

In reporting the proceedings of the City Council of Baltimore, the Sun of April 20th, has the following article. The Maryland Telephone Company is the independent company operating in Baltimore.

WANTS SLIDING SCALE

Maryland Telephone Co. Says Present Rates Are Too Low.

ORDINANCE IN CITY COUNCIL

Measure Repeals Provision Limiting Charges—President Bouton Explains Why Change Is Sought.

An ordinance authorizing the Maryland Telephone Company to extend its lines in the city of Baltimore, for the leasing to other parties of the space in the ducts not taken up by the company and releasing the latter from the obligation in the ordinance under which it conducts business, whereby it is prohibited from charging more than 48¢ for a business telephone and 36¢ for a residence telephone, was introduced in the first branch of the city council last night by Mr. Dieter.

In explanation of the ordinance President Bouton of the company had this to say:

"When the ordinance was accepted by the Home Telephone and Telegraph company, the president of the present company there were in service in the city of Baltimore, after about twenty-five years of the operation of the Bell Telephone company, about 7,000 telephones. The ordinance was made by the Maryland Telephone company for a plant to accommodate 5,000 telephones. This, it was thought, would be sufficient to take care of the business for a great number of years. The demand for telephones, however, has been so great that the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph company has had to increase the number of telephones in service.

"It has been found that, contrary to almost all other kinds of business, the operating expenses per telephone increase with the number of telephones in service, for the reason that, as the number of telephones increases the amount of use to which each telephone can be put is correspondingly extended, so that the operating expenses per telephone of the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph company's Baltimore plant are more than twice as much as those owned by the same company in exchanges located in smaller towns. The investment per telephone is also increased, for the reason that the numbers of trunk lines between the exchanges are needed and the construction of the switchboards is much more elaborate and expensive. This increased cost of investment means not only additional interest charges but increased maintenance, an item of very large expense in the telephone business.

Service at Less Than Cost.

"One of the reasons why the cost of operation is expensive in a large city is the enormous service to which the busy telephones are put, such as those located in express and railroad offices, banks and large business concerns. Many of such telephones average fifty calls per day, or the enormous total of 15,000 calls per annum. Under the present ordinance not more than 48¢ can be charged for such telephones, making an average in many cases of less than 1-3 of a cent a call. This is far less than the cost of the service.

"The company wishes to put in practice a plan whereby the telephones are used but a very small cost. There are many small dealers to whom the telephone now-a-days has become a necessity, but who cannot afford to pay, and ought not to be compelled to pay as much for it as the large institutions which use their telephones constantly. The ordinance as it stands, however, would not only prevent the company from carrying out this plan, but would likely make it necessary for it to abolish some of its low service rates. It cannot do business at a loss and unless it is permitted to charge a fair price, based on the actual cost of the amount of use to which a telephone is put, it will be prevented from giving the low rate which it could in that case afford to give to the small tradesman who uses his telephones but little.

Burden on the Maryland.

"Under the conditions existing in Baltimore the number of calls per telephone to which the instruments of the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph company are put is largely in excess of that of any other company in the country with a like number of telephones. The reason for this is that a very large and increasing number of business houses and residences using both telephones have a measured service contract for their Bell telephone and an unlimited service contract for the Maryland telephone, and in consequence of this place the burden of their telephone service, as far as possible, on the Maryland telephones.

"The enormous increase in the service demanded is shown by the fact that in November, 1901, when the Maryland company had 5,551 phones in use, the peak count showed that for the day on which the count was taken. In March, 1902, there were 6,522 phones in use, an increase of 15 per cent, whereas the call rate had reached \$2.80, or an increase of 21 per cent. One month later, in the month of April, 1902, there being then 6,718 telephones in use, the peak count showed 100,155 calls, an increase over March in calls of over 8 per cent. Since last November the increase in the number of telephones has been 18 per cent, whereas the increase in the number of calls has been 31 per cent. It now averages about 15 calls per telephone per day, and at the present rate of increase will soon much exceed this.

Wants Sliding Scale.

"The condition, therefore, which now faces the company is whether it shall restrict the service to its present lines and endeavor to increase its revenues by discontinuing some of its low-price service, or, by getting permission to increase its rates so that they will be fairly proportionate, prepare for a greatly enlarged business and provide facilities for the small tradesman by establishing telephone lines lower even than their present lowest rates.

"The interests of the community, as well as of the telephone company, are that it should be put in position so that it can adopt the latter policy. The history of the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph company has always been progressive and improved service and greatly increased facilities for its subscribers. It has invested in Baltimore upward of \$2,000,000 in its plant, and stands ready, if its present limitations are removed, to spend as much more within the next three years. Its policy has always been progressive and will continue to be so. Its success and continued growth are necessary for the best development of the telephone interests, a development which, as experience has shown, is not possible except through an independent company such as the Maryland.

"The telephone business has been one of continued growth and experiment. It has been found that business cannot profitably be done in a large city under the present conditions and that the present conditions are not such as make the charges being equitably upon the large business houses and the small tradesman. These are conditions which it is sought to correct in the proposed amendment to the company's ordinance."

More Land for Taxation.

Special to The Journal.

Pierre, S. D., May 22.—The land offices in the state have reported to the state auditor \$1,311 new tracts of land subject to taxation this year, the owners having secured title by final proof. The list by district and land districts is: Chamberlain, 665 tracts; Aberdeen, 403; Watertown, 906; Huron, 537. As these tracts are practically all full quarter sections, this means a half million acres added to the taxable list.

LUMBERMEN CLUB IT

They Are Piling Up Objections Against the Morris Bill.

MORRIS EXPECTS TO MEET THEM

He Believes the Bill Will Pass If It Is Given Consideration.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 42, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, May 22.—The objections of the lumbermen of Minnesota and other states to the Morris bill for the disposal of timber on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota have been set before parties in Washington interested in this legislation, and by them in turn laid before members of congress who would have the bill amended to suit the demands of these lumbermen.

According to those who are conversant with the situation, all the big lumbermen of Minnesota are more or less actively opposed to the proposed bill. These operators have at the timber land they want now or will want for a number of years. They are accordingly using their best endeavors to have action on the bill delayed and, if possible, defeated. One objection after another is being offered in the hope that the bill will be amended to such an extent that the Minnesota delegation will not accept it. The objection which has weight with Speaker Henderson—that raised by the Dubuque section, but the objection relating to cleaning up the debris—can be met by the friends of the measure when it comes up in the house, and that opposition can be met by the friends of the bill. The objection which the lumbermen—those from Minnesota and Wisconsin—are raised for any other purpose is that the bill is not in the interest of the lumbermen.

The cry of the opposition to the Morris bill is that it is not drawn so that the law can be administered on "business principles." They charge that the vital portion of the bill, providing for the manner of the sale, the cutting of the timber and the cleaning up of the refuse under the proper and business-like methods and rules governing these points.

It is contended that the terms of the bill are too indefinite. The objecting lumbermen say that no time is specified in which to remove the timber and the details relating to cleaning up the refuse are left to the discretion of the bidder. Bidders cannot know whether they will receive awards for a large or a small tract, and that they cannot know whether the timber they are allowed to purchase is on contiguous tracts or tracts widely scattered. This objection would be overcome, it is urged, if the timber were sold at public auction. The buyer at auction would know what he is getting. If, for instance, at the beginning of a sale he had bought a tract in one location, he would be allowed to purchase other tracts that he had paid for the original tract; but under the sealed bid method, not knowing whether the tract to be awarded him is a large or a small tract, he would not be obliged, in self-protection, to bid on the supposition that he would not get contiguous tracts and to protect himself against that contingency.

Another argument against the sealed bid proposition, offered by the lumbermen, is that the bidder is liable to mistake to suppose that sealed bids will serve as a protection against collusion on the part of buyers. It has been amply proved by the statement of the objecting lumbermen that in all lines of public business, from the furnishing of coal for a county heating plant, to the building of a state capitol, sealed bids are not only not a protection against collusion, but are a most successful and convenient channel for its practice.

These are the objections offered to the Morris bill and which the opponents of the measure hope to instill in the minds of members of the house, if they will vote against it. As before stated, Judge Morris thinks that he can meet these objections and he is certain that the bill will pass, if the lumbermen will only give a day for its consideration.

THEY WANT CERTAINTY

Minneapolis Lumberman Comments on the Sealed Bidding.

According to Hovey C. Clarke, of the Shevlin-Carpenter company, the above disposition of the timber on the Chippewa reservations is a highly specialized business, requiring thorough practical knowledge of all the details of the operation. He said that the lumbermen are not opposed to the sale, under proper conditions, of the timber on the Indian reservations in Minnesota, but as the logging and marketing of pine timber is a highly specialized business, requiring thorough practical knowledge of all the details of the operation, they feel that they should be consulted in the framing of any legislation on this subject.

Next to the Indians, the lumbermen are the parties most vitally interested. The people of the large lumber manufacturers who must eventually cut this timber and place it on the market. At the present price of stumpage and the keenness of the competition for the same, the small operator is practically eliminated. For this very reason, the "Sealed Bid" method of disposing of this timber is the very worst method that could be adopted.

Under the sealed bid provision the bidder is uncertain as to what will be awarded him, and if he bids on the whole offering and is awarded groups miles away from each other, his cost of marketing would be greater than if he could buy at public auction contiguous groups; consequently, as a business proposition his bids under an uncertainty would be at a less price than if bidding on a certainty. Is it not clear to the mere tyro in business that the pine would bring more money under the latter method than under the former?

The provisions of the bill regarding the cleaning up of the refuse after the logs are removed are ridiculous to a practical lumberman. This part of the work should be left to the forester provided for by the bill. No lumberman is going to bid the full value of this stumpage if he takes chances on having to spend more money on cleaning up the refuse than the logs are worth.

In short, certainty and definiteness are what the northwestern lumbermen demand in this legislation.

The Morris bill as it now stands is uncertain and indefinite, and not based on sound business principles.

Spanish-American War Camp.

Special to The Journal.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 22.—Professor George H. Mullin has been elected superintendent of the schools of Fort Dodge. He is an Iowa City man, and is acknowledged to be among the leading educators of the state. The work of laying out the Clarion-Hampton extension of the Chicago Great Western has been begun. It is believed construction trains can be run by June 1.

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NO FILINGS TO BE TAKEN

MILK VALLEY LANDS WITHDRAWN

Action of Secretary Gives Confidence in Speedy Passage of General Irrigation Bill.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., May 22.—Word has been received from Washington that the secretary of the interior has decided to withdraw from settlement 600,000 acres of land in Milk River Valley in Chouteau and Valley counties in contemplation of the construction of St. Mary irrigation canal. This withdrawal, practically covers the best part of the lands to be irrigated by the St. Mary scheme. The orders for withdrawal will be wired to the local land offices in Milk River Valley in Montana. This action is taken as a further indication of the confidence of the department that the general irrigation bill will be passed at this session of congress, for the St. Mary project is one of the first to be taken up when the bill becomes effective.

Washington Small Talk.

Saturday night Speaker Henderson and his wife entertained a company of eighteen at Cabin John Bridge. The occasion was the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Henderson. The president has issued an order turning over to the city of Salt Lake, Utah, the land he originally used as a military burying ground, the bodies having all been reburied elsewhere.

Leading best sugar insurgents in the senate say there is no truth in the published report that the president is thinking of calling an extra session of congress this summer. In the event of the failure at this session to do something for Cuba, the president is expected to call an extra session, and he has discussed the Cuban question with them frankly and fully, but they say without once intimating that he was thinking of an extra session this summer. These same insurgents endorse the article which was published Saturday to the effect that an extra session of the fifty-eighth congress was likely for next spring and summer. The president has several times informed them that he was strongly considering the matter.

Bank Cashed Arrested.

Special to The Journal.

Laurel, N. D., May 22.—Deputy Sheriff Peterson received a telephone message from Vienna, S. D., to arrest J. A. Struble, cashier of the Vienna Savings bank, who was on his way to Platteville. He was taken from the train here and taken to the jail in Sioux Falls. The warrant was issued by W. H. Clark county. The warrant was issued by the bank people, who assert that he locked the bank without notice, but Struble called on the president frequently, and he has discussed the Cuban question with them frankly and fully, but they say without once intimating that he was thinking of an extra session this summer. These same insurgents endorse the article which was published Saturday to the effect that an extra session of the fifty-eighth congress was likely for next spring and summer. The president has several times informed them that he was strongly considering the matter.

Elks Fair and Carnival.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 22.—The matter of having an Elks' street fair and carnival this summer has progressed to such an extent that the fair will be held in the auditorium. The date has not been decided upon, but the week of Aug. 25-30 is looked upon with great interest. The Elks' union is not willing to give over certain streets, which will be covered with booths from one end to the other.

Sioux Falls Memorial Program.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 22.—Members of the local G. A. R., U. S. U. and auxiliary organizations have completed preparations for the observance of Memorial Day. The program will be held in the auditorium next Sunday afternoon. The services on Memorial Day will also be held in the auditorium. Dr. W. H. Clark county. The warrant was issued by the bank people, who assert that he locked the bank without notice, but Struble called on the president frequently, and he has discussed the Cuban question with them frankly and fully, but they say without once intimating that he was thinking of an extra session this summer. These same insurgents endorse the article which was published Saturday to the effect that an extra session of the fifty-eighth congress was likely for next spring and summer. The president has several times informed them that he was strongly considering the matter.

Cass County Votes Bonds.

Special to The Journal.

Walker, Minn., May 22.—The canvassing board of Cass county, which completed the canvass of the votes cast at the late special election, and the result shows that the two propositions submitted to the voters were carried by good majorities. The questions voted on were: To bond the county for \$30,000 to build a new courthouse at the county seat and to bond for \$30,000 for roads and bridges. Hallock & Croft have received from Pine City a new steamer for passenger traffic on Leech lake. It will carry 100 passengers. Twenty-six farmers from Iowa have just taken up

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDICINE.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures consumption, coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, catarrh and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It also cures nervousness and indigestion. It gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young, keeps the young healthy and restores vitality. It will cure almost any case of consumption if taken in time.

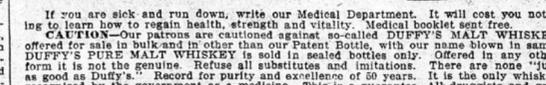


THE READING HOSPITAL.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 32, 1880.

We have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in typhoid and other exhausting diseases and have found it eminently satisfactory. DR. JOSEPH CLOTHIER, Resident Physician.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has stood severe tests for nearly 50 years, and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.



PAWTUCKET EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 13, 1901.

We have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and are now using it at this hospital. We consider it an excellent preparation, used with food. It will stay on an irritable stomach. It is the ideal stimulant for the invalid where one of this character is called for. FRANCIS W. HARRINGTON, Surgeon-in-Chief. JOHN W. GORMAN, Resident Physician.

If you are sick and run down, write our Medical Department. It will cost you nothing to learn how to regain health, strength and vitality. Medical booklet sent free.

CAUTION—Our patrons are cautioned against so-called DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY offered for sale in bottles with our name blown in same. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is sold in sealed bottles only. Offered in any other form it is not the genuine. Refuse all substitutes and imitations. There are none "just as good as Duffy's" for purity and excellence of 50 years. It is the only whiskey recognized by the government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. All druggists and grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y. Booklet free.

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- DRAPERY SILKS—At yard, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 60c, 50c and..... **40c**
 - BOBBIN NETS AND SPOT NETS—Immense variety of qualities and widths, at, per yard, 75c, 65c, 45c, 35c, 30c, and..... **20c**
 - TURKISH AND ORIENTAL CUSHIONS—Over 100 to choose from, no two alike; all at special prices. Each, \$3.75, \$3.00, \$2.48, \$2.00, \$1.48 and..... **98c**
 - SCREENS—150 in stock, all styles, special low prices. Each, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$3.50, \$2.65, \$2.25, \$1.65 and..... **98c**
 - PORTIERES—A large range of qualities and styles, at prices to suit all. Pair, \$37.50, \$25.00, \$18.00, \$10.00, and on down to **\$1.00**
 - Hammocks for all—both great and small—We can now please you in size, color and price. \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and..... **49c**
 - Flags—all kinds and sizes. Prices up from, per dozen, **3 Cents.** (The Great Third Floor—Take the Arcade Elevators.)

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If a cup of coffee will keep you awake at night!

There's something wrong. Look out! The breakfast cup may not inconvenience you, but its effects are identical—you have been drinking Coffee too long. Stop it!

TRY COFATENO—the change will be agreeable and beneficial.

Made in Minnesota, the state famous for good things. At Grocers 10c and 25c per package.

To tide him through a busy day.

Paris' AND BON BONS

Chocolates

are often eaten for lunch by busy business men who rely on their purity and wholesomeness.

They taste entirely different from other kinds.

"Paris" on every piece.

Send 20 cents and your dealer's name for generous sample, pre-paid.

THE PARIS-MURTON CO. MINNEAPOLIS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

No Extra Fare

Is charged on the new

"Great Western Limited"

Running every night

Between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

The equipment of this electric lighted train is the most sumptuous and comfortable in the world; every want has been anticipated. Time reduced to 13 Hours and 30 Minutes.

Tickets on sale at City Ticket Office, cor. Nicollet Ave. and Fifth St., or Chicago Great Western Station cor. Washington & Tenth Ave. S., Minneapolis.

Curse Drink

White Ribbon Remedy

Can be given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcohol after White Ribbon Remedy is used. Indorsed by Members of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, Press Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested the White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate cases, and in many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy for the cure of alcoholism. We are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Mrs. M. A. Cowan of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, states: "I know of so many people redeemed from the curse of drink by the use of White Ribbon Remedy that I earnestly request you to give its trial. Druggists or by mail, \$1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. A. M. Stoughton (for years Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass."

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