

NORTH DAKOTA AND IRRIGATION.

State Has Thousands of Acres of Land That Could be Made Productive.

NATIONAL AID IS SUGGESTED.

Scheme for the Utilization of the Waters of the Missouri by Building a Big Dam.

Special Correspondence. Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The second session of the North Dakota irrigation congress at Mandan last month made a strenuous effort to awaken an irrigation movement in the state, and to overcome the objection which a good many residents have to any agitation of the irrigation question, based on the foolish predication that the state has no arid lands and that any advertisement of Dakota irrigation presupposes that dry farming is a precarious occupation, and that emigration to the state will therefore be discouraged.

There is little use in attempting to disguise the fact that the western prairie of North Dakota is to all intents and purposes arid and that farming there can only be profitably conducted only by the aid of irrigation. Any large farm operation that is not irrigated in any other basin must sooner or later act as a destructive influence.

Speakers were made by Senator Clapp and Representative Stevens of Minnesota, who came down with a carload of Minnesota delegates, in which these statesmen renewed their pledges to support the national irrigation movement, and by Mr. George I. Maxwell, the executive chairman of the National Irrigation association, who pleaded for a recognition of the national irrigation idea as a great national movement, one confined to great national government, and who further urged that the people of the state should take the initiative and proceed to develop irrigation enterprises themselves as far as possible, thereby learning, as only experience can teach, the great worth of irrigated lands.

Senator Hansbrough and McCumber of the state also spoke at length. The former senator suggested the old plan of the utilization of the waters of the Missouri by the building of a stupendous dam, connecting the great Nile dam, which cost \$10,000,000, and that Congress was undoubtedly in a mood to entertain such a proposition and that it intended to introduce a bill next winter to provide for a survey and investigation of the scheme. The government engineers state that the surveys of the army engineers, the Missouri river commission, and others, show such a proposition to be not feasible, but the senator believes that further surveys should be made.

AGAINST RECLAMATION SERVICE. Senator McCumber attacked the reclamation service as an organization which was not disposed to try to find a feasible project in North Dakota, and insisted that the large contribution to the irrigation fund, growing from the sales of public lands in North Dakota, should be used solely within the state and that any statements attributed to the reclamation service to the effect that there was small hope of finding any large feasible canal project in the state showed that the reclamation service was prejudiced in favor of other sections in the arid west.

The senator's attitude toward the government reclamation service is neither calculated to help the state of North Dakota in securing the expenditure of Uncle Sam's money, nor to help the reclamation service in its activities in finding feasible projects for such expenditures, unless the senator's attitude is regarded as one not representing the sense of the people of the state who desire its irrigation development.

IRRIGATION ACT ON TRIAL. As both Congressmen Stevens and Mr. Maxwell urged in their addresses, the irrigation act is now on trial before the whole people of the country. It is being watched closely by its enemies as well as its friends, and those projects must be started which will beyond question, prove successful, not only from an engineering standpoint but from one of colonization as well, where the land which is irrigated will be settled upon and the cost of its reclamation paid back in full to the government.

As a matter of fact, but little interest has been manifested by North Dakota in the irrigation question up to the present time, and none whatever prior to the holding of the Bismarck state irrigation congress a year ago. No call was made upon the government by the congressional delegation, immediately after the passage of the act, when all other western states were clamoring for reclamation, and it is not to be expected that the same success would be found today as has occurred in other western states where large local and state appropriations had been made for preliminary surveys and cooperation with the geological survey, and for local irrigation even prior to the passage of the national irrigation act, two and a half years ago.

NEED EDUCATION. First of all the people of North Dakota must be awakened to a thorough realization of the benefits of irrigation and must have such an interest in and desire for the reclamation of their lands as will see the government of the fact that when it has found and constructed an irrigation work, the people will be willing to take the land and pay back the cost. The fact that in the very part of the state which it is believed can be best irrigated, several fine so-called wet weather crops in succession can be raised without

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TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

(DO YOU REMEMBER?)

The People's party held the final rally of the campaign at the Salt Lake Theater. The speakers were Hon. John T. Caine, candidate for representative in Congress, P. S. Richards, S. R. Thurman, William Dusenberry, George Q. Cannon and Emmeline B. Wells.

Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for president, spent the eve of the election quietly resting in Buffalo, after the hard work of the campaign.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

The approach of the Japs upon Pekin caused the Chinese to heavily garrison the main road leading to the city, and call out all the reserves available.

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

The importance of the British over the failure of their South African army to reach definite results at Ladysmith, caused an order to mobilize 35 battalions of militia for service against the Boers.

out irrigation, and that when immigrants come into the country, the people keep rather quiet about the dry and lean years, makes an extensive campaign of education an imperative and essential feature of irrigation development. It is more or less entirely in advance of the people of any state, a federal appropriation for a twenty million dollar, un-usable additional millions necessary for great canals, however promising. Federal irrigation, as has been said, is on trial before the country and while its friends believe that the working out of the policy will show it to be a great national one as broad, beneficent and truly national as any internal improvement ever undertaken by any government in any age, yet the plan is, to the people of the east, a novel and untried one, and they will certainly insist upon seeing several large projects worked out to their entire satisfaction, before Congress can be expected to think of appropriations such as are now made for the big river and harbor works.

The great water supply of the Missouri and its tributaries, which flow through North Dakota, is an inestimable resource of a state, blanketed with a deep and lanky loam, but North Dakota has yet to learn of practical irrigation before her farmers will realize this worth or can expect to stand on a par, so far as irrigation is concerned, with other western states where irrigation has been carried on for years and decades.

IRRIGATION PROPAGANDA. The plan for the state to proceed upon is to awaken a great public sentiment, to invite the co-operation of every newspaper in the state to educate the people as to how much an irrigated acre is worth, how much it will produce and that water is an absolute crop insurance. If her citizens and her press will enter the irrigation campaign, devise a plan and work to make irrigation the most popular movement of the day, then irrigation will come. It is well worth the effort.

In the reclamation service, the reclamation service, far from being hostile to the expenditure of the irrigation fund in the state, is making reconnaissance and detailed surveys of various projects. The government engineers believe that pumping the Missouri water, through the use of the vast cheap lignite coal beds, even upon the higher benches—20 and 30 feet high, through enormous pumping plants, is entirely feasible, and not very expensive. It is simply a question of education. Do the farmers realize how much they can afford to pay for water?

When once liberated within your system, it produces a most wonderful effect. It's worth one's last dollar to feel the pleasure of life that comes by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

LIGHT AND SMOKE. Two Questions Considered by Committee of the Council Last Night.

The committee on improvements of the city council at its meeting last night decided to recommend to the council that the bill of the Utah Light & Railway company for lighting the city sexton's house at the cemetery and the park helper's house at Liberty park be denied. After some discussion it was decided that the buildings mentioned are municipal buildings and therefore light should be furnished them free of charge according to the terms of the franchise granted to the company. It may therefore be necessary for the company to collect the bill by force.

The smoke consumer question for the furnace at the new city jail was the principal topic of discussion before the committee on finance and municipal laws. Because of the failure of Contractor P. J. Moran to install an American stoker as he agreed to do in his contract, it was decided to install the Erickson consumer for a period of 30 days on trial. Should it prove successful then the city will pay \$200 for it, otherwise it will be taken out without expense to the city for the experiment. The difference between the cost of the Erickson consumer and the American stoker, which Moran agreed to install, will be deducted from the final payment due him on the contract. The difference is about \$600.

There was not a quorum of the special asphalt committee present, so that the two asphalt propositions submitted to the council last Monday night were not considered.

ILL WITH TYPHOID. James A. Cunningham Under Physician's Care at El Paso. James A. Cunningham continues quiet. Ill with typhoid fever at El Paso, Tex., so that his physician, Dr. Herbert Stev-

TOWN AND GOWN ROW IN BOSTON.

Institute of Technology Students and Policemen Indulge in A Fierce Fight.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS HURT.

Trouble Arose Over Attempt to Keep The Boys Off the Steps of Rogers Hall.

Boston, Nov. 2.—At least 25 persons were injured during a clash between students of the Massachusetts institute of technology and police reserves shortly after midnight. Of the number 20 were students. Most of the injuries consisted of scalp wounds and body bruises. Four students and four officers were so seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospitals. Others were treated at nearby drug stores and private residences. Those sent to hospitals were:

- STUDENTS. Herbert G. Spear, Frederick Backman, Victor Gibson, H. C. Higgins, R. R. Olds, William A. Donohue, E. G. Ison, C. B. Kelley.

Other students who required medical attendance were: William Blineman, Frank Stevens, Richard Marsh, K. W. Richards, Charles E. Allen, F. M. Buckner, Edward Griffin, John E. Barkman, John McMillan. Many others whose wounds were dressed on the spot left for their homes without giving their names.

The trouble occurred on the steps of Rogers hall, one of the technology buildings on Boylston street, where the students had gathered following the night parade last night of Republican City Hall and the university and the institute of technology.

The police had determined to keep the students from the steps of the building, and when the college men made a rush up the steps they were met by the officers with drawn clubs and a fierce fight ensued. The officers used their clubs freely and soon many of the college men were bleeding from wounds on the face and head.

Hundreds of students hurried to the support of their fellows, and the police in turn summoned assistance, with the result that soon 125 policemen were engaged with four times as many students. It was half an hour before the police were masters of the situation. President Henry J. Pritchett of the institute of technology was on the scene in turn summoned assistance, with the result that soon 125 policemen were engaged with four times as many students. It was half an hour before the police were masters of the situation.

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TREATY WITH ITALY. Arbitration Agreement Will Soon Be Announced.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The French arbitration treaty, concluded yesterday, will be followed by a treaty with Italy, which is expected, will be ready for signature early next week. The French treaty, while not yet ratified by the senate and consequently not in force, is believed to be so carefully framed as to insure favorable action in the last stage. If this is so it will be the first arbitration treaty of general scope to which the United States has been a party.

There have been various special arrangements, such as the Behring sea arbitration, that provided for the adjustment of the Alaskan boundary, the Venezuelan claims settlement and the like, but each and all of these were limited in operation to one subject, and they expired as soon as that subject matter had been dealt with.

The only attempt at the formation of a general treaty broad enough in its terms to cover most any subject of dispute that might arise in the future was the convention drawn by Secy. Olney and Lord Pauncefote in the closing months of Cleveland's second administration, and which still slumbers unacted on in the pigeon holes of the executive office of the senate.

The failure of the senate to act in that case has deterred succeeding secretaries of state from heretofore attempting again to secure the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, but Secy. Hay feels that the time is ripe for a renewal of the effort.

DEDICATED TO ROOSEVELT. Abbe Klein's Work "In the Country of the Strenuous Life."

Paris, Nov. 2, 7 p. m.—The Abbe Klein, a prominent clerical writer, whose work on "Americanism" and "Life of Dr. Hecker," created an agitation, has just issued a volume entitled "In the Country of the Strenuous Life."

It is dedicated to President Roosevelt, and describes men, institutions and affairs in the United States. A chapter is devoted to the abbe's visit to the White House and his interview with President Roosevelt. Owing to the impending reorganization of the French church system the book's exposition of the American church system is attracting widespread attention.

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On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith of Milwaukee writes everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 2,000 free 50-cent boxes among all persons suffering from rheumatism, and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying: "If Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered 41 years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply. In Prosser, Neb., it cured a lady of 51 who had suffered 12 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Saxauer, a gentleman of 70 who suffered for 23 years and whom seven doctors had called incurable. In Perryburg, Ohio, it cured a gentleman 79 years old, in Marion, Ohio, it cured Mrs. Mina Schott, after suffering 15 years, she then cured an old lady 82 years old in St. Louis, Mo. It cured Mr. P. F. Fisher of The Concordia Pub. House, in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 E. Duval St., it cured Mrs. H. E. Thomas, after suffering from swollen joints and violent sciatic pains, she now enjoys excellent health. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old man whom the best physicians of Vermont and Frankfurt, Germany, called incurable. This old gentleman had walked for 20 years on crutches, both legs having been lame. He can now walk like a young man. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success among them. Dr. Quintero, the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States Consul in thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied hospitals, drugs, electricity and medical skill; among them many over 70 years old. Gloria Tonic is put up in tablet form and contains neither alcohol nor acids.

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