

Boys, Boys, Boys

Always wearing out their clothes, aren't they? Wish sometimes you could buy them cast-iron suits, don't you? We have the next thing to it.



Knee Pants....

that are "wear-resisters," made with double seat and knees. Best pant made for the lively boy.

50c—worth every cent of 50c.

Wash Suits

Our complete line of Washable Suits for the Children's summer wear is now in. Prices \$1.50 and upwards.

Bowly & Co. *The Boston* 6th and Robert.
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

MERRITT'S WISH GRANTED

WILL BE GIVEN THE STRONGEST 15,000 MEN ATTAINABLE

Administration Will Pour Troops into the Philippines Until There is Force Sufficient to Govern Every Island in the Group—Vanguard Will Be Commanded by Gen. Otis and Will Occupy Cavite.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—It was officially announced at the war department today that Gen. Merritt will have the strongest division of 15,000 men that it is possible to raise in the United States.

Besides the 4,000 regulars which have been assigned to his command, he will be given the pick of the troops in the various states until his quota has been filled.

In addition to the Tenth Pennsylvania, it is probable that he will be given one of the best regiments from New York, a crack regiment from Ohio, and one from Michigan, and a fifth from Illinois. A sixth from Minnesota has already been ordered to San Francisco, and Nebraska will contribute one regiment to the expedition.

It is the plan to embark 1,000 as soon as supplies can be put aboard the City of Peking.

This vanguard will be commanded by Gen. Otis, and will be used for the purpose of taking possession of Cavite and preparing a camp for those to follow.

It is declared to be the intention of the administration to continue pouring troops into the Philippines until there is a force sufficient to govern every island in the group.

TO DEWEY'S AID.

The cruiser Charleston, which started today on her long journey to Admiral Dewey at Manila, will arrive there in about twenty-four days, allowing a couple of days at Honolulu for coal. Nothing better illustrates the value of the swift long-range cruisers of the type that make up the Spanish flying squadron than the fact that they would be able to make such a run as this directly from San Francisco to Manila without stopping anywhere for coal at a rate of speed about 25 per cent greater than the Charleston.

Admiral Dewey's cablegrams show that he is able to maintain the ground

YERXA

7 event and Cedar Sts.
TEL. 732. MEAT MARKET, 782.

Prices for Thursday, May 19.

SPECIAL ROSE SALE, 23c dozen.

Fresh out Roses in these varieties: Fancy Paris, Fancy Garden, Fancy Br. de Hollande, Meteor, Kaiser, Your choice, or assorted, for only 23c a dozen. Thursday only.

A bushel for Potatoes. 57 cents

A pound for a choice lot of Evaporated Apples, to close out. 6 cents

STRAWBERRIES.

We receive very large shipments every morning, and must keep them moving, consequently our low prices.

A peck for home-grown, crisp Spinach. 4 cents

A pound for best bulk Sugar. 3 cents

A bag for 3-pounds best fine Salt. 2 cents

A bunch for fresh, home-grown Asparagus, to a pound for fresh Peas. 8 1/2 cents

For 3-pounds cans of a real good Fat mare Peas. 20 cents

A pound for the very best Creamery Butter in America. 17c a pound for fresh, sweet Dairy Butter. 10 cents

A gallon for pure White Wine Vinegar, full strength—4-gallon. 10 cents

A pound for fine, rich, sage-flavored Full Cream Cheese. 10 cents

FRESH GARDEN TRUCK

Of the best kind, and every kind that is reasonable.

Tom Moore Cigars, each 5c

Hoffman House Cigars, each 5c

FRESH MEATS.

Boiling Beef, per pound 5c

Fresh Pork Shoulders, per pound 5c

Fresh Pork Butts, per pound 5c

Fresh Pork Sausage, per pound 5c

Loin of Pork, per pound 5c

Pork Chops, per pound 5c

Pork Spare Ribs, per pound 5c

JAM SALE.

For 1-pound glass jars of assorted Fruit Preserves and Jams. 10 cents

SAN JUAN BOMBARDMENT

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE SHELLING OF ITS FORTS

Fire of the American Warships Was Accurate, While the Aim of the Spanish Gunners Was Bad—The Terror's Duel With Morro Castle the Most Exciting Event of the Battle—The Dead and Wounded.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 18.—The Detachment, dispatch boat, arrived here this morning, and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, by a portion of the fleet under command of Admiral Sampson, on May 12, last.

The American warships sustained trivial injury, and lost but one man killed.

After the engagement the north end of Morro castle was in ruins, the Cabras island fort was silenced, and the San Carlos battery was damaged.

No shot was aimed at the city, and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas claim that a school house was struck, and that the master and his pupils were killed. The Spaniards do not think likely, as the bombardment took place early in the morning, and the school children probably were not in the building.

PLANS WERE MISLEADING.

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new arms, but other facts developed which showed a misconception by those who drew the plans. The refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents that they touched there after the engagement, and that the Spanish thought the forts at San Juan were stronger than those at Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 8, and on the 12th approached the Spanish fleet, which had left the Cape Verde islands. This was the only information the United States navy department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject.

Our warships proceeded slowly eastward, and on May 8, were off Cape Haytien. Attempts were made there to obtain information as to the whereabouts of the Spaniards, but no definite knowledge was obtained. Early in the morning of May 12, Admiral Sampson ordered a destroyer to approach San Juan, the American consul at Cape Haytien having informed the admiral he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish warships had been seen heading for Porto Rico.

The city of San Juan is situated in a long, narrow pocket. A tongue of high land separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended, and the same can be said of the headlands of lofty Cabras island, which lies in the throat of the passage. Those islands have been fortified by the Spaniards, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships.

The town of San Juan is on one side of the bay and in the rear the town rises high hills. To reach the city ships must pass the Morro castle fortifications, and the battery of San Carlos, situated on the eastern side of the east entrance of the harbor. Besides, they must pass the Canello battery on Cabras island.

PLACING THE SHIPS.

The attack on the forts was planned so that our warships could be in a position to intercept the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor.

The fleet assembled off San Juan about 3 o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, stripping the decks and getting the guns, ammunition and appliances for handling the wounded ready.

Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the Iowa, and the attack on the forts began at 5:15, and lasted three hours.

Although it was known at San Juan that the American fleet was near, the Spaniards apparently kept no lookout. The soldiers in the town were fast asleep when our warships approached. It was not yet broad daylight, and the coast of the island was shrouded in a haze. A large range of broken hills came almost down to the ocean, and further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, rose the steep mountains. A long, heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea. The plans of the admiral were thoroughly carried out.

The fleet entered the harbor, and into the harbor, and in due course of time, opened a tremendous fire upon the fortifications.

Three times the warships made the circuit outlined in the official plan. The forts withstood the first round, but the Montgomery, from her station near Canello fort, wrought complete destruction. With glasses the officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the fort jumping over the walls and running in the direction of the fortifications.

WITH DEADLY ACCURACY.

The Iowa, leading the fleet, delivered her deadly missiles with great accuracy upon Morro's northern wall, the rest of the fleet in order, first on Morro and then on San Carlos, according to position.

On the second round, the Spanish gunners were thoroughly awakened, and stood by their guns bravely, keeping up a furious but aimless fire. From their fine foundation and high elevation they had a splendid opportunity to cripple our fleet, but they seemed to fire regardless to aim.

From the Associated Press dispatch boat we could see the American shells bursting among the troops of the garrison, raising clouds of dust and causing fires to break out.

It was hoped the Spanish fleet would emerge from the harbor as soon as the firing began, and a feeling of deep disappointment spread through the fleet when the scouts reported that the harbor was clear.

At the end of the third round the Terror failed to understand the order to withdraw, and engaged Morro castle alone for an hour.

As seen from the Associated Press dispatch boat, which occupied a grand stand position, the Spanish little monitor, in tackling the towering fort, was making a magnificent display of daring. The Terror moved in as if intending to ram the fort, and the Spanish gunners evidently became much excited at her behavior, for they fired rapidly and without taking any aim.

From the dispatch boat every shot fired by the Spaniards could be seen. The flash and smoke of the batteries were followed by a shower of shells, hundreds of feet from the Terror.

The siege was intensely interesting, but it was not so exciting as had been expected.

SPANISH AIM WAS BAD.

The Spanish aim was so astonishingly bad that absolutely no anxiety was felt

for our ships. In fact, when the Spaniards fired volleys which hid them in smoke, followed by a second salvo by the spouting and splashing, not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers were heard from the colored crew of the dispatch boat, standing in her bow.

The officers and reporters on the dispatch boat viewed the bombardment through marine glasses from the top of the pilot house. The heavy swell somewhat affected the aim of the gunners of the Terror, for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts. Finally the Terror seemingly grew tired and slowly withdrew. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement and hazed away at the monitor until she was long out of range.

After the battle the Associated Press dispatch boat went among the fleet to inspect the damage done. The sailors were calmly cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. On board the Iowa a boat was struck and caught fire, and three men were slightly wounded.

One shell which exploded on the New York killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splattered a cutter's fore three holes in a ventilator and broke a small davit arm. Pieces of shell were carefully gathered up for souvenirs, but there were not enough pieces to go around.

When the dispatch boat left the vicinity of San Juan, for the island of St. Thomas, with the dispatch describing the engagement, the fleet was preparing to bury the dead.

Of the New York's four wounded, only two were seriously enough injured to call for their transfer to the hospital ship.

The New York fired 250 shots during the bombardment.

OREGON IS IN IT

Continued from First Page.

tile fleets from being sent from British ports is carried out.

Only a few hundred people witnessed the launching, as against the thousands that are usually at the yard on such occasions. For some time past the yard has been closed to all visitors, and the rule was not relaxed to any extent today. Fear of Spanish treachery has made the government and the Cramps extremely cautious, and a single bomb exploded by a hostile visitor would do almost incalculable damage.

"The war time launching" was for this reason almost a private affair.

After the Alabama had come to a standstill in the Delaware, tugs towed her back to her dock, and workmen swarmed over her, beginning at once the work of preparing her for service.

It is a curious coincidence that the yard number of the Alabama, 290, is the same as the yard number of the Alabama built for the Confederacy in an English shipyard during the rebellion.

The ship can be ready for commission in a year, if the armor is delivered promptly.

The Alabama will be one of three powerful sea-going battleships, for the construction of which provision was made by the act of congress of June 10, 1866.

By this act the cost of each of the three ships, exclusive of armament, was limited to \$3,750,000. The Alabama and her sister ships, the Illinois and Wisconsin, which are now in process of construction, are combinations of the best features of the Iowa and Kearsarge types, modified by such advances and improvements as experience has suggested to be most desirable.

FLOATING FORTRESS.

In the Alabama the water-line armor is carried clear forward; the protective deck, instead of being submerged, as in former ships, is raised to the level of the belt, by slopes at each side, the same as in protected cruisers.

The eight-inch guns of the Indiana type are done away with entirely, the main battery of the Alabama type consisting of four 13-inch guns in turrets and four 6-inch rapid-fire guns, which ten are mounted on the gun deck, eight in broadside between the turrets and two firing straight ahead forward of the fore-turret on the gun deck. Four are mounted in a small redoubt on the casemate deck, two on each side.

The broadside 6-inch guns, instead of being mounted in projecting sponsons, are mounted in recess ports in order to secure extensive train forward and abaft the beam.

The general dimensions of the Alabama class are as follows: Length over all, 374 feet; beam, 72 feet; freeboard forward, 20 feet; freeboard abaft the after turret, 13 feet 4 outright. It draws 23 feet 6 inches; displacement, 11,520 tons; the guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots, and the estimated horsepower 10,000.

The secondary battery consist of seventeen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, six 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings.

CRAMP'S VIEWS.

President Charles Cramp, the builder of the Alabama, was interviewed today as to his opinion of the Spanish navy. In reply to the general question, he said:

"They have some very good cruisers, and I understand that they are not only good in themselves, but well equipped and well manned. The best battleship in the Spanish navy is the Pelayo. She is old-fashioned but good, having just had her boilers renovated. But she could not carry enough coal to take her across the Atlantic and back. The Cristobal Colon is about like our New York and Brooklyn, but they are a little better than she is in armor and in guns."

Speaking of the naval stations in the West Indies and the possibility of the Spanish ships maneuvering for any length of time without a new coal supply, Mr. Cramp said:

"By referring to Cloues's Naval Almanac you will see that the radius of action of each of these ships is. The radius of action of a warship is the distance it can go at ten knots' speed without taking on a fresh supply of coal. The three cruisers—Vizcaya, Oquendo and Teresa—are officially set down as having a radius of action of 8,700 miles at ten knots.

"I am sure that this is a large over-estimate. It must be remembered that even if a warship is not moving, but is merely at anchor, she still uses about ten tons of coal a day. All the machinery for forcing water into the ship or out of it, for carrying away the refuse, for lighting, is at work day and night, whether the ship is moving or at anchor.

"Every day of delay brings the time nearer when the Spanish admiral must bring his fleet into action if he is to have coal on hand for a fight, or when he must make a dash for some Cuban port, where he can find fuel and protection."

THE ALABAMA LAUNCHED

FLOATING FORTRESS CAN BE COMPLETED IN A YEAR

One of Three Powerful Sea-Going Battleships Ordered by Congress in 1866, but Delayed in Construction Because of Failure to Provide Armor—Fear of Treachery Made the Launching Semi-Private

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The battleship Alabama was launched at Cramp's ship yards shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Mary E. Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, had the honor of breaking the traditional bottle of wine on the prow of the big fighter as it slid from the ways.

The fact that the launching of the ship was one of the most successful ever witnessed at Cramp's is regarded as an omen of good fortune.

Miss Morgan stood on a dais built on the launching platform directly under the bow of the Alabama. She was attended by her father, Senator Morgan, and her sister, Miss Cornelia I. Morgan, as the ship began to tremble, preparatory to sliding off the well-greased ways, she took a firm grasp on the bottle of native Alabama wine, which she had in her right hand, and, swinging it above her head, smashed it against the nose of the ship, saying as she did so: "I crown thee with magnolia, brave ship, and christen thee with a proud name, Alabama."

PRIVATE AFFAIR.

Only a few hundred people witnessed the launching, as against the thousands that are usually at the yard on such occasions. For some time past the yard has been closed to all visitors, and the rule was not relaxed to any extent today. Fear of Spanish treachery has made the government and the Cramps extremely cautious, and a single bomb exploded by a hostile visitor would do almost incalculable damage.

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Field, Schlick & Co.

Some Very Special Dress Goods.

It would be hard to find better values than these:

- A lot of all-wool Checks, Silk and Wool Mixtures and all-wool Canvas Weaves, in seasonable colorings. Today only... 40c
- All-wool Tricotines in broken Plaids and Mixtures, 50 in wide, excellent for street or bicycle wear. Today only..... 50c
- 50c quality Black Mohair Brilliantines for 39c.
- 75c quality Black Mohair Brilliantines for 59c.
- \$1.00 quality Black Mohair Brilliantines for 75c.

Extra Silks.

Before buying Silks look at these:

- NEW CHECKED TAFFETAS. PLAIDS, WITH SATIN BARS. NEW BAYADERE EFFECTS. BROCADES AND FANCIES.

A very choice assortment of Silks, which would be called wonderful values at \$1.00, will be on sale at

69 Cents

the yard today.

Our Lining Leaders.

Light weight Changeable Moreens—stripes and Plaids—probably the last time they will be offered at..... 49c

"Edwards" best Lining Cambrics, the best that money can buy, in black and desirable colors. One day only..... 2c

Fine Silk Finish Black Rustic Taffeta, yard wide. All you want today for..... 8c

Our Brilliant Silk Finish Rustic Taffeta, in black and all colors, better than some stores. 23c for..... 10c

20c Fast Black Percales, 12 1/2c.

15c Fast Black Percales, 10c.

A Price Wonder in Wash Goods.

We are going to clean up a lot of Wash Goods today at half-price and less than half-price. Percales, 10c kinds.

BISMARCK CONDEMNS WAR

SAYS IT IS DUE TO SYSTEMATIC AMERICAN PROVOCATION

Charges the Administration With Persistent Insincerity—Says the Result of the Conflict Cannot Be Wholesome Either to Europe or America—Scouts the Idea of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Copyright by the Associated Press. FRIEDRICHSDORF, May 18.—The could and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and aggravated the swelling of his legs, and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here and is undecided about the war patient. The prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent of the Associated Press and members of the family have been able to obtain the views of the ex-chancellor upon the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance, as expressed by the prince during his most recent talk at the table. In substance, they are as follows:

Prince Bismarck condemns the war. He says it is due to the sympathetic American provocation, which finally became unbearable. He added: "The whole course of the Washington administration has been insincere. My views of war are well understood. I have always held that it is only defensible after all other remedies have failed. The result of the war cannot be wholesome, either to Europe or to America. The United States will be forced to adopt an intermeddling policy, leading to unavoidable friction. The United States has abandoned her traditional peace policy, and in order to maintain her position, she must become a military and a naval power—an expensive luxury, which her geographic position rendered unnecessary. America's change of front means retrogression, in the high sense of civilization. This is the main regrettable fact about the war."

Regarding the speech made on Friday last by Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, at Birmingham, Prince Bismarck said:

"The importance thereof depends upon whether Mr. Chamberlain's private opinions are those of the British government. Closer Anglo-American relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and unserviceable to both. Besides, it is a mistake to call the Americans Saxons. They are a mixed blood—British, Irish, German, French and Scandinavian. The Anglo-Saxon does not even predominate today. This dwelling on so-called race interests is nonsense in politics. Look at the Russo-French agreement and the dreadnought. Politics are not dictated by such far-fetched sentimentalities. Germany's duty, plainly, is to maintain her interests by carefully nursing the good neighborhood of the European nations."

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NORTHWESTERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY

Extensions: A fair estimate is that during the year 1898 the above list will be increased to 10,000 subscribers and 500 cities and towns.

Business Men

Of St. Paul and Minneapolis, before signing long-term contracts for the service of another telephone company, should be guaranteed a service equal to the above.

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supply Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and all who buy in quantity. Call and see what can be saved.

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KODAKS, CAMERAS AND CHEMICALS.

Developing, Finishing and Repairing. Lighting and Dark Room Attachments. Given Free to those dealing with us. TELEPHONE 1071.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

If beauty is only skin deep, we can make you beautiful. Dermatologist J. H. WOODBURY, 127 West 12th St., N. Y., has had 25 years' practical experience treating the skin. Illustrated book mailed free. Send 20c for sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder and Dental Cream.