from his horse by the bullet. 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