PENSION PUTTERING

Gen. Sickles Loses by His Attack Upon Evans.

CAN'T GET THE COMMANDERSHIP

G. A. R. Will Have a Chance to Put Itself Squarely on Record.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, July 5.—In the choice of a national commander at its annual encampment in September, the Grand Army of the Republic will take action which is bound to be quite as significant as anything in the history of the organization. It will have to decide for or against Sickles, who is an avowed candidate for the honor. Somebody remarked here this morning that while it was universally conceded that the Sickles outburst had made the displacement of Evans an absolute impossibility, it was equally true that it had made its own election by the Grand Army an impossibility, too. On the face of it this would seem to be true, but in reality the more strenuous of Evans' opponents are desirous of making Sickles national commander because of the very significance which would attach to this action. Mr. McElroy, for example, the proprietor of the National Tribune, an organ of the veterans, says that while his paper makes it a policy not to advocate any particular candidate he is heartily in favor of Sickles and expects to see his election.

"But would not the strong republicans among the Grand Army feel that they were showing disloyalty to their party in thus voting to sustain the charges which Sickles has made? Could they vote for him for commander without indorsing his position that Grand Army votes were saved for McKinley by a bargain for Evans' removal?"

"Those are contingencies," answered Mr. McElroy, "that we have had to face. We have tried soft words long enough. While the election of Sickles, under the present circumstances, would be a very striking suggestion to the administration as to where the veterans stand, I, myself, believe the Grand Army is ready to make it."

There is evidently here the material for a determination of the question whether the rank and file of the civil war veterans are really opposed to the policy of Commissioner Evans, or at least take their opposition so seriously that they are willing to indorse General Sickles, after the extreme charges which he has made against the present administration. While other prominent candidates for the place are said to hold the same view that Sickles holds, the election of one of them would not be so impressive an evidence of the hostility of the Grand Army. At all events, the result will show where the organization stands. The encampment meets at Cleveland on the 9th of September.

Other Candidates Than Sickles.

General Thomas J. Stewart, who is now adjutant general of Pennsylvania, has the backing of one of the strongest anti-Evans state encampments in the country. His election, while less to be feared than that of Sickles, would not be a remarkable triumph for conservatism. Another candidate is Captain Ell Torrance of Minnesota, who will doubtless have the support of the northweste.

Mr. McElroy says there will be no mincing words about Evans this time. According to carefully made calculations, th eaverage annual value of the pensions now granted under the law of 1890 is only $108.28, whereas when Commissioner Lochren, a democrat appointed by Cleveland, left the office their average annual value was $109.51. This roll carries over 500,000 names. Every man whose name is upon it is growing older and more dependent, and according to Mr. McElroy, should be, in the natural course of events, getting more instead of less. He says that Evans is so much worse than Lochren that a well-informed pension attorney declares that he could put 10,000 names on the roll to-morrow if Evans would but allow Lochren's interpretation of order 255 alone. According to Mr. McElroy, Mr. Evans is the strictest in his rulings of any man who has ever been commissioner of pensions. It is a somewhat extraordinary fact that in two things upon which Mr. McKinley as a campaigner in 1894 and thereabouts greatly criticized his predecessor's pension policy and the gold standard policy, he has practically taken the same grounds. More gold standard legislation has gone into the statute books under McKinley than under any other president, and yet it was he who charged Prseident Cleveland with "dishonoring one of our precious metals." The Lochren administration of the pension office was bitterly assailed, one Massachusetts congressman describing it by saying that "the confederates were in the saddle," and yet in the administration of Comrade McKinley we have a pension commissioner whose interpretation of one ruling order is so much more severe that it is keeping 10,000 names off the list. The third subject upon which Mr. McKinley disagreed with his predecessor was the tariff. As president, and looking over the broad field of international interests, he is now holding some rather liberal views on the tariff himself, according to all accounts. Such are examples of the change which the whirligig of events brings about.

Small Profits to Bankers.

The collapse of Perry Heath's bank in New York last week has naturally set the tongues of the gossips wagging here, where Heath is so well known. It is recalled that at the time he had the postal deposits transferred to his bank he made the statement to his friends that it was done wholly for advertising purposes, as the profits of that sort of business amount to next to nothing. This view of the case was corroborated here to-day by a prominent treasury officer, who said:

The mania which seems to possess some of the bankers in other cities to obtain the custody of government funds is one of the mysteries we have never been able to solve, since they can make so much better use of their own money than of the government deposits. For every $950 of postoffice funds deposited in the Seventh National bank, the bank had to put up $1,000 in government bonds as security. As government bonds rule now in the market, this cannot be a profitable enterprise for a bank in the east, where low interest rates prevail. Moreover, look at the labor and expense involved in the case of the Seventh National. You could go into one of its rooms any day and see the money orders piled up there, from one to two feet in height. I have figured out the net profit of its postoffice enterprise, and find that it must amount to about $1,500 a year. Why, the work done in merely looking after that money order business and keeping the accounts straight must eat up all of $1,500 a year, if there were nothing else to do. A banker from one of the western states came in here one day to see me, and to inquire how he had better go about the business of getting this sort of government recognition.

"Our bank is a strong one," said he, "the government can't lose anything by us."

"No," I answered, "it cannot; for, with our practice of taking bonds as security for every penny presumed to be deposited, we should not really need to inquire whether a bank is good for anything or not. But stop a moment, what do you propose to do with the money when you get it?"

"Put it out. You see, in our country we command big interest on loans. Sometimes we get as much as 12 per cent. There is practically no time when we cannot get 7 per cent."

Well, we sat down and figured it out on paper, estimating the bonds to bring the bank a net income of $17 on $1,000. I showed him, before we got through, that he would reap from his government money, exclusive of the cost of handling, just about 6-10 of 1 per cent profit. This did not disturb my visitor in the least.

"What we want," said he, "is to be able to make a first-class showing for deposits. We're willing even to make some sacrifices for the sake of that. The government deposits will swell our total to a handsome figure, and there is nothing that so impresses the public with the idea of the strength of a bank as a big total of deposits."

—W. W. Jermane.

BOMBARD WITH ROCKETS

NON-UNION WORKERS TERRIFIED

Practical Application of the Destructive Force of Independence Day Playthings.

New York Sun Special Service

Derby, Conn., July 5.—For two hours yesterday a bombardment of sky rockets was directed against the works of the Farrell Foundry and Machinery company in Ansonia, where forty non-union men have taken the places of the striking machinists. Not a pane of glass remains unbroken in the carpenter shop, where the non-union men are housed and fed, and three heavy plate glass windows in the office are shattered.

Rockets were fired by scores against the building. Passing in doors and windows, they swept the length of the room and exploded among the terrified workmen. Ex-High Sheriff Spiegel of New Haven, in charge of the deputies, and an old fireman, ordered out the foundry fire apparatus. Amid a rain of rockets and cannon crackers thrown with slung shots across the river, the carpenter shop and adjoining buildings were made thoroughly wet. This done, the sheriffs sought shelter in the huge piles of lumber. Fires repeatedly started in the carpenter shop and were put out with hand grenades by the deputies.

"JIM" HILL ENTERTAINS

FOOTS A BILL FOR FIREWORKS

From His Yacht Is Given the Finest Display That New Yorkers Witnessed.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, July 5.—Thanks to James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, thousands of folks along the East river front, including the throngs on the recreation piers and all the Bellevue hospital patients well enough to leave their beds, enjoyed last night the finest display of fireworks around New York. Mr. Hill got back yesterday noon from a cruise on his big steam yacht Wacouta, which anchored at the foot of E Twenty-sixth street. Before going ashore he told his skipper, Captain Cobb, to lay in a big supply of fireworks and to blaze away all the evening from the deck of the yacht. Captain Cobb spent lots of money in carrying out the instructions and, returning to the Wacouta with a launch loaded to the gunwales with rockets, roman candles and all the latest pyrotechnic wrinkles in set pieces. By midnight, there was nothing left of the collection but sticks and waste paper. During the display on the yacht, there was a band concert on the recreation pier at the foot of E Twenty-sixth street, and the East Side for many blocks north and south of there did a great wind-up of the Fourth.

Will Build a New Church.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., July 5.—The trustees of the United Norwegian Lutheran church have decided to erect a handsome new edifice at Mill street and Junius avenue. The building will be of brick or brick veneer, and will be one of the handsomest in the city.—William Gerz, a fireman on the Northern Pacific, was injured by a bottle thrown from the overhead bridge on Court street while the train was passing under. A physician dressed several ugly cuts.

The Plymouth

Established 1882.

Correct Dress from Head to Foot for Everybody.

Did you hear the report yesterday? Prices on our Boys' Clothing are blown all to pieces, but fortunately the clothing is undamaged.

Come in and see the wrecked prices and the warranted suits. We'd rather you'd have the suits at these broken up prices than to carry goods over.

Before inventory we are going to clean up all our odds and ends of suits, knee pant flannel suits, wash suits, etc., at such low prices that it will pay you to buy them, even though you will lay them away until next season. Here are a few items:

At 50c—Boys' $1.00 all wool Knee-Pants, blue, black and fancy Scotch Cheviots, all sewed with silk throughout, ages 3 to 16 years; they have never sold for less than $1.00.

At $1.50—Boys' $5.00 Knee-Pant Suits. this lot consists of sailor, vestee and 2-piece styles, blue black and neat mixtures; the pants alone are worth the price of the Suit. There are some sizes of each of the different kinds, ages 3 to 16 years. They all go Saturday at $1.50.

At 50c—Boys' $3.00 Wash Suits in kilts, sailors and plain double-breasted styles. They are the English galatea and crashes, broken lots and sizes of the different styles, Saturday, 50c.

At $4.50—Youths' and Boys' long-pant Suits, sizes 14 to 19 years, in blue, black and fancy mixtures, broken sizes and values up to $10.00, Saturday, $4.50.

Boys' 75c Balbriggan Underwear, broken sizes and mostly drawers **19c.**
Boys' 25c fast black Hose **15c.**
Boys' $1.50 Blouse Waist **75c.**
Boys' 25c Suspenders **15c.**

The Plymouth Clothing House, Sixth and Nicollet.

WHO WIRED DEWEY?

Mystery as to the "Capture-or-Destroy" Order.

AUTHOR OF TELEGRAM UNKNOWN

May Have Been Lieut. Humes H. Whittlesy or the Late Admiral Sicard.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, July 5.—Secretary Long's speech before the Massachusetts Club at Nantucket Beach, in which he said he did not know the author of the dispatch signed by his name telling Admiral Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish ships in the Philippines, was read with considerable interest in naval circles. Mr. Long has been anxious to ascertain to whom the credit belonged, but his inquiries on the subject failed to settle the question. In his speech he said that Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, did not write it and had forgotten who had.

Inquiries among naval officers made by the reporter developed a pretty general opinion that the famous message was prepared by Lieutenant Humes H. Whittlesy, who, despite his protest against being kept ashore, was retained on duty in the bureau of navigation during the Spanish-American war. It is not known positively, however, that Lieutenant Whittlesey prepared the dispatch, and to-day one man familiar with what was going on at the navy department at the time expressed the belief that its author was Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, now dead, who at that time was president of the naval strategy board. Curiously enough, the author of the dispatch failed to initial it, as is customary. The official copy of the original message was seen by a reporter at the navy department today and neither initials nor anything else to indicate its origin or authorship were attached.

According to the story that has been generally circulated in Washington as to how the dispatch came to be written, a telegram was received at the navy department from Admiral Dewey on Sunday, April 24, 1898, in which he said that he had been ordered by the governor of Hongkong to leave that place with his squadron within twenty-four hours, Great Britain having declared her neutrality between the United States and Spain. Secretary Long was at his home at the time the dispatch came, so the story ran, and President McKinley, to whom a copy had been sent, took it to him there. Then, it was said, Mr. Long whote the famous message to Dewey which was sent to the bureau of navigation, put in cipher and transmitted by telegraph to Admiral Dewey at Hongkong. The version given by Mr. Long in his speech, however, shows that this story was based on erroneous information.

A TRUNK EXPLODED

A Baggage Handler Is Seriously Injured.

IT WAS A BOY'S PROPERTY

He Put in Powder and Cartridges and the Baggage Man Did the Rest.

Long Branch, N. J., July 5.—When the steamer Monmouth of the Sandy Hook line discharged her load of shore resort passengers with their great piles of trunks on the long pier at Atlantic Highlands, the other morning, one of the trunks, which had just been thrown into the baggage car of a train for Seabright, exploded with a crash that jarred the pier and shook the train for several cars back.

Andrew Keener, the baggagemaster of the train, who was handling the trunk was hurled half way across the car and badly injured. He was more or less burned from head to foot and among other injuries had through his leg a 45-caliber rifle bullet that had come from one of a number of loose cartridges in the trunk. Two other baggage handlers who had helped lift the trunk were badly singed.

There was some consternation for a moment or two among the hundreds of passengers who were on the train or still on the way to get on board, and a rumor spread that the locomotive had exploded. Then the story got about that an infernal machine, intended to blow up the boat had gone off a little too late. The excitement, however, was quickly over and in the meantime Keener, who was lying half unconscious on the car floor, was picked up and found to be seriously hurt. He was made as comfortable as possible for the time being, and sent by the first train to the Long Branch hospital.

It was reported when the remnants were more closely examined that the trunk was the property of some member of the family of Charles F. Naething who runs a restaurant at 118 Fulton street. Mr. Naething has leased the fine Storms cottage at Seabright near Gallilee for the summer. Mr. Naething was much distressed to learn of Keener's injuries and astounded that it was one of his trunks, which he supposed would contain only clothing and other ordinary articles that usually are taken to a summer cottage.

"The trunk," he said, "belonged to my boy and what on earth he could have put in to it I cannot imagine. He was permitted to pack it himself, but none of us dreamed of his putting explosives in it. He was 16 years old and I suppose made ready in a boy way for summer in the country. He is not coming down himself until to-morrow and then I shall have an interview with him. One thing is certain and that is he will not pack a trunk alone again. I wil stand over him with a club the next time he does it. I have come down here for the summer for a quiet time with my family and expected to enjoy myself. The quiet time begins with an explosion that shakes the train and gets me in the newspapers. That, however, is the least of it. The whole affair would be trifling if no one were hurt. It is that man who was injured that troubles me. I am sorry on that account from the bottom of my heart. I shall drive over to the hospital this evening and find out how he is and if there is any thing I can do for him."

It is believed that in addition to the 45-caliber cartridges young Naething had either loose powder or fireworks in his trunk in preparation for the Fourth of July. Presumably in throwing the trunk in the car the cap of one of the cartridges was hit, discharging the cartridge and so setting off the explosive.

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.
Chicago Chronicle.

It was at an exclusive South Side boarding school, and the young women pupils in the institution were at dinner. The preceptress was a taskmistress of the most rigid sort, and always paid special attention to the manners of the young women at the table. She laid down the strictest rules and she compelled her pupils to obey them to the letter.

On this occasion, she spied one of the young women wiping her knife with a napkin.

"Would you do such a thing as that at home?" asked the preceptress sharply.

"No, indeed, I would not," replied the young woman. "We have clean knives at home."

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED.
Youth's Companion.

Some Americans who had long lived in England spent last summer in Maine, and, wishing to play golf, got permission from a farmer to use some pasture land, and there laid out links.

The farmer's old servant, scandalized by the sight of tall, athletic girls in scarlet coats, armed with iron-hoofed clubs, striding over the fields, one day reported to his master:

"Them girls in the pasture scare our cows."

The farmer scratched his head. "Hiram," came the leisurely answer, "times is changed since we was young. Used to be cows scared the girls."

TWO WERE KILLED

Postal Clerks on the Iowa Central Meet Instant Death.

ENGINE TENDER LEFT THE TRACK

And Baggage, Mail, and Smoking Cars Were Piled Up in a Heap.

Special to The Journal.

Mason City, Iowa, July 5.—A disastrous wreck occurred three miles and a half south of Hampton at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Iowa Central. As a result E. C. McKinney, a postal clerk, of Ottumwa, and J. T. Kendall, a postal clerk of Grinnell, were killed. Mort Heath, express messenger of Ottumwa was badly injured and John Morgan, baggage man of Mason City, was somewhat bruised. The passengers were more or less shaken up, but not one was injured.

The hind wheels of the tender left the track for some unknown reason, probably on account of the breaking of the flange. The track at this point is smooth and without a curve and hence the accident is the more mysterious. The mail car was turned completely over and the baggage car piled on top of it, crushing it in where the two postal clerks were at work and killing them instantly. The smoking car piled on top of both baggage and mail cars, but fortunately no one was hurt. The chair car and sleeper and the engine proper did not leave the track.

The engine had a similar accident two days ago when north of Hampton. The trucks left the track and the train was run a half mile before the engine could be stopped. At that time it left the track just as it was crossing a bridge, and it was only by a miracle that a bad wreck was then averted.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Ashland Park at Huron a Big White City.

Huron, S. D., July 5.—Wednesday's program at the state Epworth assembly was faithfully carried out to the satisfaction of a large gathering. In the forenoon Professor E. L. Parks, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., conducted a Bible study, and Mrs. Anna E. Smiley, of Lowell, Mass., superintendent of the Junior League, gave a talk on the work being done by the mercy and help department, and also conducted a school of methods. This was followed with a short sermon by Dr. Parks on "The Kingdom of God."

In the afternoon the Young Ladies' Outlook club was addressed by Mrs. H. W. Jenkins of Huron, followed with a brief address by Dr. Parks and a concert by the Jubilee singers. Professor P. M. Pearson, of the Cumnock school of oratory, Evanston, Ill., gave a lecture recital. The evening was occupied with a concert by the Jubilee singers, choruses by a choir of 100 voices, under direction of Miss Cora F. Conway, of the Northwestern Conservatory of music, and a lecture on "Business Success" by Professor Parks, and a misisonary conference conducted by R. E. Diffendorfer.

Ashland Park, half a mile from the city, where the assembly is in session, is filled with tents, most of which are occupied by people from out of the city. President Calfee arrived from Council Bluffs on Tuesday, and is giving all details his personal attention.

FOURTH AT BIG STONE

Splendid Address Before Chautauqua by Dr. Green.

Special to The Journal.

Big Stone, S. D., July 5.—Dr. Thomas H. Green of Cedar Rapids, delivered one of the best Fourth of July orations ever given in this part of the country. He began with an eloquent resume of the various historical events connected with this day in the United States history, from the Declaration to Dewey, and closed with an analysis of the American flag, which was a masterpiece of pyrotechnic eloquence. More than 3,000 people were present at the park. More would have been there, but owing to an accident to steamer Queen of the Lakes, by which she lost her rudder, she was unable to bring the usual loads from Ortonville, and the other steamers could not handle the crowds. The day was cool and rather windy, with a slight shower in the morning.

The large attendance at the Chautauqua is still increasing. A recent feature added to the morning program is an industrial school for boys, where they spend an hour each morning doing wood work and learning knots in rope and various handy accomplishments. It is conducted by George Moore.

Wednesday afternoon's program consisted of a musical program by the Arion quartet and the soloist, Miss Thomas, assisted by the reader, Miss Nellie Peck Sanders, after which Mrs. Carrie Grout lectured on "Culture." In the evening the entertainment consisted of readings by Miss Sanders and music by the Arions.

HANDCAR AND PASSENGER

One Killed in a Collision in Iowa and One Hurt.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 5.—A section crew started early yesterday morning on a handcar for a good time, taking the Sioux City & Pacific track for Thompson's grove. When two miles below the city the handcar encountered passenger train No. 8. John Anderson saw the engine and gave a leap into the ditch at the side of the road, but Andrew Anderson, section foreman, and John Brown, received the full force of the shock. Brown was so badly injured that he died about three hours later; Andrew Anderson had his foot crushed, arm broken and leg badly bruised. The car was smashed into a thousand pieces.

BROKE THROUGH THE CRUST

Murray of Sheldon, N. D., Narrowly Escapes Suffocation.

Special to The Journal.

Sheldon, N. D., July 5.—C. E. Murray, agent for the Monarch Elevator company, narrowly escaped death by suffocation in a flax bin. The flax had formed a crust on top, leaving an excavation about ten feet deep. As Murray stepped on the crust it gave way, precipitating him to the bottom. He finally succeeded in finding the ladder and climbing out.

Mrs. James McCready of this place has been adjudged insane by the commissioners of insanity and ordered committed to the asylum. Religion is her hallucination.

Boys Suspected of a Crime.

Special to The Journal.

Big Stone, S. D., July 5.—The residence of S. R. Gold was broken into in the absence of the family Tuesday evening. The house was rummaged pretty thoroughly, but nothing of value was taken. Some silver and jewelry were unmolested. It is supposed that the perpetrators were boys of the town looking for spending money for the Fourth.—Several Indian pupils from the Presbyterian mission school at Good Will are camping with their teachers at the park and enjoying the Chautauqua.

Farmers' Excursion Schedule.

Special to The Journal.

Fargo, N. D., July 5.—The schedule for the farmers' excursion to the North Dakota Agricultural college this summer provides for the attendance from LaMoure and Griggs county July 15-17; Ransom, Barnes and part of Cass, July 18-20; Ward, McHenry and Grand Forks, July 21; Nelson, Steele and Sargent, July 22; Pembina, part of Cass, Traill and Richland, July 23; Pierce, Benson, Towner, Ransom and part of Richland, July 24; Traill, Walsh, Nelson, July 25; part of Cass, July 26; Bottineau, Rolette, Cavalier and part of Grand Forks, July 29.

Hounds on the "Foorce."

Special to The Journal.

Humboldt, Iowa, July 5.—Few towns the size of Humboldt can boast of having three bloodhounds to aid the police force. The hounds were bought by the town and are under the care of Marshal Sheldon, who is giving them lessons every day.

IT'S CRITICAL FOR WHEAT JUST NOW

Continued From First Page.

of rust is reported. Oats are a better crop than for years, and barley is equally promising. It was thought harvest would be a little in advance of last year, but it is now evident that it will be a few days later. Corn, where the soil is not too wet, and where properly worked, is making rapid growth; it is of excellent color and except where injured by cut worms and frost, is a good stand. Some farmers were sowing millet and flax as late as June 29. Both of these crops are well advanced in a few localities, but in general sowing was late, or re-sowing was necessitated by frost. Some re-planted fields of corn are almost as good as the early planting. Grass is of rank growth and abundant. Potatoes are doing well, and new ones from truck gardens are in market.

Milbank, S. D., July 5.—All crops in Grant county are above the average. General conditions are not so good as earlier in the season, due to several spells of excessively warm weather. Wheat looks well, is of good color, but somewhat thin, the stools not having come up well. As the crop stands to-day it is good for an average of from twelve to fifteen bushels. Oats vary, some promising forty bushels, and other pieces not over twenty-five. Corn is forging ahead magnificently, and is more than the proverbial "knee high the Fourth of July." Flax and barley are looking very well. Potatoes promise a large yield.

Webster, S. D., July 5.—In Day county the crop prospects for wheat, oats, barley, flax and potatoes are magnificent, and the best for fifteen years. Wheat and barley are fully headed and all grain is well along. The rainfall has been heavy and is sufficient to insure a crop, leaving hail and rust as the only things to be feared. A larger acreage of corn was planted this year than ever before, but a late frost gave it such a setback that with a few exceptions this crop is poor.

Faulkton, S. D., July 5.—The crop prospect in Faulk county is very good. The dry weather in May damaged the wheat some, but the exceedingly favorable weather since has worked almost a complete recovery, and with continued favorable weather the crop will be the best in years. Wheat and oats are heading very nicely, with large, full heads. Corn will be a full crop. Flax was somewhat damaged by late frost in May, but will be a fair crop unless the weather should be unfavorable in July. The crops west of Gettysburg, in Potter county, are badly in need of moisture. Wheat is damaged beyond full repair. East of Gettysburg to western Faulk, the prospect is a little better, but full returns are not expected.

Eureka, S. D., July 5.—In McPherson county as a whole wheat is thin, but in good condition. Between Leola and Aberdeen it is heavy. In Campbell county grain of all kinds is in fine condition, and as a rule stands thick upon the ground, and the same is true in the south half of McIntosh and Emmons counties, N. D. Corn is in poor condition on account of hard frosts about the first of June. Continuous rains since the first of June have kept the soil in perfect condition. Dry weather in May killed the wheat on those fields which had been stubbled in, or sown broad cast, and these amount to about one-fourth of the entire acreage.

NORTH DAKOTA

Pembina, N. D., July 5.—In this vicinity there has been all the rain that is needed and at points near by there has been far too much, with the result that some thousands of acres are flooded and much damage has been done. On the fall plowing the outlook at this time is very favorable, but on the spring plowing the showing is poor and there is a marked unevenness. In many places fully one-half of the wheat did not start until after the rains of three weeks ago, and this much of it will be too late to mature with that that has an earlier start. With favorable weather from now on the spring plowed wheat will yield about half a crop. The heaviest rain of the season fell here July 2, filling the ditches with water and in many places covering the fields. In this immediate vicinity there will not be serious damage, but near Hamilton, Cavalier and Bathgate thousands of acres were flooded and will be practically worthless. Four miles southeast of Neche one man lost 350 acres. His place is almost a lake. More rain at this time can only do great injury.

Devils Lake, N. D., July 5.—The crop outlook for wheat in this section never was better. The numerous rains of late have somewhat retarded the growth of flax, but if we have a few weeks of warm weather the damage resulting from the extreme wet spell will be very little. Other grains are looking fine, and the hay crop will beat all past records.

Bismarck, N. D., July 5.—Crop conditions on the Missouri slope are equal to any ever existing at this season heretofore. The opening week of July finds the soil saturated and the temperature moderate, thus avoiding the blasting effects of hot winds and drought usually evident at this season. Grain is coming forward rapidly, heading out under the most favorable circumstances, and the promise of a yield above the average is good. Wheat has a fine stand and good color, and a week of warm weather will give it firmness and development. Oats and rye are equally fine in appearance and give promise of an equally good yield. Garden crops and potatoes are flourishing and will furnish an exceptional yield. Flax looks better than in the eastern part of the state, the soil being lighter and the effects of too much moisture not being apparent. Flax in the western part of the state covers only a moderate acreage, but that sown will yield well. Corn is making rapid growth. Hay will be plentiful. There are few places, even in the highlands, where a good crop of wild hay cannot be harvested. The weather and soil conditions in Burleigh, McLean, Emmons and the adjoining Missouri slope counties are about the same, and there are excellent prospects for a good crop.

Minot, N. D., July 5.—Cool weather, with very heavy rains have prevailed over most of Ward county during the last ten days. In some portions of the Mouse river country the rainfall has been so great as to flood fields, a few of which are covered with water. The small grain is in excellent condition, and with favorable weather during the next month Ward county will harvest the largest crop in its history. Wheat is doing very well, although making more straw than is desirable. In this part of the state it is beginning to head, and is in as good condition as could be asked for. Hundreds of new settlers have taken up land in Ward county this year, and an immense amount of flax has been sown upon new breaking. Flax is doing nearly as well as wheat, but possibly lack of sunshine has affected it a little; with clear, warm weather it would soon show a decided improvement. Gras is doing nicely, and in most sections of the county a good crop of hay is certain. In general it may be said the crops are in almost perfect condition in this section. The people of Ward county look for a bumper crop, and are busy talking of the good times in store for the entire state this year.

New Rockford, N. D., July 5.—The crop conditions in this locality give promise of big returns. Wheat, oats and barley present a fine stand and are just heading out. Flax sown before the rains of the past three weeks is poor, being uneven and spotted, but later flax looks very promising. Corn is in fair shape. On the whole the prospects are most encouraging. The hay crop will be enormous, the stand being the best in many years.

Grafton, N. D., July 5.—The condition of the wheat crop in this part of Walsh county was never better. Most of the wheat stands firm, twenty to twenty-four inches high, and is just beginning to head out. The exceedingly wet weather will have a tendency to cause the grain to lodge, and in some places east of here will make the ground so soft as to make cutting very difficult. The flax crop does not seem to be coming on very well. A great percentage of the seed did not sprout and much of the flax which is growing is of a sickly yellow color. The late sown flax is doing better, however, than the early flax. The hay crop was never more abundant.

Fargo, N. D., July 5.—In this part of the valley the wheat prospects were practically perfect until yesterday, when there was a heavy rain and wind storm which lodged the grain badly. It is not known whether the damage will be permanent or not, but it is thought the grain will again straighten up if the rains are not too frequent. The wheat is not far enough advanced to be badly hurt. With favorable weather the wheat crop will be the best since '91, but the conditions are such now that very little more rain will do serious damage.

Flax in this vicinity is a poor crop. The early sown came up so uneavenly that even under favorable conditions the crop would have yielded poorly, but the excessive moisture has made the crop even worse and the outlook is far from encouraging. Late sown flax is but little better. The corn crop is not particularly favorable up to date, but July and August always make the crop here, so no alarm is felt. Oats and barley are only fair.

Oakes, N. D., July 5.—Poor seed makes wheat a light stand. There have been seven inches of rain since June 1. The weather is perfect for wheat and the conditions are good.

Jamestown, N. D., July 5.—The wheat situation in Stutsman county is encouraging. Much of the 10,000 acres affected by the hail is recovering and will make a half crop. From present indications there will be more than an average crop of wheat. Flax is backward and will not be very heavy. There has been too much rain for this crop. Corn will be a failure—drowned out. Barley will yield fairly well, as will also oats. Chinch bugs have done a little harm.

Grand Forks, N. D., July 5.—The general crop situation in this section of the state is very satisfactory, for, while the heavy rains have worked some damage in low spots, the remainder of the acreage promises a phenomenal yield. Fears have been expressed by some that the situation was critical on account of the excessive rains, but the majority of those who have canvassed this part of the state are confident that the wheat crop will be one of the heaviest in years. In places flax has been discolored by rain, but with good weather from this time forward the crop will be fair. Both oats and barley are looking well.

A DUKE'S STAMPS.
London Mail.

The Duke of Cornwall and York is to be presented with a complete set of unused Australian stamps, comprising all the issues of the various states of the commonwealth. The collection, which will excite the keenest interest among philatelists, is valued at £1,100.

The duke has now one of the finest collections in the world. Its value is probably not far short of £100,000. It is especially good in the variety of English specimens. On one occasion, a reprint of some rare stamps was especially made for the duke by the St. Martin's-le-Grand authorities.

His royal highness was, too, it will be remembered, recently presented with a very fine private collection by a Maltese gentleman.

The value of a good representative collection of unused English stamps, including the plate numbers, is stated by Messrs Stanley-Gibbons to be not less than £5,000. But few such collections exist.

One of the common errors of the public is that the V. R. black stamp is of fabulous value. This is not the case. Used or unused, it does not cost more than £12 10s, and it is really not a postage stamp at all, having been issued merely for official use, although one or two got into circulation on letters. A much rarer stamp is the 1855-57, deep and pale carmine, 4d, on blue safety paper. This, in an unused condition, fetches £30 to £40.

In India and Persia sheep are used as beasts of burden.

Possibly the Last Week

S. JACOBS & CO

Jewelers, 410 Nicollet Av.

IF NOTHING unforseen occurs, we hope to be in our new quarters in ten days at most. Everything is ready now, only to put fixtures in place. While time is short, make the most of it, and do not let a golden opportunity slip from you. It is like finding money to be able to buy

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15 Per Cent Discount on Mounted Diamonds, Rings, Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Pendants, etc.
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25 Per Cent Discount on Gold Filled and Plated Jewelry.
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10 Per Cent Discount on Sterling Silver Flatware; engraving free.
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10 Per Cent Discount on 18-k solid gold seamless Wedding Rings.
25 Per Cent Discount on Leather Purses, Card Cases, Canes and Umbrellas.
20 Per Cent Discount on Sterling Silver and Metal Chain Purses.
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20 Per Cent Discount on Sterling Silver and Ebony Toilet Sets.
10 Per Cent Discount on solid Gold Lorgnettes and Gents' vest Chains
20 Per Cent Discount on Ladies' and Gents' Rolled Plate and Gold Filled Chains.
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20 Per Cent Discount on American and French Mantel and Bed Room Clocks.
15 Per Cent Discount on Egginton Cut Glass, the finest and most artistic glass in the world.
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50 Per Cent Discount on high grade Sterling Silver novelties.

MARVELOUS VALUES IN CUT GLASS. **$5.10**
50 8-inch LOTUS Berry Bowls, brilliant and beautifully cut; 50 full size Queen Anne Cream and Sugar Bowls, that are cheap at $9. See them. We offer both while here at

Chapman's

Eighth and Nicollet.

Specials for Saturday.

Potatoes	New, per peck	20c
Wax Beans	Per lb	4c
Water Melons	Each	35c
Pineapples	Finest goods, Floridas, for canning; each 13c doz.	$1.40
Lemons	Fancy, per dozen	15c
Tomatoes	Fancy, per basket	40c
Wool Soap	Large bars, at 4 for	25c
Jelly Glasses	per dozen	23c
Stuffed Olives	Per bottle	8c
Root Beer Extract	Hire's, per p'k'g	13c
Ginger Ale	Crystal Springs, imported style, per bottle	7c
Sardines	Bezier boneless, superior quality, reg. 35c, sp'l	28c

FREE TRADE ORDAINED

PORTO RICAN ASSEMBLY ACTION

Provision Made for Inaugurating Free Trade With the United States.

San Juan, July 5.—In a joint session lasting three hours the Porto Rican assembly yesterday unanimously passed the free trade resolution. The assembly hall was filled and cheers greeted the announcement that Governor Allen had signed the resolution.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to section 3 of the Foraker law. The resolution then continues:

The Porto Rican assembly, in extra session, and acting pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the President of the United States that, by virtue of the Hollander act and other acts, it has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the President of the United States; and it requests that Governor Allen deliver the resolution in question to President McKinley, to the end that the proclamation be made by him, and if it shall seem proper and wise to the President of the United States the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25, as that day is being established a local Porto Rican holiday, to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag.

Governor Allen personally read a communication before the assembly, in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial system of the island, and showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant revenues for its necessities without drawing upon customs receipts.

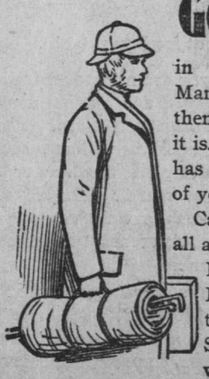
Mr. Hollander's reports on the island's resources by which revenue could be derived was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade.

The resolution was introduced to the house by Senor Morales. Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the working of the new tax law. He said:

"Present conditions make this joint resolution possible, and the assembly can henceforth dispense with the revenues accruing from Porto Rican customs."

Several other lengthy speeches were made, and the resolution was passed at 12:35 and was signed by Governor Allen.

Going to Carlsbad



in search of health. Thousands go. Many can not go. Carlsbad is coming to them. At least, the health giving part of it is. You get every curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water.

Carlsbad Sprudel Water is a specific in all ailments of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, in Gout and Rheumatism, etc. If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt with a tumblerful of the water early in the morning on an empty stomach. Carlsbad Sprudel Water bears the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York, sole agents for the U. S.

Defective Page