BELIEVES IN TEDDY

Senator Hansbrough Says the Democratic Party Cannot Possibly Beat the President.

Sentiment for Him Is Growing in New York—Rank and File for Him.

Special to The Journal.

Minot, N. D., May 21.—United States Senator H. C. Hansbrough was a Minot visitor while on his way to Flaxton to deliver the oration at the celebration of Norway's independence day. He is a stanch admirer of President Roosevelt, and summed up his chances for re-election in the following positive terms:

"I have no doubt about President Roosevelt succeeding himself. He will practically have no opposition in the national convention, and the democratic party cannot find a man strong enough to defeat him. The president is growing more popular every day, and I was greatly gratified to find in New York, where it had been rumored there would be strong opposition to him, that there is a positive and growing sentiment in his favor, especially so among the middle classes and the rank and file.

"People know that President Roosevelt is honest, and that he is thoroly American. A year ago it was feared he might precipitate a war with a foreign nation, but that feeling has completely vanished. Intelligent Americans everywhere believe with the president that military and naval preparation is the safest course in prolonging peace.

"The two-third rule in the next national democratic convention will make impossible the nomination of either Cleveland or Bryan. The convention will then be compelled to select some unknown man, who is willing to be sacrificed. In doing this the party will preserve its organization.

"No thoughtful person seriously believes that the democratic party can succeed next year, and no one interested in the business welfare of the country wants it to succed."

BRITISH ARMY SCANDAL

African Fever Infected Army Blankets Are Sold in England Without Authority.

London, May 21.—An outbreak of enteric fever on board of the reformatory ship Cornwall, which is lying off Purfleet, at the mouth of the Thames, has been traced to fever-infected army blankets from South Africa.

Thousands of similar blankets have been sold and sent all over the country without even being washed or disinfected. The army regulations provide that such articles shall be destroyed, and it is not known how the blankets came to be sent to England.

The Daily Mail this morning declares that it is a scandal demanding the strictest investigation.

TOLD IN A LINE

Philadelphia—Yesterday afternoon it was 92 in the shade. The record at Baltimore was the same.

Urbana, Ill.—All saloons here are closed because the council raised the license fee from $500 to $1,000.

Winnipeg—Snow is two or three feet deep in some of the ranching districts. Hundreds of cattle are dying.

New York—Yesterday was the hottest May day of any on record. The temperature at 3:20 p. m. was 90 degrees.

Toledo, Ohio—Grover Cleveland and Admiral Lamberton left Middle Bass last night after a week of good fishing.

New York—Washington Seligman, banker and broker, while suffering from a nervous ailment, attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

Allentown, Pa.—Mrs. Elvin Bachman, while suffering from melancholia, killed her two infant children and then cut her own throat.

Lannate, Ala.—Miss Zelia Lawrence, who was to have been married yesterday, after receiving a note from the prospective groom rejecting her, drowned herself.

Lansing, Mich.—Representative Rodgers has introduced a skeleton measure providing for the electrocution of all children who are regarded as hopelessly feeble-minded.

Newark, N. J.—Samuel Temple, of Montana, was arrested here on a charge of having blown open the safe of the Catasauqua Steel and Iron company and stolen $1,000 worth of platinum.

Terre Haute, Ind.—John McMahon, captain of a fire company, committed suicide with poison because after seventeen years of abstinence from intoxicants the old habit reasserted itself over him.

New York—Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Institute social service, has gone on a four months' trip to Europe as head of an expedition equipped by Miss Helen Miller Gould in a "search for the good."

Lincoln, Neb.—The annual parade and "ghost dance' of the students of the University of Nebraska ended late last night in a small-sized riot on the grounds where the Order of Eagles is holding a street carnival.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Lee Turner, of the "Quarterhouse," where several persons were recently killed, shot and killed his half-brother, "General" Turner, at Jackboro, Campbell county, Tenn. Self-defense is claimed.

New York—The Hamburg-American line steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived to-day from Hamburg, brought 235 in cabin and 2,728 steerage passengers. This is the largest number of steerage passengers ever brought here by a single vessel.

Indianapolis—Mrs. Bessie McKinney, 11 years old, has applied for a divorce from her 36-year-old husband. She had been adopted in the family as an infant, and when McKinney became a widower she claims he compelled her to marry him.

Omaha—A waterspout broke in the valley of the Pappio river and in a few minutes the little stream was a raging torrent. Great damage was done to crops. Plattsmouth was a heavy sufferer. The damage there will approximate $75,000.

Butte, Mont.—Ten feet of snow is reported from Coutts, Mont., near the boundary, and the thermometer is ranging from 4 to 6 degrees below zero. Conservative estimates place the loss of stock at about $2,000,000, and the number of head of stock lost is figured at about 90,000.

SURPRISED HIM.

Doctor's Test of Food.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says: "I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients.

"My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with lung fever, and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavor and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers, so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble and before I was called he got so weak he could eat almost nothing, and was in a serious condition. He had, himself, tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day, 'Why, doctor, I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.' I am pleased to say that Grape-Nuts cured him, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months, which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases, where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders." This doctor's name will be given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., on application.

PRAISES THE WORK

An Agricultural Department Official Says Kind Things About the State Experimental Station.

New Varieties of Wheat Have Been Originated There With Conspicuous Success.

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

Washington, May 21.—In the year book of the department of agriculture, to be issued next month, Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, has an interesting study of the industrial progress of plant work, in the course of which he pays a pretty compliment to the St. Anthony Park experiment station. He says that the work of originating new varieties of wheat by breeding has been carried forward with much success by the department of agriculture and some of the experiment stations, "notably the Minnesota station." And speaking more directly regarding the Minnesota work, which is conducted under the personal direction of Professor W. M. Hays, Dr. Galloway says:

'It is here that some of the most promising results have been obtained, results which are far-reaching in their nature and which show beyond question that with proper attention to detail there is no reason why this country need fear anything in the way of diminution in the quantity or quality of this important marketable product. Not only has it been shown that the quality of the grain for special purposes can be materially changed to suit necessary conditions or wants, but that the prolificacy of races or types can be fixed by careful and systematic seed selection."

So far as wheat is concerned, the work of the department during the past eight years has been confined to six principal lines, as follows: A demonstration of the value of improved methods of cultivation, principally as relates to tillage, time of seeding, etc., as affecting the yield; (2) a demonstration of the value of adapting different varieties to different regions; (3) originating new varieties by breeding; (4) improving the yield and the quality by selection of seed from races or types; (5) the introduction of new and promising varieties from foreign countries and the placing of them where they seem most likely to succeed; and, (6) demonstrating the efficiency of certain methods of preventing diseases, principally rusts and smuts.

Average Yield Small.

Dr. Galloway says that those who have not taken the trouble to study the methods of cultivation of cereal crops in this country are hardly aware of the great discrepancy in the yield of wheat in regions where conditions of climate are practically the same. Farmers have been accustomed so long to having constantly at their disposal virgin soil that comparatively little effort has been made to systematically increase the yield of wheat by proper methods of tillage. Tillage is used here in a broad sense and refers to methods of planting, seeding, fertilizing, etc. The average yield of wheat in this country is slightly more than thirteen bushels per acre—small when compared with that of Germany and the United Kingdom, where under high tillage the average yields are twenty-six bushels and thirty-one bushels, respectively.

It is not beyond reason to say, in Dr. Galloway's opinion, that with even slight attention to methods of tillage, the average yield of this country could be increased from 1 to 2 bushels per acre at little or no additional expense. This estimate does not involve a consideration of the question of fertilizers at all, but means that with proper attention to the right kind of cultivation of the soil, cultivation at the proper time, and better methods of seeding, a fair average increase of two bushels would not be an exorbitant figure. This would mean a total increase for the entire country of nearly 100,000,000 bushels, something certainly worth striving for.

With a view to bringing about a better understanding of this important work, the department has for several years been engaged in calling attention to the methods of increasing yields by tillage and in proving the efficacy of its suggestions by practical demonstrations. A number of experiment stations have also been actively engaged in this work, and already the results are beginning to be apparent, especially in the more thickly populated districts, where the demand for higher yields is becoming more and more imperative.

It is pointed out in the paper that the American population is increasing more rapidly than the yield of grain, and it is suggested that if this should continue the time is coming when the supply at home will not be sufficient for the home demand. If the semi-arid regions were to engage in the growing of wheat to a reasonable limit, the macaroni wheat with which successful experiments have been made during the past few years, it is estimated by the department that the average yield would be increased from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels per year.

Rust and Smut.

Speaking of rusts and smut, Dr. Galloway says, in part:

"Some of the most valuable work of the department has been in demonstrating the efficacy of certain methods of preventing serious diseases of wheats, principally rusts and smuts. The first efforts of the department were directed to testing the practicability of treating rusts by the methods usually followed in handling other diseases of crops. These were found to be ineffective, consequently they were abandoned and lines of work inaugurated which had for their object the breeding of rust-resistant sorts and the substitution of rust-resistant kinds for those known to be subject to the disease. By persistent and systematic work in this direction, the farmers of the country have been able to adopt measures of great benefit.

"There is no way of approximating the injury to grains of this country thru the attacks of rusts. Some years it will probably aggregate 10 to 20 per cent, other years less, according to the character of the season. Probably every year not less than 100,000,000 bushels of various grains are actually destroyed by these fungi, and the importance, therefore, of eliminating as rapidly as possible the varieties which are known to be subject to the parasites becomes apparent. The smuts of wheat are not so serious, but at a conservative estimate they no doubt cause an annual loss of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. The smuts are now controllable, as has been demonstrated by the work of this department and the experiment stations, but in order to obtain the full value from the discoveries that have been made, a great deal of educational work remains to be done. The experience of the department has been that after remedies for diseases of this kind are discovered, the efficacy of the treatments must be many times demonstrated before they will be generally adopted by the conservative farming element."

CAPITAL CULLINGS

Postmaster General Payne denies that he intends to resign.

The record of immigration during the fiscal year will exceed that of 1882, the baner year, when 788,992 was the figure. For the first ten months of this year the record is 620,711, and a total of 850,000 is expected.

The controller of the treasury holds that contractors who agreed to furnish coal to the government last winter, but who were compelled to pay a higher price on account of the coal strike, will have to stand the loss themselves.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

The Spenders

A Tale of the Third Generation.

By HARRY LEON WILSON.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

Uncle Peter Bines Threatens to Raise Something.

Uncle Peter and Billy Brue left the Hightower at midnight. Billy Brue wanted to walk down to their hotel, on the plea that they might see a fight or a fire "or something." He never ceased to feel cheated when he was obliged to ride in New York. But Uncle Peter insisted on the cab.

"Say, Uncle Peter," he said, as they rode down, "I got a good notion to get me one of them first-part suits—like the minstrels wear in the grand first part, you know—only I'd never be able to git on to the track right without a hostler to harness me and see to all the buckles and cinch the straps right. They're mighty fine, tho."

Finding Uncle Peter uncommunicative, he mused during the remainder of the ride, envying the careless ease with which Percival and his friends, and even Uncle Peter, wore the prescribed evening regalia of gentlemen, and yearning for the distinguished effect of its black and white elegance upon himself.

They went to their connecting rooms, and Billy Brue regretfully sought his bed, marveling how free people in a town like New York could ever bring themselves to waste time in sleep. As he dozed off, he could hear the slow, measured tread of Uncle Peter pacing the floor in the next room.

He was awakened by hearing his name called. Uncle Peter stood in a flood of light at the door of his room. He was fully dressed.

"Awake, Billy?"

"Is it gittin'-up time?"

The old man came into the room and lighted a gas-jet. He looked at his watch.

"No; only a quarter to four. I ain't been to bed yet."

Billy Brue sat up and rubbed his eyes.

"Rheumatiz again, Uncle Peter?"

"No; I been thinkin', Billy. How do you like the game?"

He began to pace the floor again from one room to the other.

"What game?" Billy Brue had encountered a number in New York.

"This whole game—livin' in New York."

Mr. Brue became judicial.

"It's a good game as long as you got money to buy chips. I'd hate like darnation to go broke here. All the pay-claims have been located, I guess."

"I doubt it's bein' a good game any time, Billy. I been actin' as kind of a lookout now fur about forty days and forty nights, and the chances is all in favor of the house. You don't even get half your money on the high card when the splits come."

Billy Brue pondered this sentiment. It was not his own.

"The United States of America is all right, Billy."

"This was safe ground.

"Sure!" His mind reverted to the evening just past. "Of course there was a couple of Clarences in high collars there to-night that made out like they was throwin' it down; but they ain't the whole thing, not by a long shot."

"Yes, and that young shrimp that was talkin' about 'vintages' and 'trouserings.'" The old man paused in his walk.

"What are 'trouserings,' Billy?"

Mr. Brue had not looked into shop windows day after day without enlarging his knowledge.

"Trouserings," he proclaimed, rather importantly, "is the cloth they make pants out of."

"Oh! is that all? I didn't know but it might be some new kind of duds. And that fellow don't ever get up till 11 o'clock a. m. I don't reckon I would myself if I didn't have anything but trouserings and vintages to worry about. And that Van Arsdel boy!"

"Say!" said Billy, with enthusiasm, "I never thought I'd be even in the same room with one of that family, 'less I prized open the door with a jimmy."

"Well, who's he? My father knew his grandfather when he kep' tavern over on the Raritan river, and his grandmother!—this shrimp's grandmother!—she tended bar."

"Gee!"

"Yes, they kep' tavern, and the old lady passed the rum bottle over the bar, and took in th greasy money. This here fellow, now, couldn't make an honest livin' like that, I bet you. He's like a dogbreeder would say—got the pedigree, but not the points."

Mr. Brue emitted a high, throaty giggle.

"But they ain't all like that here, Uncle Peter. Say, you come out with me some night jest in your workin' clothes. I can show you people all right that won't ask to see your union card. Say, on the dead, Uncle Peter, I wish you'd come. There's a lady perfessor in a dime museum right down here on Fourteenth street that eats fire and juggles the big snakes—say, she's got a complexion—"

"There's enough of that kind, tho," interrupted Uncle Peter. "I could take a double-barrel shotgun up to that hotel and get nine with each barrel around in them hallways; the shot wouldn't have to be rammed either; 'twouldn't have to scatter so blamed much."

"Oh, well, them society sports—there's got to be some of them—"

"Yes, and the way they make 'em reminds me of what Dal Mutzig tells about the time they started Pasco. 'What you fellows makin' a town here fur?' Dal says he asked 'em, and he says they says, 'Well, why not? The land ain't good fur anything else, is it?' they says. That's the way with these shrimps; they ain't good fur anything else. There's that Arledge, the lad that keeps his mouth hangin' open all the time he's lookin' at you—he'll catch cold in his works, first thing he knows—with his gold monogram on his cigarettes."

"He said he was poor," urged Billy, who had ben rather taken with the ease of Arledge's manner.

"Fine, big, handsome fellow, ain't he? Strong as an ox, active and perfectly healthy, ain't he? Well, he's a pill! But his old man must 'a' been on to him. Here, here's a piece in the paper about that fine big strappin' giant—it's partly what got me to thinkin' to-night, so I couldn't sleep. Just listen to this," and Uncle Peter read:

"E. Wadsworth Arledge, son of the late James Townsend Arledge, of the dry goods firm of Arledge & Jackson, presented a long affidavit to Justice Dutcher, of the supreme court, yesterday, to show why his income of $6,000 a year from his father's estate should not be abridged to pay a debt of $489.32. Henry T. Gotlieb, a grocer, who obtained a judgment for that amount against him in 1895, and has been unable to collect, asked the court to enjoin Judge Henley P. Manderson, and the Union Fdelity Trust company, as executors of the Arledge estate, from paying Mr. Arledge his full income until the debt has been discharged. Gotlieb contended that Arledge could sustain the reduction required.

"James T. Arledge died about two years ago, leaving an estate of about $3,000,000. He had disapproved of the marriage of his son and evinced his displeasure in his will. The son had married Flora Florenza, an actress. To the son was given an income of $6,000 a year for life. The rest of the estate went to the testator's widow for life, and then to charity.

"Here is the affidavit of E. Wadsworth Arledge:

"'I have been brought up in idleness, under the idea that I was to inherit a large estate. I have never acquired any business habits so as to fit me to acquire property, or to make me take care of it.

"'I have never been in business, except many years ago, when I was a boy, when I was for a short time employed in one of the stores owned by my father. For many years prior to my father's death I was not employed, but lived on a liberal allowance made to me by him. I am a married man, and in addition to my wife have a family of two children to support from my income.

"'All our friends are persons of wealth and of high social standing, and we are compelled to spend money in entertaining the many friends who entertain us. I am a member of many expensive clubs. I have absolutely no income except the allowance I receive from my father's estate, and the same is barely sufficient to support my family.

"'I have received no technical or scientific education, fitting me for any business or profession and should I be deprived of any portion of my income, I will be plunged in debt anew.'

"The court reserved decision."

"You hear that, Billy? The court reserved decision. Mr. Arledge has to buy so many gold cigarettes and vintages and trouserings, and belong to so many clubs, that he wants the court to help him chouse a poor grocer out of his money. Say, Billy, that judge could fine me for contempt of court, right now fur reservin' his decision. You bet Mr. Arledge would 'a' got my decion right hot off the griddle. I'd 'a' told him, 'You're the meanest kind of a crook I ever heard of fur wantin' to lie down on your fat back and whine out of payin' fur the grub you put in your big gander paunch,' I'd tell him, 'and now you march to the lockup till you can look honest folks in the face, I'd tell him. Say, Billy, some crooks are worse than others. Take Nate Leverson out there. Nate set up night and day for six years inventin' a process fur sweatin' gold into ore; finally he gets it; how he does it, nobody knows, but he sweat gold eighteen inches into solid rock. The first few holes he salted he gets rid of all right, then of course they catch him, and Nate's doin' time now. But say, I got respect fur Nate since readin' that piece. There's a good deal of a man about him, or about any common burglar or sneak thief, compared to this duck. They take chances, say nothin' of the hard work they do. This fellow won't take a chance and won't work a day. Billy, that's the meanest specimen of crook I ever run against, bar none, and that crook is produced and tolerated in a place that's said to be the center of 'culture and refinement and practical achievement.' Billy, he's a pill!"

"That's right," said Billy Brue, promptly throwing the recalcitrant Arledge overboard.

"But it ain't none of my business. What I do spleen again, is havin' a grandson of mine livin' in a community where a man that'll act like that is actually let in their houses by honest folks. Think of a son of Daniel J. Bines treatin' folks like that as if they was his equals. Say, Dan'l had a line of faults, all right—but by God! he'd a trammed ore fur two twenty-five a day any time in his life rather'n not pay a dollar he owed. And think of this lad making his bed in this kind of a place where men are brought up to them ways; and that name; think of a husky, two-fisted boy like him lettin' himself be called by a measly little gum-drop name like Percival, when he's got a right to be called Pete. And he's right in with 'em. He'd be jest as bad—give him a little time; and Pishy engaged to a damned fortune-hunting Englishman into the bargain. It's all Higbee said it was, only it goes double. Say, Billy, I been thinkin' this over all night."

"'Tis mighty worryin', ain't it Uncle Peter?"

"And I got it thought out."

"Sure, you must 'a' got it down to cases."

"Bully, listen now. There's a fellow down in Wall street. His name is Shepler, Rulon Shepler. He's most the biggest man down there."

"Sure. I heard of him.

"Listen. I'm going to bed now. I can sleep since I got my mind made up. But I want to see Shepler in private to-morrow. Don't wake me up in the morning. But get up yourself, and go find his office—look in a directory, then ask a policeman. Shepler's a busy man. You tell the clerk, or whoever holds you up, that Mr. Peter Bines wants an appointment with Mr. Shepler as soon as he can make it—Mr. Peter Bines of Montana City. Be there by 9:30 so's to get him soon as he comes. He knows me; tell him I want to see him on business soon as possible, and find out when he can give me time. And don't you say to any one else that I ever seen him or sent you there. Understand? Don't ever say a word to any one. Remember, now, be there at 9:30, and don't let any clerk put you off, and ask him what hour'll be convenient for him. Now, get what sleep's comin' to you. It's 5 o'clock."

At noon Billy Brue returned to the hotel to find Uncle Peter finishing a hearty breakfast.

"I found him all right, Uncle Peter. The lookout acted suspicious, but I saw the main guy himself come out of a door—like. I'd seen his picture in the papers, so I just called to him, and said, 'Mr. Peter Bines wants to see you,' like that. He took me right into his office, and I told him what you said, and he'll be ready for you at 2 o'clock. He knows mines, all right, out our way, don't he?—and he crowded a handful of these tin foil cigars on to me, and acted real sociable. Told me to drop in any time. Say, he'd run purty high in the yellow stuff all right."

"At 2 o'clock, you say?"

"Yes."

"And what's his number?"

"Gee, I forgot; I can tell you, tho. You go down Broadway to that old church—say, Uncle Peter, there's folks in that buryin'-ground been dead over 200 years, if you can go by their gravestones. Gee. I didn't s'pose anybody'd been dead that long—then you turn down the gulch right opposite, until you come to the Vandevere building, a few rods down on the left. Shepler's there. Git into the bucket and go up to the second level, and you'll find him in the left-hand back stope—his name's on the door in gold letters."

"All right. And look here, Billy, keep your head shut about all I said last night about anything. Don't you ever let on to a soul that I ain't stuck on this place and its people—no matter what I do."

"Sure not. What are you going to do, Uncle Peter?"

The old man's jaws were set for some seconds in a way to make Billy Brue suspect he might be suffering from cramp. It seemed, however, that he had merely been thinking intently. Presently he said:

"I'm goin' to raise hell, Billy."

"Sure," said Mr. Brue—approvingly on general principles. "Sure. Why not?"

To be continued to-morrow.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

REVOLUTION PROSPERS

Nicaragua Due to Experience Another Turn-Over.

San Francisco, May 21.—Eugene J. Gruettner, an American of Salt Lake City, who arrived from Corinto to-day on the steamer Newport, says that General Estrada, the leader of the forces of President Zelaya in Nicaraugua, was killed in battle with the insurgents near Rives on April 27.

His troops were routed with great loss and the revolutionists succeeded in capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The insurgents now have possession of the port of San Carlos and have complete control of Lake Nicaragua.

FOREIGN FLASHES

St. Hyacinth, Quebec—A quarter of the city's population is homeless owing to a $400,000 fire. Several industrial plants were burned.

Manila—The supreme court has decided that Dorr and O'Brien, respectively proprietor and editor of Freedom, are not guilty of sedition.

Berlin—Great excitement prevails in the Berlin corn market because of the impossibility of securing sufficient to meet contract requirements.

Paris—A resolution expressing confidence in the government's policy on the religious question was adopted in the chamber of deputies by 313 to 237.

London—John W. Gates, by advice of his physician, has decided temporarily to abstain from business. The doctor says Mr. Gates requires rest.

London—Lord Monson, honorary attache to the British embassy at Paris, will shortly marry Mrs. Turnure, daughter of General Roystone of the United States army.

Manila — Two thousand native houses have been destroyed by fire in the Tondo district. About 8,000 persons are homeless, and are being fed and sheltered by the municipality.

Pretoria—In opening the first British-Transvaal parliament the lieutenant governor stated in his address that the Dutch language would be taught in the schools in accordance with the peace terms.

Rome—Despite protests the vatican has appointed Rev. Charles H. Colton bishop of Buffalo. A meeting of the propaganda will be held May 25 to decide regarding the division of Oregon into two dioceses.

BerlinA father and son named respectively Max and Karl Bradt, who were convicted of murder, have been executed at Straubing, Bavaria. The son was beheaded first. The father wept when he was brought to the scaffold.

Vienna—The commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Jellacic, the former banu of Croatia, was the occasion of renewed disturbances at Agrain. A crowd stoned the police and thirty-five arrests were made.

Berlin—C. A. Coffin of the General Electric company, and W. G. Clark of the English Thomson-Houston company are here discussing with the Allgemeine Electricitats company the basis of a non-competitive agreement.

Berlin—A letter from Dr. Koldewey says that the excavation of the Ishtar gate at ancient Babylon is finished. It is of imposing size. Six hundred cases of tiles, relics and other objects which once decorated the palace of Nebuchadnezzar have been shipped to Germany.

EIGHTEEN INCHES OF SNOW

Cattle Perishing on the Prairies Near Blairmore, N. W. T.

Special to The Journal.

Blairmore, N. W. T., May 21.—A winter blizzard is raging in the Crows Nest pass on the wide stretch of prairie to the east. Eighteen inches of snow has fallen and the storm shows no signs of abating. The cattle are dying by the hnudreds, and there is much suffering because of the unseasonable weather.

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, constant pains and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** faithfully according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful. I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced*

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacement, etc., remember, there is one tried and true remedy, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

MINNEAPOLIS DRY GOODS CO.

Bargain Friday --The choicest pickings of the week reserved for this day.

Linens

22x43 Huck Towels, plain white and with red borders; 22x45 Turkish Towels, heavy, full bleached; both rank as extra good values at 22½c, Friday at..... **15c**

18-inch Napkins, all linen, kind that sells at 85c a dozen, Friday, in basement, each..... **5c**

Handkerchiefs

A hundred dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Belfast linen, hemstitched or with scalloped borders and fine convent embroidery, and some trimmed with lace; our own 29c and 35c kinds, Friday at..... **17c**

Wash Goods

Fine Dimities and sheer Batiste, good styles and colors, the universal 15c kind, sale at half, yard **7½c**

New Satin Striped Muslins, light grounds, pretty floral patterns and fancy stripes; basement at **5c**

Pillow Tops

In Fancy Goods department, 350 stamped and hand-tinted Pillow Tops with backs, made of best art denim in new designs, always sold at 50c to 69c; Friday, both top and back for..... **5c**

Stationery

Box Papers, good quality, box, **7c**

Mucilage, 5c bottles, Friday at **3c**

Draperies

A hundred 6-4 Chenille Table Covers, alike on both sides, regular 75c ones, Friday at.... **59c**

200 pairs Saxony Net Curtains, our $1.50, $1.75 and $2 values, Friday, pair..... **1.19**

Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, full size, reversible, fringed at both ends, all colors, new and neat, $4.00 and $4.50 values. Friday, pair **3.25**

Millinery

To close out, a few odd lots of Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats; prices were from 50c to $1.75; Friday, choice at **10c**

Men's Furnishings

Night Shirts for men and boys, extra good muslin, fancy trimmed, regular 50c kind, some a little soiled, Friday **39c**

Men's Soft Negligee Shirts, 50c kind, made of madras, collars attached, pocket, continuous neck-band, full size, 36 inches long, Friday at **39c**

Lace Lisle Gloves

Ladies' Lace Lisle Gloves of fine quality, in modes, grays and white, 25c values, Friday at **15c**

Skirts and Waists

Fifty Wash Skirts, about half of them in white duck, slightly soiled, have been sold at $1.25 to $2.50; others in colored wash fabrics; Friday at..... **50c**

About thirty Shirt Waist Suits, a little soiled or mussed, will make good house dresses; they were $1.75 each; Friday..... **1.00**

White Lawn Waists bought to sell at $1.50; front of four rows of embroidery and box plaiting, three clusters of tucks in back, large sleeves; Friday..... **98c**

Underwear

Ladies' White Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, no sleeves, ea. **5c**

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, well made and finished, drawers with bicycle seats, this sale, each **25c**

Umbrellas

Ladies' 26-in. Umbrellas, fast black, with steel rods, special for Friday, at..... **35c**

Hosiery

Five cents—half price or less—buys stockings for men, women or children. Women's in fancies or black; Men's in gray; mixed Children's in 1-1 rib, sizes 5 to 8. Friday at.... **5c**

White Goods

Ten pieces of "India Linen de Soie," the new material for dresses; 59c quality, Friday at... **39c**

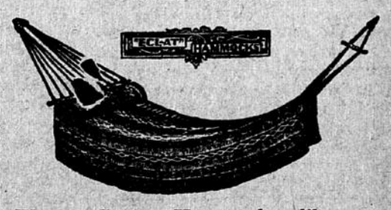
A lot including Striped and Checked Lawns and Dimities and plain India Linen, all 9c goods; basement, to clean up, at..... **5c**

House Furnishings

Blue Flame Oil Stoves, best made, worth up to $8; 2-burner, **$4.95**; 3-burner, **$6.95**.

Adjustable Window Screens, worth up to 50c, each, **25c, 29c** and **35c.**

Hammocks



Woven Cotton Hammocks—like cut, with head rest and valance, Friday at..... **95c**

Children's Hammocks—cotton mesh, double cord, fancy striped, knotted, 6 feet long, each.. **35c**

Notions

Another lot of Anglo Silk, for machine or hand sewing, in black only, good 5c value, Friday spool **2c**