



A STUNNER FOR THE PRINCE.

And you have forty odd monarchs of this sort, Uncle. Why, we're not in it with you, on the other side.

Minnesota Legislature. TO MAKE IT Milder

The Senate Is Prepared to Amend the Jacobson Bill. Corporation Features Will Be Amended and Tonnage Tax Removed.

Twin City Business Men Protest Against a Tax Commission.

The Jacobson tax bill came under a galling fire again this afternoon, at a meeting of the senate tax committee.

Farmers and friends of the bill say they want to be fair, and have no intention of oppressing the companies. As long as other property is not assessed at its full value, they say, there is no intention to discriminate against the great municipal corporations.

In ascertaining the value of any franchise subject to taxation under this and the preceding sections of this act, the assessor or assessing board shall add together the value of the capital stock and funded or bonded debt of any such person or company as determined by him or it, and shall deduct therefrom the value of the real and personal property rendered for taxation by such person or company, and the residue shall be used as the basis for ascertaining the value of the franchise owned by such person or company, and the amount so determined shall be the value of the franchise, which shall be subject to taxation in that amount as such.

If the gross earnings tax is not authorized, this clause will probably be amended before the bill leaves the committee, to provide simply that after the value of the franchise is ascertained, it shall be assessed on the same basis as other property in the state.

The tonnage tax on iron ore will be stricken out. This will be done in committee, eliminating from the bill Sections 35 to 36, inclusive. A big delegation from the range towns arrived in St. Paul this morning to protest against this tax, but were told that they need not appear.

Tax Commission Opposed. There is opposition in the senate to the tax commission, and some of the opponents, who argue on the line taken by the state auditor, that without a general tax code there is no need of a commission. On this point the issue will be drawn between friends and enemies of the tax commission.

Friends of tax reform believe that in its amended shape the Jacobson bill will go through the senate without much of a fight, but the house will agree to the amendments. The morning sessions in each house was spent on minor legislation. All sorts of curative acts have been passed under general orders, clogging the wheels of legislation.

A Business Men's Protest. A delegation of business men waited on the senate tax committee this afternoon to protest against the creation of a permanent tax commission. Kirk, the member of St. Paul said the objections of the business men of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth would be presented by R. A. Kirk of Farwell, Omiter, Kirk & Co. George H. Partridge and W. W. Hefflinger of Minneapolis, were present, but Mr. Kirk acted as spokesman. He objected to the tax commission as a useless and expensive piece of machinery; it would either be ineffective or would interfere unnecessarily in local affairs. Taxation, he held, was largely a local matter and the present system left localities largely to themselves in making assessments. This principle of home rule should prevail. The state board of equalization gave representation to all localities, and with county boards furnished all the machinery necessary.

Convention Bill Rejected. Sherman Smith's bill, submitting to a vote to the people a proposition to hold a constitutional convention, was defeated in the house this afternoon, 68 to 29, 80 votes being required. Mr. Smith, who introduced the bill, moved that the vote be reconsidered and that the bill be placed at the head of the calendar, which was adopted. There was almost no debate. Mr. Smith spoke of the diversified industries of the state and the variant conditions, all of which made legislation complicated and demanded that the constitution, which had become antiquated, be thoroughly revised. Representative Burns could see no reason for a convention. No one else cared to argue the question, and after a hasty call of the house, the vote was finally taken. Those who voted in the negative were: Dean, Burns, Bush, Cook, Cumming, Dorsey, Fust, Galt, Gaudrud, Harden, Haugen, Herbert, Hurd, Johnson, Martin, Morley, Nelson, H. K. Nolan, Norman, Rustad, Oppenheide, Bowman, Rapp, Rich, Sander, Stark, Johnson, Von Wald.

THE HOUSE HAS FUN. Members Cried Scherf Down and Whistled at Nyquist. Private bills had the call in the house this morning and although of trifling importance, effectively prevented the consideration of more serious matters. Mr. Jacobson fumed and fretted and objected to every attempt to suspend the rules. There were so many members with little axes to grind, however, that all his pleading for some consideration of the bill proposing a constitutional convention fell on dead ears.

Chaska, Minn., March 4.—Court convened Monday with Judge Cadwell presiding.—The Chaska fire department held its quarterly meeting Saturday evening.—The county commissioners will meet in regular session on March 17.—Anton Bury will shortly open new hotel in Chaska. The old "Dilly" hotel building is being remodelled for him.

COURT CONVENES AT CHASKA. Special to the Journal. Chaska, Minn., March 4.—Court convened Monday with Judge Cadwell presiding.—The Chaska fire department held its quarterly meeting Saturday evening.—The county commissioners will meet in regular session on March 17.—Anton Bury will shortly open new hotel in Chaska. The old "Dilly" hotel building is being remodelled for him.

Special to the Journal. La Crosse, Wis., March 4.—An attempt was made by unknown persons to blow up the La Crosse Lumber company's big mill with dynamite yesterday afternoon. The explosion wrecked one end of the structure and shattered machinery in other parts of the building. It shook the entire vicinity and was heard in all parts of the city.

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TO DISSOLVE SECURITIES CO.

Bill for This Purpose Is Introduced in the New Jersey Senate.

Public Indignation Referred To and Pending Iniquities Enumerated.

Trenton, N. J., March 4.—Senator Gebhardt, democrat, of Hunterdon introduced a bill in the senate to-day to repeal and dissolve the charter and corporate existence of the Northern Securities company.

The bill has a long preamble, in which it is stated that the company was organized to enable the Northern Pacific Railway company and the Great Northern Railway company to violate the laws of several states and interfere with their revenues and also to destroy the competition in passenger and freight rates that existed between these railroads.

The preamble says that the organization has aroused great public indignation and that the governor of Minnesota has already instituted suit to prevent the consummation of the illegal and injurious purposes sought to be accomplished by the formation of the securities company.

The bill was referred to the committee on corporations.

PREPARE TO WALK CHALK

Railroads Think That Roosevelt Means It.

ASS'NS TO BE DROPPED

For the President Says He'll Enforce Present Laws Strictly

TO TRY THEM BEFORE AMENDING

The Decision Will Play Havoc With Agreements, Pools and Cut Rates.

Chicago, March 4.—President Roosevelt has given the railroad managements of the entire country to understand that the interstate commerce and the Sherman laws will be enforced to the letter, says the Record-Herald.

The information has been conveyed through the medium of the interstate commerce commission, and it is understood that the administration will not favor any amendment to the law until the present laws have been enforced and the result noted.

The Record-Herald asserts that the new order of things has caused consternation among the executive officials of roads centering in Chicago, and all are engaged in the work of cleaning house. Hurred consultations have resulted in the decision that all associations and organizations which are in violation of the laws involved must be done away with and every effort made to show the commission that the roads purpose handling traffic free of all pools, agreements or cut rates.

The first move in this direction is the dissolution of the Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City committee, of which George W. Ristine is in charge. It is understood that the Kansas City committee will soon be dissolved. Unless the commission insists upon it nothing will be done with the western trunk line committee at present, nor with the various passenger associations which are in violation of the Sherman law.

Similar action will be taken by the lines east of Chicago, and bureaus in the charge of Chairman Tucker will probably be abolished. Railroad officials are not a unit regarding the character of action necessary, but a large number of them believe that all organizations should be done away with. Attention is called to the fact that if everything is to be handled on tariff schedules, there will be little use for associations or "statistical" bureaus, as some of them are called.

DYNAMITED

An Effort to Wreck a Big La Crosse Mill Fails in Part.

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HERE'S A SETBACK FOR MILLERS

Cannot Get Manitoba Wheat for Grinding Without a Special Act of Congress.

Treasury Dep't Would Look With Unfriendly Eyes Upon Any Bill to Secure It.

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

Washington, March 4.—Treasury department officials say the only way by which Manitoba wheat may be imported into the United States, and there ground into flour, and the flour exported, without the payment of duty, is by special act of congress. They claim there is nothing in the existing laws permitting such an arrangement, and it is more than likely, should the millers of Minneapolis and Duluth continue to press their case, that a formal statement will be issued by the treasury embodying the opinion here set forth.

Millers from Minnesota have laid their case before the department. Congressman Fletcher has taken it up for them, and has made repeated visits to the treasury, but apparently without any satisfactory results. What applies to Manitoba wheat will apply also to the desire of the Linseed oil people to secure drawbacks on their exports of oil cake. This, too, say treasury officials, will require a special act of congress.

The matter was formally called to the attention of the department in a letter written by John Crosby of the Washburn-Crosby company, in which he set forth

the desire of the merchant millers of the northwest, and argued the case very ably from their point of view. The department admits that Mr. Crosby has made a strong showing, but falls back on the position set forth above, that the existing laws will not permit such an arrangement as he proposes.

One Chance for Millers.

This would seem to dispose of the case, unless the millers ask Representative Tawney, who, as the Minnesota member of the ways and means committee, would have charge of such a matter, to introduce a bill granting their request. The treasury department will not favor such a bill, and probably will oppose it strongly if requested to send its officials to the ways and means committee to testify while the bill is being considered. Any plan such as the millers propose, the treasury department says, would open the door to fraud, and involve the government in endless trouble and annoyance, on both sides of the line, for it would be impossible to determine whether the millers had ground the exact wheat imported from Canada or had substituted a cheaper grade of wheat. The present law and regulations were made, say they, for the purpose of preventing just such an arrangement as is now sought to be made.

—W. W. Jernane.

STRIKERS SHOT

Summary Punishment for Leaders in Barcelona Riots.

Madrid, March 4.—Some of the strikers arrested for participation in the recent riots at Barcelona were shot at Fort Montjuich this morning. A brother of General Moore, the Carlist leader, has been arrested for complicity in the riots and will be tried by court-martial.

TWO STRINGS

Canadian Charter Forms the Second for the Northern Securities Bow.

Special to the Journal.

New York, March 4.—Although positive denials are made by officials and attorneys of the Northern Securities company of connection with the application to incorporate with the same name in Canada, a rumor is circulating in Wall street that a Canadian charter is being obtained in order that the Northern Securities may make use of it should the decision in the American courts be against the company here.

In some quarters the belief prevails that as incorporation is not costly, the charter is being obtained for speculation, to be sold to the Morgan-Hill company in case it becomes desirable to use the Canadian charter.

HEATWOLE NAY

Votes With the Democrats Against Conference Report on Philippine Bill.

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JUMPED FOR LIFE

Many Injured in Costly Fire at Marshalltown, Iowa.

Marshalltown, Iowa, March 4.—Fire early this morning destroyed half a block of buildings in the heart of the city, entailing a loss of \$75,000, resulting in injuries to several guests and employes of the Tremont hotel.

Injured. Lulu Stephens, waitress, back severely sprained, interal injuries, serious. Mrs. Bessie Madden, waitress, leg broken. Birdie Myers, waitress, ankle broken. J. H. Jayne, landlord, feet burned. Jacob Kunkle, cook, hands and face burned; serious.

George C. Steffe, salesman John Church company, interal injuries, serious. Forty guests of the hotel had but little time to escape, as the flames spread rapidly, cutting off the avenues of escape. The screams of girls aroused the guests, many of whom jumped from first floor balconies to the pavement in their nightclothes. The three injured girls jumped from the third story to the front balcony and others jumped to the areaway and escaped uninjured. The fire caught at the base of the elevator in the hotel.

COMMONWEALTH COMPANY

Indian Commissioner Grants It an Extension of Time.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, March 4.—Indian Commissioner Jones has granted further extension of the time to the Commonwealth Lumber company to decide whether it will pay for the green timber cut on the White Earth reservation last winter or stand a suit. At the last conference with the commissioner, at which Senators Nelson and Clapp, Thomas H. Shelvlin and Ray W. Jones were present, the commissioner said he would not abate his demand for the payment of 1 cent unless good reasons were shown for such action. Mr. Jones went back to Minneapolis to think it over.

MILITARY PARK COMMISSION

Representative Stevens to-day introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a military park commission to consist of five members. They are to be appointed by the president. The commission is to have charge of all military national parks. This commission will supersede the fire commissions now in existence and will result in considerable saving to the government.

NOT FOR THOMPSON

Professor Bradley M. Thompson of the University of Michigan will not succeed Judge Noyes in Alaska. Thompson's application, strongly indorsed, was referred by the president to the attorney general, who decides Thompson is too old. This position requires a young and "bucky" man. Knox says, and President Roosevelt indorses him.

DEATH OF SHAKOPEE'S AGENT

Special to the Journal. Shakopee, Minn., March 4.—N. S. Schaefer, aged 25 years, died here yesterday. He was for five years the ticket agent at the Milwaukee station. He was sick for eight weeks and his disease baffled the skill of the best physicians.

Claimed for Wireless Telephony

Paris, March 4.—E. Ducrotet, electrical engineer, has made the following statement concerning the system of wireless telephony which he has invented: "The Academy of Science, to which my invention has been submitted, acknowledges its value. The transmitter and receiver are much like those in daily use for the ordinary telegraph. There is this difference, that a small coil is introduced and the electrical intensity is slightly increased. When the instruments are put down deep in the earth, messages can be transmitted over enormous distances. Forests, rivers and mountains may separate armies, yet they can communicate with each other through the earth. Wireless telephone messages can be transmitted through the sea, from shore to shore or between ships. The voice is transmitted without the least difficulty and the most delicate articulations reach the ear."

KIND WORDS AND FLOWERS

Prince Receives the One and Bestows the Other.

ADDRESS FROM MINN.

This Is Presented by Governor Van Sant in Due Form.

WREATH ON LINCOLN MONUMENT

Entertainment by the Germania Club Crowns Chicago's Achievement.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Chicago, March 4.—At just 11 o'clock Governor Van Sant and staff, accompanied by representative German-Americans of Minnesota, filed down to the hall on the second floor of the Auditorium.

Very soon the prince emerged from his apartments and advanced quickly. Governor Van Sant stepped forward, greeted the prince heartily and then, presenting the handsome scroll invitation to visit Minnesota, said:

Permit me, on behalf of the 150,000 Germans of Minnesota, to present you this welcome and invitation as a mark of our love for you and for your illustrious brother, also to express the admiration of the 2,000,000 people of our state for you and the German nation.

Prince Henry asked the governor to convey his thanks to the German-American citizens of Minnesota, and to all the people of the state, for the testimonial and expression of esteem. He was then presented to the German-American representatives. He did not shake hands. In German he asked them how long was the trip to Chicago. Colonel Kiefer replied. The governor then remarked to the prince that he should have visited Minnesota because it is the greatest of all states.

"I know it," laughed the prince, "but I cannot reach it." He then shook hands with the members of the governor's staff and with the president of the St. Paul German society. The reception was over, the prince returned to his apartments in company with Admiral Evans. In a few minutes the prince and his suite departed to decorate the Lincoln monument. At 1:40 the governor and party went to the stock yards.

THE PRINCE'S DAY

Early Morning Drive, Wreath-Placing and Germania Reception. Chicago, March 4.—The Chicago which Prince Henry of Prussia saw by the glare of many lights upon his arrival was presented to him to-day by the clearer light of the sun. The welcome he received last night was repeated and emphasized, and he was given further opportunity to enjoy his expressed desire of meeting American citizens at close range. During the day he listened to an address from the Central Bund of St. Paul, placed a wreath on the Lincoln monument in Lincoln park and enjoyed a luncheon and reception at the Germania Club.

UNEXPECTED EARLY DRIVE

The prince arose early. By 8:30 fully 5,000 people packed the sidewalks in front of the hotel. Photographers stood at every vantage point, ready to snatch a likeness of the prince when he emerged. It was nearly 10 o'clock before their patience was rewarded. The prince having two hours at his disposal, concluded that a drive about the city would best please

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ANOTHER FLAG

This May Float Above Hill's Steamers Because of Bad Navigation Laws.

SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.

New York, March 4.—A report has recently been given much prominence in shipping circles that it is the intention of the Great Northern Steamship company (Great Northern railway) to place under a foreign flag its two steamers now building for the oriental trade at the eastern shipbuilding yards at New London.

Investigation shows that while the report is not entirely correct, there is much substantial basis for it. The facts are that the competition in the oriental trade is so keen and is constantly becoming so much keener that Hill and friends feel the need of securing every advantage possible. Hill said yesterday that the matter had been considered and the placing of steamers under a foreign flag was contemplated. It was not a fact, however, that a full decision had been reached. Neither had the question of under which foreign flag, if any, the steamers should sail been determined, though Hill's personal preference seemed to be the German flag as furnishing shipowners the best result by conferring upon the captain most effective control of the crew.

The objections to the American flag were not based on the question of expense or high wages, but on the lack of protection to shipowners and the onesidedness of American navigation laws. Steamers, he said, were built at a lower cost than ships of equal material and showing equal skill in workmanship and construction could have been secured abroad. The question of wages was one he declared, that had been thoroughly fought out in the railroad world and that in water transportation, as in rail transportation, that was a matter that adjusted itself to modern transportation equipment.

Hill felt positive that so far as cost and expense of operation were concerned, his steamships, while carrying the American flag, could successfully meet all competition to the orient. The trouble was that navigation laws had been so amended that discipline among crews was a serious question.

"The investigation laws have been amended," explained Mr. Hill, "in a way that places shipowners and captains at a disadvantage in the preservation of proper discipline. Sailors, for instance, may leave an American ship at a foreign port and demand pay before leaving. It is not allowable to make a contract with them by which a portion of their wages shall be reserved until the voyage is ended. There must be proper discipline on the ship. The captain must control the crew. Otherwise the line will get a bad reputation and the ship's flag will have little weight in competition for passenger business.

"The trouble with the navigation laws seems to be that there has not been sufficient interest on the side of the shipowners to guard against unjust legislation. This is probably the natural result of the absence during recent years of any important body of shipowners. The sailors' boarding-house system is particularly detrimental to American shipping. The practical effect of this system seems to be to drive the best sailors away. Captains are compelled to take just what the sailors' boarding-houses send. They must take them or none. Sailors must belong to the union, otherwise they are assaulted and driven away, and it is impossible for the captain to select a crew of his own selection. It is the thrifty sailor that does not go to sailors' boarding-houses and it is this class that the American captain cannot, under current conditions, engage."

NORMAL BOARD MEETS

A Successor to President Kieberg-er to Be Chosen.

The state normal board met to-day at the capitol. The election of a successor to President Kieberg-er of St. Cloud, was not reached until late in the afternoon. Most of the morning session was taken in the discussion of the \$2,500 claim of Palmer, Hall & Hinz, architects for the Duluth school. The board disputes \$1,000 of this amount for preliminary plans not accepted.

FLOUR COMBINE ON "THE COAST"

Largest Industrial Consolidation Yet Tried in Pacific Northwest.

Concerns That Claim Practically to Control Trade of the Orient.

Portland, Oregon, March 4.—The Oregonian says that the largest industrial consolidation ever undertaken in the Pacific northwest is being worked into shape in this city and San Francisco. The enterprise is an amalgamation of the interests of the great export flour milling firms of the Pacific coast. The capitalization will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

As now outlined, the combination will embrace mills having an annual capacity of over 5,000,000 barrels of flour. The corporations interested are the Portland Flouring mills of this city, Puget Sound Flouring Mills company of Tacoma, the Centennial mills of Seattle and Spokane, and the Sperry flour mills of Stockton and San Francisco.

These concerns practically control the flour trade of the orient, their operations extending from Vladivostok and Port Arthur as far south as Singapore.

NEXT CONGRESS

House Republicans to Begin Campaign Planning on Monday Night.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, March 4.—Next Monday night the republicans of the house will meet to plan for the 1902 congressional campaign and elect an executive committee, which in turn will elect a chairman to succeed Representative Babcock.

It is understood to be the general desire of republican members, in view of Babcock's splendid record as chairman of the congressional committee, to continue him in that place, but Babcock's friends say that under the circumstances he could not consistently accept another election. The democrats hope that the fifty-eighth congress to be chosen next November will be democratic, as shown in late gossip that Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the minority floor leader, is anxious to be chosen chairman of the democratic congressional committee. It is assumed that he would have no use for the place unless there were a good chance for victory.

HEATWOLE'S TURN

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Minnesota, house members met in Senator Clapp's committee-room to select a member of the republican congressional committee to succeed Eddy, who has served in that capacity two years. Some time ago the Minnesota members adopted the policy of passing this around once in two years, under which arrangement Twiney, McCleary and Eddy have already had it. It is now Heatwole's turn and he will be chosen to-day unless overlooked for complications arise. Two years ago he stood Eddy for the place and withdrew in Eddy's favor. Stevens and Morris will score in future congresses, should they remain in the service. This place is of some importance, for it carries the chairmanship of the state delegation.

—W. W. Jernane.

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