CITY NEWS

One Gets Back—Joseph Kolontersky, one of the police officers discharged by Mayor Ames, was restored to the force yesterday.

Scorched Once Too Often — James Bradford, the first victim of Mayor Ames' edict with reference to fast bicycle riding, was fined $10 in the police court yesterday.

Riverside Chapel Services—So much interest was manifested in the Holy Week services at Riverside chapel that the meetings are being continued this week. They will be held every night except Friday.

Off for the Philippines—Eight new recruits left for San Francisco yesterday, en route to the Philippines. All newly enlisted men departing from northwestern points for the Philippines are being vaccinated.

One Smoker Escapes—Eugene Ballard, engineer of the building 120-2 First avenue N, proved to Judge Holt's satisfaction that he was not a bad smoker yesterday, and the case against him for violation of the smoke ordinance was dismissed.

A Mills Hotel Move—C. M. Way, T. E. Hughes and C. M. Stocking, Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Mission, were appointed a committee to raise money for the erection of a Mills Hotel. The board is considering several sites.

Postmasters Are Coming—Arrangements are being made for the convention of Minnesota postmasters to be held in May in Minneapolis. Two hundred men who have charge of first, second or third-class postoffices will attend. The state is supplied with 1,667 postmasters, but only a small percentage will be able to attend the meeting.

A Fractured Skull—Coroner Williams held an inquest yesterday over the body of E. N. McMillan, a sawyer in the employ of the H. C. Akeley Lumber company, who fell from a scaffold yesterday and died several hours later at St. Mary's hospital. It was found that he had died from a fractured skull.

KILLED BY A STREET CAR

LILLIAN RANDALL, AGED SEVEN

Armon Bixby, 2-Year-Old Boy Is Frightfully Maimed—Employes Arrested.

A Fourth avenue car, starting from the station at Nicollet avenue and Thirty-first street last evening, ran down two little children, Lillian Randall, aged 7 years, and Armon Bixby, aged 2 years. Both were under the wheels before their cries warned the motorman that the accident had happened. The little girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Randall, 3134 Blaisdell avenue, sustained such serious injuries that she died at Asbury hospital at 4 o'clock this morning. Armon Bixby suffered many injuries, but none of them is expected to result fatally. All the fingers of his right hand save one were amputated.

The car in leaving the barn failed to "take" the switch at Thirty-first street to go on to Fourth avenue, but continued on its way, a length beyond, on Nicollet avenue. The conductor looked back, and seeing no one behind the car, gave the signal to back. The children, standing near the track, attempted to cross after the car had passed. The car had moved backward only a few feet when the conductor was startled by hearing the children's shrieks. The motorman reversed and the mangled children were found under the car.

Motorman William Traeger and Conductor Herman F. Schultz were arrested, but when arraigned in the police court this morning on a charge of criminal negligence, the cases were dismissed upon motion of the county attorney. It appears that the men cannot be held unless there is direct proof of criminal intent.

The street railway company is much incensed at Captain Getchell of the South Side station, who ordered the arrest of the two men last evening. On the other hand, the entire neighborhood stands firmly by the captain.

The fathers of both of the children are in the employ of the street railway company.

Coroner Williams will hold an inquest to-morrow over Lillian Randall.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO BID

BONDS INSTEAD OF CERTIFICATES

Courthouse and City Hall Commission Will Ask for Tenders.

The board of courthouse and city hall commissioners will send out circulars at once inviting bids for the $186,000 of bonds authorized by the legislature yesterday for the completion of the new city hall. It is planned to open the bids April 20 and proceed with the work of construction just as soon as the money is in hand.

Speaking for the board, Secretary C. P. Preston says there can be no doubt of the validity of the legislative act making this an issue of bonds instead of certificates. The bonds are the same as those hitherto issued for courthouse and city hall construction, of which there are about $2,000,000 outstanding. Those bonds have never been questioned and there is no reason why these should be, he holds. Two years ago the board decided to issue certificates rather than bonds, and they sold at satisfactory figures. This year, however, the big bond men who have always been such keen bidders for Minneapolis municipal securities did not respond. Under the new conditions Secretary Preston is confident that they will all be in line again. Certificates of indebtedness are not so popular with the financial trade as bonds, largely from the fact that the field for them is much more restricted. The New England savings banks, for instance, are not allowed under the state banking regulations to invest in certificates.

PLUMS FOR DEMOCRATS

Changes in the Police Force Favor Them.

Sergeant Ole Shelley of the South Minneapolis precinct was yesterday promoted to be lieutenant, vice Coffin, detailed to take charge of the mounted squad, and Patrolman Frank Cedarburg was appointed to the vacant sergeantcy. Patrick Ring, a veteran member of the force and one of the men decapitated by Mayor Ames upon his ascension to office, has been put on duty again.

All these changes have gone into effect and the men are attending to the duties of their new positions, but as yet no announcement of the fact has come from the mayor's office.

As usual the prizes go to the democratic aldermen. Ring is a protegee of Alderman Ryan of the first ward. Shelley is a close friend and stanch adherent of "Little Giant" Rand of the sixth, while Cedarburg has the backing of Alderman Peter Nelson of the eleventh, his brother-in-law.

The police list is now up to the 225 mark again.

LIFE HAD NO JOY

Hiram A. Cranson, Sick and Penniless, Takes a Deadly Poison.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., April 11.—Penniless, sick and despondent, Hiram A. Cranson decided that life was not worth living and tok carbolic acid at the Merchants hotel last evening and died. He leaves a sister at Goodhue and a sister and mother at Jackson, Mich. He will be buried here in the potter's field.

VEAL AND STANLEY CONVICTED.

Special to The Journal.

Princeton, Minn., April 11.—Edward Veal and George Stanley have been adjudged guilty of assault in the second degree. Harry Ray, tried for larceny, was found not guilty. W. L. Greenough is now being tried for criminal assault, alleged to have been committed at Foreston.

MAY LEAD PROHIBS

Chairman Stewart of the National Committee Here.

HE IS ON A TOUR OF THE WEST

Says His Party Is Keeping Right at Work—Local Prohibitionists Welcome Him.

Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, chairman of the national committee of the prohibition party, is in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart arrived yesterday from Fargo, where a conference of prohibition workers was held Tuesday. They were entertained by W. J. Dean for breakfast, and at noon luncheon was served at Dorsett's to which about fifty prominent prohibitionists of the twin cities were invited. Among the guests were George F. Wells of St. Paul, editor of Backbone; W. J. Dean, member of the national committee and treasurer of the state organization; B. B. Haugan of Fergus Falls, recent candidate for governor; Mrs. E. A. Russell, and W. G. Calderwood, secretary of the state committee. This afternoon there was a conference with members of the committee. Last night Mr. Stewart addressed a mass meeting in Century hall. Mr. Stewart and his wife took the train this morning for Chicago. Mr. Stewart said:

We have placed two men at work in Oregon who are to give their entire time to party organization. In the same way we have two men devoting their whole time to the field in Washington, one of them being the state chairman. In California there are three men who are engaged in building up the state organization. On this trip I organized the territory of New Mexico—the first state party organization they have had. Arizona had already been organized.

A full state ticket will be put in the field in Ohio this fall and fifty men will be engaged in working up the state beforehand. Perhaps you would be interested in knowing of our general work. The fact of the matter is we have a small army of 100 in the country scattered here and there in all the states, raising funds and organizing the work. By the end of the year this number will be increased to about 250 men.

Prohibitionists speak of Mr. Stewart as the next logical candidate of the party for president, but they do not see how he can be spared from his present active position.

CHINA'S MEASURING RULES

Odd Ways of Determining the Length of a Mile.

Leslie's Weekly.

Many travellers returning from China have commented upon the apparently singular lack of knowledge of the distances across their country or between their towns that exist among the Chinese. If at one town you inquire the distance to the next you may be told that it is twenty li (one-third of a mile), but upon arriving at the town you will be surprised to find the distance back to the town from which you have just come is twenty-four li, and that the cost of journeying back again is correspondinly greater than the cost to go to it.

This peculiarity also extends to distances between town by river, the distances up stream being from 50 to 100 per cent greater than down stream. The cost of travel and transportation in the different directions bear the same relation to each other as the distances. The confusion which has thus arisen has been incomprehensible to foreigners. The Chinese measure distances not by rule, but by the amount of physical energy required to traverse them. Their wage is based on an unit of energy, the amount that it takes them to carry a given load, one picul one li, on level ground. If the road from A to B is down hill the distance is regarded as less than the actual linear distance because it is supposed to take less energy to travel in that direction; or, as the Chinese say, "the li are short." It naturally follows that in traveling in the other direction, from B back to A, the road being a gradual ascent, a greater expenditure of energy is necessary; "the li are long," and in order to get a fair compensation for their work the carrierse must see that the distance and the charges are correspondingly increased.

With this explanation what has often simple and reasonable.
appeared a vagary of the Chinese becomes

AGGITATED ETHER

Through Which Messages Will Be Sent To and From Europe.

London Cable New York Journal.

James Galbraith, a New York electrician from Tesla's works, left London to-night for Lisbon with electrical apparatus for use in connection with a test of trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy. Galbraith said to the Journal correspondent.

"I am establishing a receiving station on or about the fortieth parallel. Tesla, at a point exactly oposite on the New England coast, will try to set up communication.

"Tesla has not yet seen fit to disclose his system or the details of the transmitting and receiving apparatus, but the system is simple, like all great discoveries.

"Briefly, Tesla is satisfied that the ether is the conductor of all force in space, but is not a conductor unless set in agitation in the direction to be traveled. He discovered that the ether can be set vibrating in a straight line in any distance in an area unrestricted to length but circumscribed in circumference. Suppose a shell to be fired from Philadelphia to Lisbon, the path of the shell, if filled with vibrating ether, would represent Tesla's conductor.

"He proposes to establish with one set of apapratus a slender bridge of ether all aquiver with vibrations across the Atlantic. Here is the conductor. Over it he will transmit as over a cable or wire electrical currents, whose vibrations being infinitely slower than those of ether will pass over it as over a road. That is the essence of Tesla's theory.

"I am permitted to say nothing of the marvelous apparatus which will perform this scientific miracle. If, at my station, I find myself communicating with Tesla over the ether conductor, then, at that moment, space will be no longer untraversable; the very heavens may be opened up, for it is thus he proposes to bridge the gulf to Mars."

OLD VIOLINS AT A CONCERT

Gathering of Famous Instruments at an Entertainment in Berlin.

According to a German correspondent, a concert has just been given in Berlin which has a unique interest on account of the instruments used for the occasion. The first item on the program was played on violins formerly possessed by his royal highness, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They were Stradivarius of 1723, a Ruggeri of 1667, an Amati viola of 1680 and a Techler violoncello of 1703.

Other violins were: One formerly belonging to the Earl of Falmouth, a Carlo Bergonzi of 1733, a 1723 Stradivarius, made for and owned by the King of Spain; Lord Nelson's Amati of 1648 and his Sanctus Serafin of 1712. The violin bows used were made by Tourte, and formerly owned by Vieuxtemps, Leonard and Paganini, and the Vuillanume bow, formerly owned by De Beriot and Prince de Chimay.

OLDEST GOOSE ON EARTH.

William Brigham of Chardon, Ohio, is the owner of a gander goose more than 100 years old, that is as lively to-day as the large flock of youngsters which he proudly leads about Mr. Brigham's farmyard.

The bird was brought to this country by Mr. Brigham's father nearly a century ago from the east, and has been in the family's possession ever since. There are many accounts of the old fellow's sagacity in eluding foxes and other enemies, and he was the playfellow of many of the old men of the township when they were boys years ago. The goose was exhibited at the recent Geauga centennial celebration at Burton, where he attracted a great deal of attention.

IT MAY BE USELESS

Legislature Act Changing City Hall Certificates to Bonds.

BEYOND SOLONS' POWER, PERHAPS

M. A. Stein of New York, the Successful Bidder, Is Not Held by a Guaranty.

The amendment to the bill authorizing the Minneapolis board of court house and city hall commissioners to issue $186,000 of certificates of indebtedness for the completion of the new city hall has passed both houses and was yesterday signed by the governor. This was an emergency amendment recommended by the governor after the passage of the act and after the sale of the certificates. The amendment in effect changes the certificates to bonds, and is designed to overcome a slight hitch in the sale of the same.

The entire issue was awarded to M. A. Stein of New York at a premium of $11,511, the highest price ever paid either for Minneapolis bonds or certificates. A few days ago, however, Stein repudiated his contract, alleging that his bid was based on a misrepresentation. He says he supposed the certificates could be registered and were in effect bonds. He found that he could not dispose of the certificates on satisfactory terms and asked the board of courthouse and city hall commissioners to get an amendment through the legislature changing the issue of certificates to one of bonds, in which event he stood ready to carry out his contract.

No Guaranty Put Up.'

The board had required no cash guaranty of any of the bidders, and therefore, was in no shape to compel Stein to live up to his contract. So it turned to the governor for relief.

It is said by some legal authorities that the board has made another mistake; that the legislature has no power to give courthouse and city hall certificates the effect of bonds, and that the action of the legislature is likely to be questioned and possibly declared invalid. In that event the whole issue would be knocked out and there would be no work done on the new city hall for another two years.

The proper course, they say, was for the board to have advertised the certificates or else made the best terms possible with one of the other bidders. Nye & Stoddard of Minneapolis were the next highest bidders, being less than $1,500 below the Stein bid, and it is understood that they are ready to make the board a favorable offer and close the matter up right on the spot.

WEAR THEIR COATS OPEN

A Bit of Imprudence That Is Attributed to Women.

New York Evening Sun.

Can anything be more absurd, not to say wicked, than the present feminine fashion of wearing the coat open in the dead of winter? It used to be that a winter coat meant protection. By covering the throat and chest it shielded a woman from cold and lessened the danger of succumbing to grip and such maladies. But to-day, with grip far more rampant than it used to be, a girl goes round with her coat fronts flying and her throat and chest exposed to every chill that flesh is heir to. Strange as it may seem, chiffon and lace and a wisp of tulle and a bit of gold braid are insufficient protection in winter. "But," says the woman with flying coat fronts, "dressmakers and tailors refuse to make closed coats. They are old-fashioned. All the smart models call for open fronts, with perhaps a little "filling" in the way of chiffon and lace, but never anything like the old-fashioned jacket buttoned tightly up from the throat to the waist." Fur coats themselves are worn open. One wonders what's the use of such a garment when it leaves the most delicate organs unprotected. Fur tippets and capes have lost all their one-time significance. Quantities of such garments are worn—never more so—but they are strung around the neck and let dangle upon the shoulders, affording no warmth whatever where their warmth is most needed. They might just as well be omitted so far as protection to the throat and chest are concerned. The height of absurdity is reached by the girl wearing a fur jacket or a jacket lapelled in fur whose flying fronts reveal a wash shirtwaist. At least so it seems to the old-fashioned woman with her chest swathed in four thicknesses of fur.

WILL DEADEN NOISE

Hair Felt Lessens Sound Vibrations of Machinery.

Cassier's Magazine.

Hair felt has repeatedly received mention as a means of deadening vibrations and noise from machinery, placed for this purpose between engine bedplates and foundation capstone and underneath rails subject to heavy train traffic. Now, however, cork is said to have been used in Germany with the same end in view, the available particulars being to the effect that a sheet made up of flat pieces of the cork in mosaic fashion corresponding in size to the bedplate of the noisy machine and held together by an iron frame is laid under the machine. What measure of success has been obtained with this new expedient is not told, though as a means of temporary relief it probably answered the intended purpose.

The true solution of most if not all machinery vibration problems is, however, to be found in proper foundations, ample in area and weight, and it generally pays to provide these if at all practicable. To what exercise of ingenuity the engineer is sometimes put in accomplishing this was illustrated a dozen or more years ago in one large factory, where on an upper floor a row of small engines had to be installed for the independent driving of a corresponding number of different machines. Though the building was of substantial construction, with steel floor beams, it was a foregone conclusion that that row of engines would cause trouble if set with nothing but the floor as foundation, and as it was undesirable to raise them much above the floor level each engine was provided with a separate foundation, built of brick and mortar in the usual way, but suspended by steel straps between the floor beams and thus projecting down into the head room of the floor below. Seen from there each foundation, with its engine, appeared as if resting on airy nothing. But those suspended foundations accomplished all that was expected of them as vibrations absorbers.

CENTER OF ARCTIC COMMERCE

Lively Little Northern Town Which Russia Is Booming.

National Geographic Magazine.

Alexandrowski, the little arctic harbor built by the Russian government on the Murman coast two years ago, is becoming a modest center of arctic commerce. Although north of the arctic circle, it is free of ice the year round, as it is reached by an offshot of the Gulf stream.

A dam nearly 500 feet in length has been built to protect the harbor, which is deep enough for the largest ships. The town has now some 250 inhabitants, mostly officers and laborers, boasts fifty houses, a hotel and several shops, and is lit by incandascent and arc lamps. The government does not expect the town to grow much larger, but it serves as an outlet for the trade of inland northern Russia, and is a clearing point for the considerable traffic of hides that come down the Obio and Yenisei rivers.

THE NEXT STEP.

Puck.

"Here's a scientist who claims that genius is merely a nervous disease."

"Good! Now, can't he discovet some way to make it contagious?"

HER STRONG HOLD.

Judge.

Wife (testily)—Don't interrupt me. I leave out half my words when I'm writing.

Husband—But you don't when you're talking, do you?

THEY DON'T LIKE IT

Abstractors Give Their Views of the Torrens Law.

IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE SEPT. 1

Chicago's Experience Is Cited—All Right as a Novelty, They Say.

The Torrens system of land titles will go into effect in Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties Sept. 1, 1901. The Snyder bill, which passed the legislature Tuesday, so provides. It was first drawn to apply to the entire state, but the system is worse needed in the cities, and if successful will, no doubt, be adopted by the state.

The Torrens system does away with abstracts of title. It is not made universal, but is optional with property owners. Its advantage is simplicity and absolute assurance of title. The district court determines title, on application of any party, and issues a certificate to the rightful owner, which is evidence of ownership.

A new office is created, that of examiner of titles and adviser to the registrar. One or more of these may be appointed in a county, by the court, and the county commissioners must fix their compensation. The register of deeds is made registrar of titles.

Examiner of Titles.

On application for a registered title, the court directs an examiner of titles to investigate proofs. If he finds them good, the court takes up the case, which goes on the "land registration docket." If the examiner reports unfavorably, the applicant may appeal. The court then issues a summons to defendants in the action, which are published, and also mailed. Defendants are required to appear within twenty days, and if they fail to do so judgment is entered by default and title granted. If they appear, evidence is taken and the court determines the issue.

On the court's order a certificate of ownership is drawn up by the registrar, and filed in his office, a duplicate being given to the owner. These certificates are conclusive proof of ownership. The owner may convey the land, surrendering his certificate to the registrar, who issues a new one to the new owner on presentation of a duly executed deed. If the property is mortgaged or leased for more than three years, the mortgagor or lessor is also given a duplicate certificate.

Besides the fees for filing, the one originally filing is required to pay to registrar one tenth of one per cent of the assessed valuation of the land, as an assurance fund. In case loss or damage is sustained by any error, omission or malfeasance of any official, a judgment may be secured against the treasurer and it is paid out of the assurance fund.

The bill constitutes a code, and covers thirty large printed pages. Its workings are complete, and the act is no experiment, being modeled on the Massachusetts law, which has stood all tests.

Some Adverse Opinions.

The so-called independent abstract clerks, and the abstractors in the office of the register of deeds have no hesitancy in expressing their aversion to the new law, which they think practically corners their business.

According to the opinion of one abstractor, the person appointed by the judges to prepare the certificates will be in the position to assume the attitude of a dictator. He says the burden and expense of the law will fall upon the man owning a homestead and the small taxpayer, and that it will make it easier for the man who is constantly dickering in real estate.

Referring to the law this morning, Register of Deeds Merrill said it is no doubt intended for a good purpose if it could only be made to work. "It has avoided," he said, "the rock upon which other similar efforts in this direction have always split, namely, the encroachment of the legislature upon the judiciary. If the procedure under the act cuts off the rights of nonresidents with obscure interests to enforce their claims in the federal courts, I see no reason why it should not be beneficial."

Mr. Albee's Views.

In referring to the new law, William E. Albee, the abstract maker, said:

The so-called Torrens system of land conveyance is a good thing theoretically. Its practical value is yet to be determined by actual experience where conveyancing has been done by the usual method. With short titles and no complications, land may be easily placed under this system, but with long and intricate titles running through probate and court proceedings, the problem is more difficult and expensive. The state assumes large responsibility and when the title is once accepted by it, stands to make any prior defects good. The abstracters have no present fear of result, as far as their business is concerned. If the time ever comes when all lands are placed under this system, then of course the abstracter is out of business, and his expensive system of abstract books will have no value except as curiosities of an obsolete system.

J. W. Barnes' Opinion.

So far as I have been able to learn, and I have made some investigation, the Torrens title system has not proved a success anywhere except in Australia, where it originated, and in the western part of Canada, where titles come direct from the crown. It is very attractive in theory, but has been unsatisfactory in practice. The Chicago real estate board worked hard and long and expended large sums of money in order to procure the adoption of the plan in Cook county Illinois.

They finally procured the enactment of what they considered a model law, and did business under it some ten months. During that time the expenses of the system, were as I understand it, fully $3,000 per month more than the receipts. The law was then declared unconstitutional, and the real estate board, nothing daunted, made another strenuous effort and secured the re-enactment of the law in an amended form, which thus far has been held valid by the courts. The system has now been in operation in that city for somewhat over two years.

During the first six months, while a new thing, it was somewhat popular, but people soon began to learn that what was represented as a very simple plan of handling titles and something to facilitate business and cheapen transfers, was actually a cumbersome method and really no improvement over the old system, while it was far short of title insurance as furnished by the title guarantee companies.

It goes without saying that any sort of business can be carried on at less expense as a private enterprise than by public officials selected upon political lines, and, while the principle of title insurance is a correct one, it has been proved that a strong private corporation, having all the facilities that any public office can possibly have, can handle titles more quickly, at less expense and give better satisfaction to the general public than can any office under public control and managed by men elected to fill places for which they are unprepared by natural qualifications.

CHERFUL SOUL.

Wirely—Too bad, old man, about your house burning down.

Hirely—Oh, it might have been worse. I have found out that the tax collector was coming around the next day to grab my furniture.

STRIKE IN SIGHT

Carpenters Threaten to Go Out if Non-Union Material Is Used.

The first strike of the season in local building circles is set for Monday, and the scene is the new building in process of erection on Nicollet avenue just below Ninth street.

The issue involved is the old one of the right of the contractor to use nonunion sash and doors. Up to date the contractor has been getting material bearing the union label. He has just been informed by the manufacturer, however, that after Monday next he will furnish no more union material. This information was conveyed to the carpenters on the above building and they met it promptly with a statement that they would not touch any nonunion material. Contractor Robinson declared that he would use whatever material he wanted to, and thereupon the carpenters gave notice that they would quit work on Monday.

It is said that this is the first gun in a furious warfare to be waged between the carpenters and woodworkers on the one hand and the wood working manufacturers and contractors on the other.

WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE

THE POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION

It Holds Its Annual Meeting This Afternoon—Petition Favoring Dissolution.

The annual meting of the Minneapolis Police Relief association was held in the council chamber at the ci ty hall yesterday. The chief questions before the meeting was to determine the future course of the association. Some of the discharged members of the police force have been active for several days past in getting signatures to a petition asking for the dissolution of the association. The prospects were, however, that this program would be defeated. Of the 103 members of the association, 58, or five more than a majority, are present members of the police force. It is understood that they will favor some plan of continuing the association. Both sides took special pains to get their men all out at today's meeting.

If it is voted to continue the association the next thing will be the selection of officers for the ensuing year. Patrolman A. P. Johnson is now president and Odin Wold secretary and treasurer. It was understood, however, that their selection was but temporary, pending a decision of the court regarding the validity of the amendments allowing distribution of the assets of the association.

A WHOLESALE LOCATION

GEORGE D. DAYTON BUYS A LOT

Pays $11,000 for 66 Feet on Third Street Near Second Avenue North.

George D. Dayton, the Worthington capitalist, made another purchase of Minneapolis property yesterday. He bought a lot, 66x165, on Third street, near Second avenue N, for $11,000. The transaction was made through George H. Miller. It is probable that Mr. Dayton will improve the property, which is advantageously situated in the wholesale district.

A McMILLAN MOVE

New York Gas Man Is Consolidating His Properties.

Secretary Levings of the Minneapolis Gas Light company said yesterday that he was not surprised at the report of the big gas combine reported in the New York dispatches. Emerson McMillan make a specialty of gas and light stocks for investment and is president of a majority of the companies included in the merger. The St. Paul company was purchased several years ago by Mr. McMillan from the Livingstones. Mr. McMillan was president last year, and A. P. Lathrop, the present presiding officer is a McMillan man.

Mr. Levings said it was his impression that the move was simply to place all of the McMillan companies under one mortgage and pool the earnings. He said that the Minneapolis company was in no way concerned, that there was no change in the local company, and that it was likely to remain as it is for years.

BISHOP'S FRIENDS AROUSED

Hamline Prohibition Club's Attack on Bishop Joyce Discussed.

The recent attack made by the Hamline Prohibition club on Bishop Joyce has called forth some warm remark from a prominent worker in the temperance cause. The club at its debate last week censured the bishop for his silence on the saloon question, intimated that as silence gave consent, the bishop was aiding the saloons. Said this man:

The gist of the matter is that it takes only two or three to make such a report of the club meetings. The spirit of the attack on Bishop Joyce is not approved by the bulk of the prohibitionists in Hamline, nor by the majority of the club. The bishop votes with neither of the legislative parties, nor is he silent on the subject.

The friends of Bishop Joyce feel that an unfair advantage was taken, as he was absent at the time the resolution was passed, and will not home until the middle of May.

STOCKHOLDERS BARRED

No Longer to Have Free Service—Western Minn. Tel. Co.

The stockholders of the Western Minnesota Telephone company, which has headquarters at Glencoe, held a special meeting at the Nicollet yesterday, at which it was agreed the free use of the line should hereafter be denied stockholders. "This is in line with the action of other companies in the Western Electric system," says Charles Webster, vice president and general manager of the system. "Stockholders used the lines to the exclusion of paying business, hence many of the companies have not been operated with the success that was expected of them. The new rule will enable a better showing.

Under the direction of the above system the two cities will soon be in direct metallic connection with South Dakota. The material has already been purchased and the work will begin at once.

Peremptory Sale at

AUCTION

Saturday, April 13th,

and Following Days at 2 p. m.

Absolutely free of limit or reserve, of the entire magnificent collection now on exhibition at

520 Nicollet Av.

Modern Oil Paintings

From H. G. Renard, 4 Rue Papillion, Paris.

Rare Old Persian Rugs, Dutch and French Inlaid Furniture, Italian Marble Statuary, Bronzes, Superb Enamel and Ivory Miniatures, Royal Sevres Plates, Genuine Old Tapestries, Clocks, Lamps, Draperies, Oriental Jardinieres, Household Decorations, and Articles-de-Vertu generally.

D. Lindenborn, Auctioneer

CROP REPORT

Condition of Winter Wheat April 1 Is Reported as 91.7.

Washington, April 11.—The condition of winter wheat April 1 is 91.7 against 72.1 last year.

MANY INDICTMENTS FOUND

EVIDENCES OF THE G. J.'S WORK

Fourteen Persons Were Arraigned in Judge McGee's Court This Morning.

The following prisoners, against whom indictments have been returned by the present grand jury, were arraigned before Judge McGee yesterday to plead, and without exception pleas of not guilty were entered:

Ernest Musso, two indictments, one for burglary, which consisted in breaking into the building of George Dow, 4121 Penn avenue, and one for stealing a large quantity of household goods. Trial set for April 12.

William Smith, two indictments, one for breaking into the building, 606 Fifth street N, and the other for stealing a quantity of clothing. Trial set for April 18.

John McTogue, indicted on the charge of stealing an overcoat, pipe and other articles from the clubroom of St. Mark's church on Sixth street, the property of L. Battles. Trial set for April 12.

George Peck, indicted on the charge of stealing two pairs of trousers from the Palace Clothing House. Trial set for April 16.

Frankie Viley, Sam Turner and John Viley, charged with visiting an opium joint. Trial set for April 19.

Sam Turner and John Viley, charged with opening and maintaining an opium joint. Trial same date.

Frank Lee, charged with burglary, which consisted in breaking into the residence, 1225 Eleventh avenue S, and stealing a gold watch and other articles; two indictments and trial April 17.

Lester Loyd, charged with stealing a cow belonging to Rosie Davis of 903 Third street N. Trial April 22.

August Anderson, two indictments, charging him with breaking into and burglarizing the residence of Ed Godfrey, 1410 Western avenue. Trial April 24.

William James, charged with stealing $165 from the person of Fred Harshman. Trial April 25.

Edward Davitt, James Fryer and Frank Cody, charged with assaulting and robbing August Koehler, after he had been badly choked. Trial April 18.

Charles Bolinder, former treasurer of the Co-operative Plasterers' International Association, charged with embezzling $96 in funds belonging to the order. Trial April 29.

John Reed and Harry Adams, charged with stealing a diamond stud valued at $110 from the person of John S. Hooper. Trial set for April 25.

Samuel Hines, charged with abducting a minor named Dollie Taylor, whom it is alleged he enticed into a questionable house on Main street. Trial April 25.

The grand jury adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

One More Room Will Be Set Apart at the Hospital.

The board of corrections and charities will proceed immediately to provide more room at the city hospital for contagious disease patients. The contract for the new contagious disease ward will be let at Friday night's meeting of the council, but it will be at least three months before the building can be made ready. In the meantime the present ward will be quite inadequate. Every bed there is occupied now and has been nearly all winter, and a good many cases have been refused admission. In one case two children living at one of the big down-town hotels were taken sick with scarlet fever. There was no place for them at the city hospital. No other hospital in the city has a contagious ward. As a consequence, the children have had to be kept at the hotel, with all the attendant danger of spread of the disease.

It is now proposed to finish off some rooms in the basement of the new city hospital for the use of "contagious convalescents," thus providing room for additional cases in the contagious ward.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.

Mankato, Minn., April 11.—J. A. Flittle, referee in bankruptcy, has forwarded his report to the attorney general of the United States for the last six months. It shows the settling of fifty-eight estates. Dividends to the extent of about $10,000 were paid. The liabilities were over $200,000, and the assets, including exemptions and liens, about $50,000. It cost about $5,000 to settle the estates. There were more farmers among the insolvents than any other one class.

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Campbell Opens Court.

Special to The Journal.

Milbank, S. D., April 10.—Judge A. W. Campbell has opened court here. Three criminal and thirteen civil cases are on the calendar. Attorneys Babcock and Batterton of Sisseton, Kearcher of Ortonville and Potter of Minneapolis are in attendance.—The city election occurs on the 16th. The principal interest centers in the mayoralty contest. A proposition will be submitted to the voters for a 1-mill tax to support a library.—Seeding is well under way, with an excellent prospect of a good crop.

Deadwood Sir Knights.

Special to The Journal.

Deadwood, S. D., April 11.—The Knights Templar of Deadwood elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. F. Irwin, E. C.; S. T. Turner, G. I.; John Esterbrooks, C. G.; E. E. Clough, prelate; Albo Homes, S. W.; John Staple, J. W.; A. W. Coe, treasurer; G. M. Reeves, recorder; J. H. Schnitzel, S. B.; T. E. Bruns, S. W. B.; W. D. Longwood, warder; T. R. Stoner, sentinel; M. E. Pinney, B. P. Dague and F. A. Haines, guards.

Superintendent for St. James.

Special to The Journal.

St. James, Minn., April 11.—The board of education has engaged Professor Ralph Burns—at present of the Renville schools—as superintendent of the public schools here for the coming year.—Seeding will be finished in this county by the end of this week. The ground is in fine condition and the weather is ideal.—The only criminal case on the calendar for the spring term of district court has been wiped off and Judge Cray has set aside the panel of the grand jury, much to the satisfaction of the taxpayer.

Bottineau's Adjourned Term.

Special to The Journal.

Bottineau, N. D., April 11.—The adjourned term of district court has convened here. Only court cases will be heard. There are two divorce cases and other matters of some interest.

Cash Sloan, a brother of Tod Sloan, will go as jockey to Russia.

A full stock of Patton's Sun Proof Paints can be had at the following places:

Andrews & Sullivan, 610 1st av S; F. C. Smith, 1401 Western av; Peter Faber, 211 Plymouth av; F. C. Richards, 505 E 24th st; M. Chilstrom, 2 W Lake st; Waldron & Co., 2600 Lyndale av S; F. Hirschfield, 243 20th av N; M. Rose, 113 Washington av N; J. Trump, Robbinsdale.

To My Friends and the Public

HOW IT HAPPENED—The old Century Co., which, for a number of years, has played a prominent part in the piano and organ business of the Northwest, has retired from business and we purchased the entire stock of pianos and organs for *Spot Cash at our own price.* At the prices we are selling them it makes no difference how much you want to pay or what terms you want, we can suit you. New Uprights $125, payable $5 per month, is a sample of the bargains. The line includes EVERETT, RUSSELL & LANE, STORY & CLARK, GABLER, STERLING, BEHR BROS., VICTOR, HARVARD, ETC.

At this time I desire to go on record with the statement that at the present closing out sale of the Century Co. piano and organ stock we are offering better values than I have ever known in 18 years experience in the music business. C. A. ELMENDORF, Manager.

C. A. ELMENDORF MANAGER | W. W. KIMBALL CO. | FACTORY BRANCH 715 NICOLLET AVE.

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We have retired from the piano and organ business and sold our entire stock to the W. W. Kimball Co. for spot cash at a figure that makes it possible for them to resell the same at prices almost unheard of for reliable instruments.

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By P. O. Moren, Pres.