SHOWERS TO-NIGHT AND POSSIBLY SATURDAY; COOLER TO-NIGHT

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RUSSIA CHARGED WITH BAD FAITH

Czar's Government Has Been Given to Understand That America Is Angry.

Forwarding of B'Nai B'Rith Petition Due to Russian Course in Manchuria.

Its Reception or Rejection Will Make No Difference to This Countrty.

Washington, July 3.—Relations between the United States and Russia are still strained and no improvement is to be noted. In fact, the feeling appears to be getting more acute. It is extraordinary that both governments are now dropping the usual methods of diplomatic intercourse and resorting to statements made thru the newspapers. Provoked beyond endurance by the duplicity of Russia as to Manchuria, our government decided without consulting with Russia, to send the Jewish petition to St. Petersburg. The first the Russians knew of that was when they read it in the papers. They did not like it and retorted thru the press that they would not receive such a petition.

Now it is semiofficially announced both at Oyster Bay and the White House that the petition will be forwarded just the same and the Russians may do as they please about receiving it. Notwithstanding the apparent attitude of the St. Petersburg government, many officials here believe that their protestations of a determination not to receive the petition are "bluffs" designed, if possible, to induce the American government to retrace its steps. Howeve. that may be, it is certain the United States will play the game out according to program.

In case the Russian government declines to receive the American petition and if it also refuses to accede to the American demands in Manchuria, our government will be confronted with the serious problem as to what its next step shall be. Naturally the river will not be crossed till it is reached. However, two methods of meeting the situation have been under consideration:

Ambassador May Be Withdrawn.

First—To withdraw the American ambassador from St. Petersburg, explaining the withdrawal on the ground that the pledges and statements made by the Russian government in regard to Manchuria have been found wholly unworthy of confidence and that it is useless to continue diplomatic negotiations with a government whose plighted word is without value, at the same time publishing the documents which will prove beyond doubt that the American government is justified in taking such action.

Second—To publish the documents which carry proof of Russian duplicity, but without at once withdrawing our ambassador, leaving the phase of the affair to be worked out later.

No one is now able to say if either of these plans will be adopted. There is still a hope that the Russian government, having learned that American diplomacy can be disagreeable upon occasion will find a way to give us the desired open ports in Manchuria. It is significant, however, that these methods of arraigning Russia before the world have been discussed in the American cabinet.

The United States will not break off diplomatic relations with Russia if it does so at all ,on account of the czar's refusal to receive the Jewish petition. The Washington government fully concedes the right of St. Petersburg to refuse to receive that document. The Kishinef affair is in a certain sense a pawn in the larger game being played.

PRESIDENT RESPONSIBLE

Roosevelt Is Dictating Each Move in Russian Affair.

Washington, July 3.—That Russia and the United States have locked horns over the Kishinef petition is generally acknowledged here, where the situation is regarded as capable of assuming a serious phase. The two statements issued here, one from Rusian sources and the other from the state department, show the temper of both governments.

Russia says: "You must not send the petition concerning the Kishenef incident."

The United States says, "I will."

When nations defy each other in that way, their relations of friendliness are jeopardized.

While officials decline to make any disclosures on the subject, it is generally believed that the statement issued late by the state department, in which expression was given to the decision to pay no attention to any other than an official objection from the Russian government to the transmission to it by the United States of the American petition, was prepared at Oyster Bay and telegraphed to Washington with instructions to furnish it to the press.

This lends it an additional significance which cannot fail to denote the seriousness of what was regarded at one time as a mere diplomatic flury. It should not be understood from this remark that there is danger of any physical clash between Russia and the United States over the Kishinef petition. The most interesting feature of the announcement is the reference to Russian designs upon Manchuria. Considered in the light of the knowledge that this reference was indorsed, perhaps written by President Roosevelt, it acquires a seriousness that cannot be disregarded by those who are familiar with the relations of nations. Mr. Roosevelt virtually accuses Russia of breaking her solemn promise to observe the open door in China, and furthermore, he gives the impression that he believes the St. Petersburg government is anxious to show unfriendliness to the United States. But here is the paragraph itself:

The Significant Paragraph.

"In this connection it was pointed out by another official who disclaimed any purpose to speak in his official capacity, however, that it seemed somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when, by methods which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, it has sought to make China join in breaking the plighted faith of all the powers as to the open door in Manchuria, and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade."

Count Cassini has admitted that the statement that Russia would decline to receive the Jewish petition had been prepared and authorized by him and had the official sanction of his government. Count Cassini has not been told that the accusation of bad faith against Russia in the Manchurian negotiations had been authorized by President Roosevelt, but the fact of its indorsement by the state department is sufficient to give it equal effect. It is, therefore, known positively to the Russian ambassador, and he has probably cabled the information to St. Petersburg that the United States government believes that Russia is not its friend, and is engaged in breaking solemn promises of good faith.

This is a very serious accusation, and it remains to be seen whether Russia will take any notice of it. At any rate, there is now no doubt that the president wants Russia to know that he distrusts her, and is willing to stand the consequences of the accusation.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS

Daily Papers All Refer to Russo-American Situation.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, July 3.—The relations between the United States and Russia in reference to the Kishinef affair are attracting considerable attention in Great Britain. The Morning Post, remarking upon President Roosevelt's unshaken determination to forward the petition of the American Jews, says it was scarcely likely that he would be turned from the path on which he had deliberately entered by an unofficial intimation of Russia's intended lines of action. The paper adds:

"The emperor can scarcely be satisfied with the position into which his advisers have led the country, for it may be safely said that never at any previous moment has Russia been more profoundly distracted both by her European neighbors and the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic. And while clouds are gathering abroad the internal condition of the country is such that only the sternest measures of repression can hold in check the elements of discontent engendered by the reactionary measures of Mr. Pobyedonostseff, procurator general of the Holy synod, and M. Plehve, minister of the interior."

The Daily News' View.

"The Daily News regards the situation as being delicate, but says that probably the worst that can happen is a temporary cessation of diplomatic relations. It adds:

"It is suggested that the American action is due to pique over Russia's sinuous policy in Manchuria. We prefer to believe that it is inspired by a genuine sentiment of indignation at the Kishinef horror. That indignation has at least no suggestion of insincerity in the president, who has shown himself so courageous in attacking the beam in his own people's eye."

The Graphic Also.

The Graphic says it believes that the real aim of the American Jews and their families has been amply attained. "No good purpose," it adds, "can be served by pushing their advantage to extremes. It is certain that the proposed action would be resented by Russia, and the United States will be exposed to the slight of having the petitio nreturned with a polite suggestion to President Roosevelt to mind his own business, while the irritation of the czar and other Russians, who are now not hostile to the Jews, will dispose them to measures under which the Jews in Russia themselves will suffer. This is what happened thirteen years ago when the petition of the city of London on the same subject was sent to the late czar. The petition was unceremoniously returned, and the result was that the emperor became more of a judeophobe than ever and the burdens laid upon his Hebrew subjects were not diminished, if, indeed, they were not increased.

"No petition can possibly ad dto the knowledge already conveyed to Russia that barberous persecutions of Jews in that country are calculated to interfere very seriously with the normal course of Russian international relations. They have already helped to destroy the old friendly relations between the United States and Russia and in other countries they have had a like effect. If this does not stay the hand of persecution nothing that diplomacy can do will have a good effect."

RUSSIA KEEPS QUIET

News of the American Petition Kept From the People.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—President Roosevelt's decision to forward to the Russian government the petition in behalf of the Russian Jews has not been published here. The foreign office has made the following statement:

"The czar alone can decide whether the petition will be received, but Alexander III. would never have received such a petition. The petition from the Guild hall meeting, called by the lord mayor of London in 1891, was returned thru the foreign office as "inconvenient." The foreign office hopes the Americans will not invite such a slight. They would resent an anti-lynching petition. The foreign office has no special interest in the question, except a desire that international relations remain unharmed, since the matter is purely domestic and belongs to another ministerial department.

In an article which, in official circles, is declared to be inspired, the Novoe Vremya combats the "claim of the United States government that Russia should grant American Jews free access to the Russian territory."

The Novoe Vremya declares that if all American citizens were admitted to Russia, "it would not be long before thousands of Jews who have left Russia for various reasons would return in the guise of American citizens, just as they are doing in Rumania. If Russia acceded to the United States' wish, it could not refuse to grant similar privileges in the case of other countries, and would soon undergo a perfect invasion of foreign Jews.

The Novoe Vremya also refers to the United States restricting immigration and says: "While Russia in no way assumes the right of criticizing the internal measures of the United States, on the other hand it will not tolerate the least interference in its private affairs on the part of Americans."

SUIT AGAINST AN EX-PREMIER

Edna Wallace Hopper's Case for Dunsmuir's Millions to Be Heard at Victoria.

Seattle, Wash., July 3.—Edna Wallace Hopper arrived here last night with her attorney, Judge E. P. Coyne of New York. They are on their way to Victoria, B. C., where Miss Hoppers' suit against James Dunsmuir, ex-premier of British Columbia, is to be heard Tuesday.

She is bringing action to have the will of her stepfather, Alexander Dunsmuir, set aside on the ground of undue influence and incompetency. He left a fortune of $3,000,000 to his brother, James Dunsmuir, and died shortly afterwards. The will cut off Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Hopper's mother, without a dollar.

The steamer Roanoke arrived from Nome last night bringing $50,000 in gold and sixteen passengers.

AUTOS TO CARRY CROWDS.

St. Louis, July 3.—An automobile service, carrying visitors to the world's fair grounds along the residence streets and the parks and discharging them within the grounds, will add to the transportation facilities of the exposition. Big machines will collect passengers at the hotels, union station and other station points in the down-town district.

Tientsin—The Anglo-Russian railway dispute has been decided in favor of the English.

DR. WILEY TALKS ABOUT NEW LAW

Says He Expects Little Difficulty in Enforcing Provisions of Pure Food Act.

Exporters Have Been Notified and Will Be Made to Conform to the Law.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, July 3.—The new pure food law which was enacted at the last session of congress will not be put into effect for about ten days. This is due to the desire of officials of the department of agriculture to act fairly toward foreign exporters by enabling them to become informed of the law. Packing centers are especially interested in this law because thousands of tons of meat products, such as sausages, etc., are annually imported into this country from Germany and the meat packers of Chicago and other cities are forced to compete with the foreign products. It is a notorious fact that a considerable proportion of these German meat products are treated with salicilic acid and boracic acid as preservatives, and are otherwise adulterated. These will be excluded from the United States when the new law is put into full force.

Notices of the new law have been sent to United States consuls abroad, to foreign governments, large exporters and others interested, and just as soon as the agricultural department is satisfied that the knowledge of the new law has been sufficiently disseminated it will be enforced strictly. Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, will test samples of all cargoes coming into this country to determine their purity.

Speaking of his new work and of the effects that will be produced by the law, Dr. Wiley said:

Dr. Wiley Explains.

"Complaint has been made that the government will be put to extra expense in carrying out this new series of regulations. This is not the case. Appraisers take samples of imports to assess them, and it will be no more trouble for them to take samples for our tests when we want them. We do not expect any additional expense except in the laboratory work here in Washington, which has already been provided for.

"The suggestion that we will delay the entry of shipments has been made, but is not well founded. We have made so many tests of the kind that the samples can be submitted to us, the examination made and the verdict rendered in time to prevent any material delay.

We anticipate that the notices we have sent out will put the exporters on their guard and we hope to see the law become strictly effective without the seizure of half a dozen cargoes. We mean to be strict and have let the exporters know as much. To seize and condemn an entire shipment or cargo is a serious matter to the man who tried to deceive the officials and it is not likely that many will take the risk. One or two cases of this extreme step may be necessary, but after that things should go along smoothly enough.

"We do not propose to make on analysis of every bit of food stuffs brought into the country. Some kinds of shipments are known to be entirely free from adulteration and those it will not be necessary to examine. We are after those which have been notoriously mislabeled or adulterated in the past and we will correct these abuses or keep the stuff out of the country."

SHAMROCKS IN TRIAL

Old and New Challengers Start in Race Off Sandy Hook.

New York, July 3.—Shamrock III. and Shamrock I. started from the Sandy Hook lightship at 11:35 a. m. to-day in a race over the international course. The wind was from the east, blowing about six knots, with clear weather and smooth seas. The Shamrock I. led at the start by about five minutes. The counse was east-southeast, fifteen miles and return. Up to 12:41 the older boat had held her own.

The Shamrock III. finished at 2:29, beating the Shamrock I. by about seven minutes

WILL SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES

Employers and Employes of the District of Columbia Take Important Step.

Create an Arbitration Board to Which Building Trades Disputes Will Be Referred.

Similar Boards, It Is Said, Will Be Formed Thruout the United States.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—Capital and labor thruout the country will be deeply interested in an agreement just made between the building trade unions and the local employers' association, which has for its purpose the abolition of strikes. This agreement, it is believed, will go a long way toward settling labor troubles, preventing strikes and the losses consequent upon them, and promoting good feeling between capital and labor. In the future all grievances, no matter what may be the bone of contention, arising between employer and employe in the building trades will be submitted to a board of arbitration, and there will be no suspension in building operations during the dispute or controversy.

Samuel W. Gompers is largely responsible for this agreement, which has been assented to by the Employers' Association of Building Trades, the District of Columbia Council of Allied Trades and the Central Labor Union, an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor. Those who are parties to the agreement assert that the plan will be adopted in other large cities.

Text of Agreement.

The agreement entered into provides that, "This board shall consist of ten members, equally divided between the associations represented. The members of the board shall be elected annually by their respective associations at their regular meetings for the election of officers. Whenever any matter is referred to the board, before considering the case the board shall agree upon an umpire, and the umpire thus chosen must not be connected with the building trades. He may act as presiding officer and shall have the deciding vote.

"The duty of this board shall be to consider such matters of mutual interest and concern to employers and workmen as may be regularly referred to it by either of the parties concerned, and to transmit its conclusions thereon to each association concerned for its government. Special meetings shall be held when either of the parties desires to submit any question to the board for settlement.

"A majority vote shall decide all questions, and three members of the board representing each party shall constitute a quorum. In no case shall any matter be considered with an unequal representation. Should any member be directly interested in the matter to be considered he shall not be eligible to serve on the case and the president of the association he represents shall appoint a substitute in his place."

PRESIDENT FOR AMES

Rev. A. B. Storms Chosen Head of Iowa Agricultural College.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 3.—Rev. A. B. Storms, pastor of the First M. E. church of this city, was last night elected president of the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames. Dr. Storms was formerly pastor of a Methodist church at Madison, Wis., and while he has never been in educational work he is in full sympathy with the policy of the institution and is a believer in a liberal education as well as an agricultural education.

The election of a president has been pending before the board ever since the death of President W. M. Beardshear a year ago.

St. Petersburg—The czar has abandoned his proposed autumn visit to Rome.

TAMMANY'S FOURTH OF JULY

Charlie T owne—This Ought to Land Me Somewhere.

WON'T DISTURB RURAL ROUTES

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Denies Report That They Will Be Cut Off.

Says "Hundred Families Rule" Applies Only to Routes About to Be Established.

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

Washington, July 3.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow authorizes The Journal to say there is no truth in the report recently circulated in the northwest, that no free delivery route can be continued that does not serve 100 families and handle 3,000 pieces of mail monthly.

"Such a question has never come before me," said Mr. Bristow, "and I cannot imagine how it could have originated." He does say, however, that no new routes will be established which do not serve 100 families each.

"What is the reason for that order?" I asked.

"The fact that more routes, which would serve 100 families or more, have been applied for, than there is money to pay for them. In establishing new routes we shall always give the preference to those proposing to serve the largest number of families. For instance, in my own state, Kansas, I have been told that it is very difficult, in the western counties, to locate routes which will serve 100 families. I have replied, expressing my regret at the fact, but saying that other states were ready to supply the requisite number of families per route and would have to be considered first. If we had enough money to establish routes independently of the number of families served, this new order would not be necessary, but under the circumstances now existing it is necessary.

"So far as I know now, no existing routes in any of the states will be disturbed. The question has not even been considered. I have complaints on my desk that certain routes in some of the western states do not deliver 500 pieces of mail per month. In time that question will be investigated, and if the charges are well grounded, it is possible such routes may be abandoned in favor of those proposing to serve more people. But the investigation, if made at all, is a good many months in the future. I do not recall whether any of these alleged short routes are in Minnesota or the Dakotas or not."

—W. W. Jermane.

THE FIRST REPORT

Many Northwestern Routes to Be Abandoned at Once.

Special to The Journal.

Omaha, July 3.—The rural free delivery of mail thruout the west has been practically wiped out by the recent ruling of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has ruled that no free delivery route shall be continued unless 100 families are served and 3,000 pieces of mail matter handled monthly.

The ruling is the result of Bristow's recently announced position on the rural delivery system, in which he declared that rural delivery has been making too rapid strides and must go slower. Superintendent Rathbun of the free delivery said today:

"The enforcement of that order will wipe out 90 per cent of the routes in this district, comprising Minnesota, both Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa, and will also affect other western states in the same way, especially Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Utah."

All the field men have been called in for consultation and a modification will be asked for. The farmers thruout the states affected are preparing petitions which they will forward to Washington, asking that the rule shall not apply to the thinly settled western states.

PLAGUE SPREADS IN CHILE.

Valparaiso, Chile, July 3.—The governor of Iquequе declared to-day that during the last twenty-four hours there had been eight new cases of bubonic plague, three of which have been fatal. The spread of smallpox in Antofagasta is causing alarm. School teachers have requested the schools to be closed.

FIERCE STORM BURSTS UPON THE TWIN CITIES

A Deluge of Rain and a Mile-a-Minute Wind Do Much Damage.

Basements of Business Houses Are Flooded—The Telephone Wires Are Blown Down Interrupting Service—Street Cars Are Tied Up—Streets Run Curb Full of Water—At Minnetonka It Was the Most Severe Storm Experienced in Years and the Shore Is Lined With Shattered Boats and Boathouses—Railroads Escape With Slight Inconvenience.

The six weeks' rain condensed yesterday into four hours, flooded many local basements and interrupted street car traffic. The wind last night, moving nearly a mile a minute, blew down a number of wires, impeded the transmission of police and fire department signals and delayed the business of the telephone and telegraph companies. The aggregate cost of the tempestuous weather was large, but no important accidents occurred.

The first rain storm yesterday began about noon and lasted an hour and a half. It brought 1.62 inches of water. The second storm came in the early hours of the night and deposited 2.26 inches of "precipitation" between 9 and 11 o'clock p. m. Both rains were accompanied by heavy threatening clouds, by lightning and a gusty wind, so that tornadoes were mentioned more than once. The total rainfall—3.88 inches—was nearly four times the 1.02 inches that fell thruout the month of June.

Basements Flooded.

Most of the unwelcome wetness was reported after the second storm. The first did little damage. Among the basements flooded last night were those of the West Hotel, the Pauly House, the Twin City Telephone company, the National Biscuit company, the Powers Mercantile company, the Nicollet Clothing company, Kurtzman the tailor and Thomas & Co. Fire engines Nos. 3, 4 and 11 were detailed before midnight to pump out cellars and were thus engaged all night. At the West Hotel the electric plant in the basement ceased to operate, depriving the hotel of light until the gas began to burn.

Muddy water poured into the Lyceum theatre thru the emergency exit back of the right-hand boxes during the performance of "Heart and Sword." The occupants of the boxes were forced out and several actors retreated from their dressing-rooms in the basement. Water also entered the Bijou theater, where telephone girls on strike were holding a mass meeting. The rain came thru the ceiling and sprinkled many seats in the parquet. But the sprinkled listeners raised their umbrellas and continued to applaud the speakers on the stage.

Even Mrs. Carrie Nation complained of too much water in the streets. The waves beat high along the Bridge Square shore. At First street and Third avenue S. the water rose to the center of the sidewalk. Here two women's hats were seen afloat upon the billows.

Children Almost Drowned.

The most uncommon incident of the flood occurred at 1418 Fifth avenue N in the basement home of C. F. Johnson. Mr. Johnson's two young children were sleeping in a room where the water, entering an open window, soon covered the floor to a depth of sixteen inches. Then the children screamed. The father, unable to open the door of their room, rushed out into the street and cried for help. A policeman sent in a fire alarm, and the firemen rescued two wet and weeping infants. The men in rubber also carried out upon a stretcher an aged, bedridden woman, Mrs. J. C. Wachtler.

Street Cars Stopped.

So obstructive was the water and sand along the street car tracks that the Western avenue and the Minnehaha cars were all that kept to schedule. At midnight the Eighth and Central line, the Plymouth avenue line, the Oak and Kenwood line and the Camden Place line were blocked. On the Como-Harriet line at the Great Western viaduct, Fifteenth avenue SE and Eighth street, water had collected to the depth of five feet.

This end of the Como-Harriet line saw no moving cars during the remainder of the night. On the Lake Harriet end of the same line a large tree fell across the tracks at Lakewood cemetery. The obstruction was sawn away before midnight and service was resumed.

On the University avenue interurban line a car ran into sand at Erie street and was derailed. The line was opened after a brief delay.

At Ridgewood avenue, on the Lyndale and Bryant avenue lines, sand across the track blocked traffic for two hours and a half.

Sand caused much delay also at Logan avenue on the Sixth avenue N line and at Elm street on the Bryn Mawr line.

Kenwood Store Washed Out.

This morning at 6 o'clock the front foundation wall of a one-story frame store building at the corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, collapsed as the result of the encroachment of a stream of water that rushed down Twenty-first street. The front half of the building, which was ready for the glass fronts, went down with it. The loss, which will probably have to be borne by the contractor, C. J. Weston, will approximate about $600. The structure is 40 by 130 feet, faces Twenty-first street and will, when completed, be occupied as three stores. Kenwood residents, who have strenuously opposed the erection of a business structure on this site, are regarding the work of the storm as a special dispensation of Providence; but the damage will be repaired and they will have their stores after all.

Railroads Were Fortunate.

The railroads had remarkable escapes from storm damage. Frequently, when the storm appears to have little force, the railroads suffer severely from washouts, but last night the terrific downpour had little effect.

The Pioneer Limited on the Milwaukee was only eight minutes late, while the new flyer on the Great Western was on time. The St. Louis had no trouble on the main line, but there was trouble on the Watertown division, because the wires west of Excelsior were down. Nothing is yet known of the damage at headquarters.

The Milwaukee lake train was held up by the storm effects beyond Hopkins, but service was resumed this morning.

Fired by Lightning.

Of the ten fire alarms sounded yesterday, the greater part were false alarms caused by lightning "on the wires." But a house was actually set ablaze at 2909 First avenue S, where lightning struck the dwelling of A. J. Grafenstad. The damage was trifling. Lightning also struck a barn near Plymouth avenue and Fourth street N.

Wind Was High.

For two minutes, at 9:15 p. m., the wind blew here at the rate of 58 miles an hour. In St. Paul, where, however, the storm did little damage, the wind moved 60 miles an hour for three consecutice minutes. The local wind, the liveliest that has been recorded since last summer, blew down loose branches, small trees, some poles and signs, and many wires. Half a hundred telephone wires were made useless along the Twin City system and as many more along the poles of the Northwestern company. The long distance lines of both companies were still more unfortunate. No messages could be telephoned to Duluth, and the lines to Anoka and Lake Minnetonka were all that gave good service thru the night.

Electric lights were not affected except at some private plants and at a few points in the northern and western suburbs, where street lamps of the General Electric company were extinguished. Little inconvenience was reported by the telegraph companies.

WILD TIME AT 'TONKA

Storm Said to Be the Worst Ever Known There.

Minnetonka felt the full fury of last night's storm, and one man who has lived at the lake twenty years, is sure that it surpassed in fury any he ever witnessed there. He was in a cottage 100 feet from his own when the storm broke and was unable to see his cottage thru the blinding rain, altho anxiety for its safety sharpened his eyes.

Perhaps the rain was not actually driven thru stout planks, but it would be hard to convince people who have what they regarded as weather-proof houses, and still were soaked. The rain was driven with such force that it found every crevice and in many of the cottages penetrated to almost every portion of them. Altogether many of the lake residents had a very uncomfortable night.

It was necessary for the men of nearly every household to get out in the storm to protect their boats, unless they had been taken care of unusually well, and the number of boats more or less damaged was very large. On the upper lake H. B. Gates' boathouse was blown down and his fine launch, the Winogene, was considerably damaged. A tree blew down at the same place and battered a corner of the cottage in its fall. Sunken or beached sail and row boats scattered the shores this morning. At Breezy Point, Milo Phillips' row boat was lifted entirely over the dock and landed on top of another boat.

The chief damage was from the blowing over of trees and many cattage owners are lamenting the loss of favorites. This cause, added by some washing of the tracks, delayed the Milwaukee trains this morning and the residents along this line were obliged to take the other roads into town. By noon, however, trains were running on their regular schedule.

SEVERE AT WILLMAR

Damage in Town of the Usual Sort—Crops May Be Hurt.

Special to The Journal.

Willmar, Minn., July 3.—Thursday's storm did some damage in the way of injuring shade trees and garden stuff. Among those reporting damage in the city is A. H. Sperry, who lost about half of his strawberry crop. Apple trees were uprooted by the hard wind. Many trees suffered and large branches were scattered all about the city. The rain was the heaviest known in this vicinity in years.

It is feared that much damage has been to gardens in some parts of the county and it is safe to say field crops suffered more or less. Telephone connection has been hard to get as a result of the storm. Many of the residents suffered from flooded basements. Some cellars that had not contained water for several years were affected.

BENSON HEARD FROM

No Tornado There, but Rain in Plenty and Some Hail.

Specials to The Journal.

Benson, Minn., July 3.—There has been no tornado at Benson and the report of one is absolutely false. Thunder storms raged all day yesterday and at night there was a heavy downpour of rain. The clouds were dark and threatening and there was scattering hail. No damage, however, to crops is reported.

Milnor, N. D., July 3.—The heaviest rain of the season fell during the last twelve hours. Farmers are jubilant as crops were much in need of moisture. With cool weather this will insure a good crop. Lightning struck the Peavey elevator, shattering one side of it.

Finley, N. D., July 3.—A heavy rain visited this vicinity yesterday morning about 3 a. m. and continued until after 7 o'clock. The drouth is broken and the crop is estimated at from twelve to fifteen bushels for early sown wheat. Late sown wheat and flax were not damaged to any extent by the dry weather.

Kindred, N. D., July 3.—It rained heavily here Wednesday night and a good shower fell last enening, and has proven a boon to the crops. A good deal of the wheat was about ready to head, tho it was only about six inches high.

IT NEEDS MORE MONEY

Consolidated Lake Superior Still in Hard Sledding—How Regarded in Philadelphia.

Special to The Journal.

Philadelphia, July 3.—It is believed here that the Consolidated Lake Superior company is experiencing serious trouble in reference to the extension of some of its loans, and that it also needs additional money and does not seem able to get the help required. Negotiations are said, however, to be progressing.

Preferred stock was very heavy yesterday, and both stocks, in fact, were depressed, the net decline in common being 1-16 and preferred 1½. The uncertainty and mystery surrounding the Consolidated Lake Superior is having an unfavorable influence on the entire trading here.

Defective Page