

# LODI AND SUBURBS.

## Two Thriving Towns of Which San Joaquin Is Proud.

### MELON DISTRICT CENTER.

#### A Fruitful Soil Which Yields Abundantly of Every Variety of Produce.

### FINE TRIBUTARY COUNTRY.

#### The Business Possibilities and Climatic Attractions Which Should Induce a Rapid Growth.

LODI, CAL., May 12.—In the midst of the most prolific grain and fruit sections of the far-famed San Joaquin Valley is Lodi. This prosperous town is 100 miles by the Southern Pacific from San Francisco, and is the terminus of the Valley Springs narrow-gauge road, which is the outlet of one of the richest mining districts in the State. A project is under way to build an electric road from here to Stockton Wharves fifteen miles away. "The Stockton-Lodi Terminal Railway Company" is headed by General Hartzell, a practical railroad builder, who has associated with him some Eastern capitalists. Rights of way are being secured, and the active work of construction will soon be commenced.

This road when completed will give very cheap freight and passenger transportation to Stockton, and to San Francisco by connecting with the two steamboat lines which ply between Stockton and San Francisco daily. This locality will undoubtedly become the center of a large population, as the climate is so very good, being tempered by the fog end of the trade winds of the Pacific in the summer, and like all inland valley towns, mild and pleasant in the winter. The soil of this



Senator B. F. Langford of Lodi.

entire locality holds the moisture and has high producing qualities.

The soil is of a soft sand with firm foundation, of a kind which makes the best natural thoroughfares in the world, hence the pleasure of living and working in this vicinity is much greater than in localities where had country roads are the rule. The product giving an individual character to this Lodi district is the watermelon. Thousands of acres are planted in melons each season, with the result of 500 or more fine melons to each acre, which mature without irrigation. The Lodi melons have a fine grain, firmness and flavor which gain for them the highest place in all the best markets they are able to reach.

During the melon season from ten to fifteen carloads are shipped from Lodi each day. It is needless to say that grain is a specialty—the entire world knows that San Joaquin Valley produces grain above comparison. Five crops of alfalfa is the gift of another earth annually in this corner of beautiful California.

Notwithstanding the great yield of melons, grain and alfalfa, the latest conclusion drawn from experience is that this moist, sandy soil, joined to a peculiarly dry atmosphere, makes of this a fruit-growing district par excellence. Fruit-growing has just passed the experimental stage. Even citrus fruit is being brought to perfection, 900 trees having come into bearing on the Hatch-Armstrong ranch, showing that in flavor and size the oranges grown here are equal to those grown in the famous Riverside district. Orange and lemon trees are being planted quite extensively since the fact has been demonstrated that citrus fruits are a success when properly cared for.

Senator B. F. Langford has done much to advance the interest of San Joaquin County by taking the initiative in fruit culture.

Senator Langford, a pioneer who became in turn a miner, stock-raiser and large land-owner, decided about ten years ago that San Joaquin County must have other industries than wheat-raising if it was ever to become thickly populated. To think was to act with him. He immediately laid out 2000 acres of his best land, naming the tract "Langford Colony," and advertised to sell the same on most reasonable terms to those who would plant orchards.



George N. Le Moine.

Senator Langford at the same time planted 830 acres in fruit trees himself, thus showing his confidence in the adaptability of the soil and climate for fruit-growing. A. T. Hatch, the most experienced fruit-grower of the State, purchased over 600 acres of this "Langford Colony" tract, which he planted in almonds, figs, peaches, apricots and olives. Soon after three brothers—P. B., Dr. E. and Dr. A. Armstrong of New York—purchased some four hundred acres, and with A. T. Hatch formed a corporation known as the Hatch-Armstrong Fruit and Nut Company.

More acreage has been added to the original purchase, until to-day this fruit ranch has 1200 acres in bearing. To drive about it one is hushed to silence—there are no words adequate to describe its perfect cultivation and luxuriant growth. Figures, as a rule, are an abomination, and in many instances, when they are given in relation to California productions, are thought to be gross exaggerations, particularly by Eastern people, who cannot possibly form even the shadow of a conception of the wondrous bounties of this State, which is capable of being the orchard and vegetable garden of the world. The number of trees in this widely celebrated Sierra Vista Ranch of the Hatch-Armstrong Company, which is part of the Langford Colony, is startlingly large. Think of it—34,000 almond trees, 10,000 peach, 8000

olive, 7000 cherry, 9000 fig, 1000 pear, 900 orange, 500 plum and 500 plum trees and 15,000 table grapes. The Langford Colony, of over 2000 acres, is now under perfect cultivation. Senator Buck, J. B. Cory, Dr. N. R. Barbour, Bellows & Son and Story & Williams are the other members of the colony.

The land in the vicinity of Lodi is level as a floor, and being a rich sandy loam its cultivation is simple, being mellow and devoid of clods. It is particularly adapted to the raising of berries and fine vegetables. Large crops of blackberries and raspberries are gathered from vines which are planted between the rows of fruit trees. Colonies of intelligent energetic families of even limited means could, by pooling their first installment of purchase money, secure large enough tracts of the great grain fields of this and other localities in the San Joaquin Valley to insure themselves homes and a good living by subdividing. The subdivision could be by contract among themselves, until the entire tract was free from mortgage; then each would receive deeds for his own share. The uniformity of soil and conditions in the vicinity of Lodi, Woodbridge and



Rev. Dennis Goodsell, Pastor of the Congregational Church of Lodi.

Acampo is on the direct line of the Southern Pacific and quite a shipping point. Woodbridge is a village of pretty homes, surrounded by magnificent trees. Society is particularly good here, as is also the case in college towns. The United Brethren College is located at Woodbridge. Their grounds are large and extensive and the buildings large and attractive. Aside from the classical and scientific college course, a practical business department has been added and special attention is given to a normal course for the preparation of teachers.

Woodbridge is a charming quiet place for student life. Winds from the sea sweep in through the Golden Gate, and these vagrant breezes drift up through the Straits of Carquinez, along the rivers and make the climate here healthful and pleasant. The snow-capped Sierras are plainly visible along the eastern horizon and the Coast Range on the west. This town of Woodbridge will certainly draw a cultured population to this vicinity. The college property, owned by the United Brethren denomination, is somewhat in debt, but they have hope of raising the money to pay off the mortgage through church subscriptions, as the Methodist people have now about accomplished such a purpose for their colleges at Napa and Santa Clara.

The United Brethren denomination is not so strong in numbers, but they think a strong will and a well-defined righteous purpose will accomplish much.

Lodi in itself is a thriving place, with gas and water works. This enterprise is under the management of the Casey brothers, two energetic young men who have recently selected Lodi as their place of residence. They have accomplished much in a short space of time, for they have built a planing-mill plant where they turn out excellent millwork of all kinds. A large sawmill will soon be erected in the suburbs of Lodi by Van Buskirk, who has



Charles Sollars of Lodi.

spent thousands of dollars on the improvement of Mokelumne River. Mr. Van Buskirk is now building an elegant residence and large sawmill on the bank of the river. His purpose is to float the logs down the stream to the lake he has constructed here, and the lumber when sawed and seasoned will be shipped to San Francisco on barges. Lodi has a fine nursery where all kinds of healthy fruit, vines and ornamental trees can be secured, of which James A. Anderson is the owner and manager.

The Bank of Lodi, a substantial, well-conducted financial institution, has been in existence since 1888. Senator B. F. Langford is president and Francis Cogswell the cashier. Mr. Cogswell, who is practically the manager, is a far-seeing, conservative man, who, while a young man, has had quite an experience in banking business in Lawrence, Mass., his native place.

One of the most enterprising and popular firms in town is the Lodi Soda Works of Charles Sollars & Co., of which Mr. Sollars is the active manager. They man-

ufacture all kinds of palatable summer beverages and creams by the quantity. Their specialty is an iron phosphate and sarsaparilla, which is being sold extensively. Mr. Sollars is also a large dealer in ice and coal.

The tradespeople of Lodi are abreast of the times, as their well-stocked stores testify. The CALL representative was particularly interested in the store of G. W. Hill, watchmaker and jeweler. There was found Miss D. M. Place, a young woman of 23 years of age, who is a practical watchmaker. Mr. Hill says there is none better in the State than this gentle, retiring woman, who found she had a mechanical talent and turned her attention to the watchmaker's trade. Miss Place said: "After graduating from the Lodi High school at 18 I began work in earnest and now, after four years, I have no reason to regret my decision. The work is well suited to women and any girl who has application and mechanical genius will be highly rewarded by taking up the work."

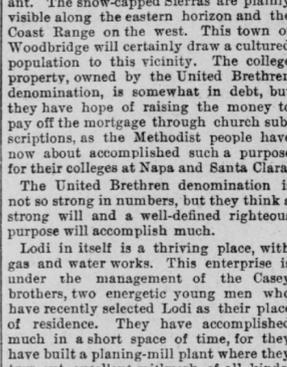
"What am I going to do with the trade now that I am perfected in it? I expect to start in business for myself as soon as a favorable locality is decided upon."

Lodi has one of the best-kept hotels in the interior of the State. George W. Le

Moin, the proprietor, is one of the most active citizens of Lodi, always interested in street and other improvements. The private hotel, kept by Mrs. Taylor, an old resident of Lodi, is a home-like place.

The churches here are prosperous, particularly well attended by the people from the surrounding country, as the excellent roads make splendid driving.

Rev. Lorenzo Tallers.



G. W. Hill of Lodi.

credit if a little taste, judgment and labor was given to this matter in other towns. The stations should be pleasant surprises to the traveler. Eastern people expect much of color and bloom when they land in California and it is the fault of California citizens that disappointed faces are pressed against the car windows, as desolate-looking depots are passed. California supplies ideal soil and sunshine; all it asks is that a root, tub or slip be placed in the earth and given a drink of water occasionally and a wealth of color, form and perfume brings back glorious beauty to gladden the hearts and lives of earth's sons and daughters.

The Lodi plaza idea should be emulated by sister towns. But still more thought should be given this little park by the Lodi citizens. It needs more color. When the San Joaquin Valley Railroad makes of Stockton a great city, as it surely will, this Lodi country will be dotted with beautiful villa residences of the manufacturers and commercial men and cottage homes of other busy Stocktonians who will desire to pass their evenings and rest days away from the busy mart. The people of Lodi as a class feel that the era of depression is a thing of the past, and they are peering into the future through the rose-hued spectacles of hope.

TO JOIN THE FEDERATION.

Metalliferous Miners of the West May Make an Important Affiliation.

DENVER, COLO., May 12.—The annual convention of the Federation of Western Metalliferous Miners will begin in this city at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The federation represents a membership of 40,000 miners, and it is thought there will be 150 delegates present at the sessions this week. The delegates will come principally from Colorado, Idaho, Montana and South Dakota.

Probably the most important subject that will come before the convention will be that of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor and with the coal miners. By uniting with the Western coal miners the membership would be increased largely beyond what it now is. President John McBride of the American Federation of Labor is expected to be in the city and urge affiliation with the federation.

President P. H. Clifford of Aspen and Secretary W. H. Eddy of Butte, Mont., are already in the city. E. D. Boise of Coeur d'Alene, a member of the State Senate of Idaho, has also arrived as a delegate. Butte, Mont., will be represented by eight delegates.

A. P. A. WORK CONCLUDED.

Junior Associations to Be Organized Throughout the Country.

It is Also Decided to Have a National Political Board for the Order.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—The Supreme Council of the A. P. A. closed its session in this city at 3 o'clock this morning, and its last acts were among the most important of the week's work. The Junior A. P. A. was organized, which will be under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the United States, and will reach into Canada and England. Boys and girls aged from 14 to 18 will be eligible for membership. It is proposed to teach the children patriotism, and it is understood that the society will not be of the iron-clad-bound order. It was also decided to have a National political board, to be composed of members from different States, who shall be appointed by the State Council.

President Traynor will appoint a committee of five to meet with the Council of Patriotic Organizations at Washington, December 10, 1895, to take under consideration the question of the campaign of '96. It is the intention to unify the action of the various patriotic organizations.

The committee will also have charge of the A. P. A. legislation that is to be urged before Congress, including the proposed sixteen-cent amendment, prohibiting the appropriation of public money for secular purposes, the citizenship act, etc.

President Traynor said to-night that he had not yet chosen the men for the Washington committee, but that he would probably select Judge George W. Vanossen of Tacoma, Allison Stocker of Denver, A. V. Winter of Tennessee, Senator Gibson of Pennsylvania and Colonel H. L. Sellers of Detroit. The latter will also be a member of the international A. P. A. committee.

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credit if a little taste, judgment and labor was given to this matter in other towns.



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grade of four and a half feet to the mile will be sufficient to supply six distributing ditches on the plains forty feet wide where a grade of only nine inches to the mile can be used. The mountain division of the canal is under contract to John Kelso, with a force of 175 men. The flumes are being constructed by the San Francisco Bridge Company, with a force of fifty men. J. D. McDougall has the contract for the foothill and valley divisions. He is now working three camps, with a combined force of about 240 men and 250 horses and mules. His largest force is now stationed on the land of the Oakdale Land and Improvement Company, a tract of 8000 acres along the river seven miles from Oakdale, owned by a syndicate of Oakdale and San Francisco capitalists. As soon as the canal is complete to this point the land will be subdivided and placed upon the market.

On the south side of the Stanislaus River, and paralleling the San Joaquin canal, is the irrigation system of the Oakdale Irrigation Company. This canal is now entirely complete through to Oakdale, but the company has been unfortunate in having three draws washed out, and there is not now enough money on hand to complete this system. The Oakdale canal has cost over \$115,000, and will, when in operation, irrigate about 15,000 acres of fine fruit land about Oakdale. It is probable that the San Joaquin Company will submit a proposition to build a flume across the river and supply the Oakdale canal with water. Should this be done the necessity of a new dam would be avoided, and the Oakdale canal would be in operation the coming summer.

The Stanislaus and San Joaquin canal will irrigate from 60,000 to 80,000 acres, but as there are nearly 200,000 acres of irrigable land under the canal, the system may eventually have to be extended.

The entire work is under the supervision of C. H. Leadbetter, vice-president and general manager, and C. H. Leadbetter Jr., who is secretary of the company. The Leadbetters are practical canal-builders, and are constantly at the front looking after the interests of their company.

FLYING FROM CUBA.

Several Residents of the Island Seeking More Congenial Habitats.

TAMPA, Fla., May 12.—The Plant steamship Mascotte, which arrived from Cuba to-night, brought 120 passengers, most of whom were Cubans seeking more congenial habitations. The passengers report that there was a small uprising at Caibarien on the north coast, but all the

present work was laid out eight

years ago by the San Joaquin Land and Water Company, a corporation composed of Stockton capitalists, who organized for that purpose. Among the stockholders were H. W. Cowell and N. S. Harold, wealthy ranchers. The company spent \$270,000 on a dam and a portion of one tunnel, and work was suspended in 1894. Harold and Cowell were always loyal to the enterprise, however, and the present corporation was formed at once and work was begun anew.

The dam which will be used temporarily by the company is located at Six-mile Bar and was built in 1896, when that place was a thriving mining village. It, together with the old Schell ditch, was built for mining purposes, but of late years it has supplied the vineyards and orchards of Knights Ferry with water. A mile below is the new concrete dam of the company, which will be completed next fall. This dam will be 300 feet wide, 60 feet high and 10 feet broad on top, with an 80-foot apron. It is now complete to a height of 32 feet. Two thousand barrels of cement were used in its construction.

The mountain division of the canal, extending from the dam to Knights Ferry, a distance of six miles, is now practically completed, only the flumes and one tunnel remaining to be finished. The heaviest work on the entire system is in this division, and owing to the roughness of the country it is extremely difficult to get the material on the ground. However, the lumber is nearly all on hand for the remaining flumes, and only 200 feet of the upper tunnel is yet to finish. This upper tunnel is said by experts to have the hardest composition of any tunnel known in the State. It was begun by the old company, which for three years had a gang of Chinamen working on it. During that time they made a distance of less than 700 feet.

The work now is being pushed from both ends night and day by a force of fifty men all told. The material is serpentine and gneiss, and it is so hard that less than one-fourth of an inch can be made with one drill. At the opening of the tunnel at each end is a blacksmith-shop, where stand three expert drill-sharpeners working like machines, without a moment to spare. Out of about thirty drill-sharpeners who have been tried only three or four have been found who could temper the drills to stand the work required of them. One man at each end goes to and fro with dull drills for the blacksmiths and sharp ones for the miners. The progress made averages about 140 feet in a month. The length of the tunnel is 1037 feet. This work is under the direction of J. A. Robb, formerly of the Spring Valley Water Company and the Shasta Lumber Company. He states that in all his experience he has never seen rock which would equal that in which they are now working. The lower tunnel, 1100 feet in length, which is connected with its companion by 1500 feet of flume, is through a stratum of cement-gravel and conglomerate. This tunnel is finished.

The canal on the mountain division is twenty feet across the top, twelve feet on the bottom and eight feet in depth. The banks the entire length of the section are walled on the outside with rock, and where curves are made the inside walls are riprapped with heavy rock to prevent washing. The work is thoroughly substantial. The dimensions of the canal with its heavy

band has surrendered. Mataga is said to have a strong band near Colon. The report of battles in Santa Clara, on March 27, 28 and 29, are said to be false. The arrivals assert that Flor Crombet is dead. Spanish papers deny the engagement at Baracoa, but the passengers to-night confirm the story.

POURED POWDER ON A COAL.

Careless Deed of Two Children May Result in Their Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—A special from Sayersville, Ky., says a sad accident occurred near there Friday afternoon in which one and probably two lives will be sacrificed. Two children of Wesley Row tried to start a fire by pouring powder out of a horn containing a pound and a half of powder, on a small coal of fire, when the powder in the horn ignited and exploded, tearing one arm entirely off the girl, 16 years of age and burning her hair and clothing entirely off. She will die. A brother, aged 6, was standing near and parts of the horn struck him in the face, knocking out both eyes and burning off all his clothing and hair. He may recover.

KILLED THE EARLY CROP.

Extensive and Severe Frosts in Fifteen Eastern States.

Peach Belt of Michigan and Cranberry Marshes of Wisconsin Suffer.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 12.—The Weather Bureau in a report of frosts last night, says:

The frost area reported this morning is unusually extensive and severe for this time of the year, frost having occurred this morning in all of the fifteen States for which it was forecasted Saturday. In the peach belt of Michigan and the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin temperatures below freezing occurred and the freeze was of a killing nature.

Frost of more or less severity occurred throughout the States of the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. In these States the temperature will rise considerably to-night.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 12.—Northern and western sections of the State report a heavy frost last night. Fruit buds and a garden truck are ruined at Chippewa Falls. At New Lisbon small fruits and grain were killed. A heavy frost is falling there. The berry crop was destroyed at Boscel.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, May 12.—Frost in this section this morning nipped the early crop of corn, potatoes and tender garden truck quite seriously. Fruit was not materially injured, except grapes which were killed.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, May 12.—Specials to the Journal from Northwest Iowa and Dakota report a heavy frost and water freezing at several points. Fruit and vegetables will be damaged considerably, and corn and small grain are suffering with little injury. There is prospects of more frost to-night.

# AN IRRIGATION WORK.

## The Stanislaus and San Joaquin Water Company's Big Canal.

### NOW NEAR COMPLETION.

#### It Will Irrigate Thousands of Acres of Fine Fruit Lands.

### SOME ENGINEERING PROBLEMS.

#### Tunneling Through Serpentine and Gneiss and Building Flumes in the Mountains.

OAKDALE, CAL., May 12.—Work on the canal of the Stanislaus and San Joaquin Water Company is being rushed with all the power that money, men and implements possess, and what is destined to be the most important factor in the development of the northern part of San Joaquin Valley will undoubtedly be pouring its life-giving properties upon the plains before the end of the coming summer.

Only by a visit to the center of operations can a correct estimate be formed of the magnitude of this enterprise, and when one observes the many stubborn difficulties which have opposed the progress of the work, he must stand convinced of the wonderful virtues of irrigation, when men will risk so much to obtain it. A work of this kind means more than mere damming and excavation. Through six miles of rugged mountains and foothills this conduit must be bored, flumed and dug through solid mountains, around perpendicular bluffs, and over an undulating stretch, crossed here and there by a treacherous ravine or a belt of sand which, moistened, will crumble away as snow before a mid-day sun.

The present work was laid out eight



A SECTION SHOWING RIPRAP WORK OF CANAL IN THE MOUNTAIN DIVISION OF THE STANISLAUS AND SAN JOAQUIN CANAL.

years ago by the San Joaquin Land and Water Company, a corporation composed of Stockton capitalists, who organized for that purpose. Among the stockholders were H. W. Cowell and N. S. Harold, wealthy ranchers. The company spent \$270,000 on a dam and a portion of one tunnel, and work was suspended in 1894. Harold and Cowell were always loyal to the enterprise, however, and the present corporation was formed at once and work was begun anew.

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# BLOW AT THE EMPIRE.

## Full Significance of the Defeat of the Hohenzoloh Ministry.

### FIASCO WAS COMPLETE.

#### Not Likely, However, That a Ministerial Crisis Will Result.

### THE ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL.

#### Its Defeat Will Create a Vacancy in the Prussian Council—Comment of the Press.

LONDON, ENO, May 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: When the last paragraphs of the anti-revolution bill were read out scarcely one Conservative remained true to the Government. Thus ended ingloriously the long campaign in defense of religion, morality and social order. What consequences are to be expected from this first defeat of the Hohenzoloh Ministry and who is to blame chiefly for the fiasco are questions now exclusively occupying the public opinion of Germany.

It appears improbable at the present moment that a Ministerial crisis of great moment is likely to result, still less a dissolution. An appeal to the country would, at best, be hazardous. At the same time it must not be concealed that the debates of the last few days have been characterized by remarkable mistakes on the part of the representatives of the Government, with the exception of the Chancellor. But the three chief spokesmen, Dr. Schonstedt, Minister of Justice; General Bronzart von Schellendorf, Minister of War; and Herr von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, adopted a tone completely at variance with Chancellor von Hohenzoloh and which contributed in no small degree to the final failure of the measure.

"It will not be surprising to learn that the defeat of the anti-revolution bill creates a vacancy in the Prussian Council of Ministers. No one is inclined to believe that either the Kaiser who, it is reported, had a good opinion of Von Koeller, or Chancellor Hohenzoloh, is edified at the performance of the Minister of the Interior, who, the Vorwaerts says, deserves an honorary membership in the socialist party of the interior. That no result was obtained is, in the first place, owing to the fact that the champions of religion, morality and social order have been unable to subordinate their own wishes to the general good. Attention must also be drawn to the breach in the Government Center, which doubtless exercised an influence in the development of the situation. It may be taken for granted that the failure of the attempt to combat the subversive tendencies in the basis of common law will be followed by renewed demands for exceptional legislation. There is scarcely a word of disappointment in the press. The Radical and Socialist organs are highly delighted.

The Times in a leader this morning says: "The decision is a serious one, and perhaps the most serious feature is that it seems to be thoroughly popular with some of the most important classes of the State. It is an unmistakable rebuff to the policy proclaimed by the Kaiser himself in his famous speech at Koenigsberg last September. That result will be welcomed by a large number of his subjects. That is not a very satisfactory end to several months' parliamentary warfare. Under the forces of religion, morality and social order could have carried the day; but the one thing which, in Germany, these forces cannot do, is to unite. They did not care for one part of the bills, the Center did not care for the other. They could have carried the bills as a whole had they come to terms, but apparently they did not trust each other well enough to make an effective bargain."

The Standard, in a leader, says: It is the impression abroad that the bill was framed and introduced without sufficient forethought and defended with inadequate vigor. Taunts, rather than arguments, seem to have been the weapons employed. The crown is visibly worsted in a struggle of its own choosing with the country's representatives. The German Emperor has more than once appealed to his people to trust him. May not the Germans say in turn that they deserve to be trusted by the Emperor? With this or that Reichstag a ruler can afford to differ, but he cannot safely quar