THE FOREST RESERVE ROW

The Wyoming Threat Against the President's Nomination in 1904 Explained.

An Aggregate of 18,778,400 Acres of Land on Which Entries Cannot Be Made.

Tracts Run from Lake Superior Across the Continent and Along the Rockies.

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

Washington, March 23.—The flutter created in Washington early this week by an interview, telegraphed from Cheyenne, in which Governor DeForest Richards of Wyoming predicted that not only his state, but several other western states, would send delegations to the next republican national convention antagonistic to Roosevelt, has called renewed attention to what has been done in the past fifteen or eighteen months in the withdrawal of lands from settlement and entry with a view to creating forest reserves.

Every few months an item appears in the press dispatches from Washington to the effect that the secretary has withdrawn a bodyof land from settlement and entry with this end in view. The areas withdrawn in each instance vary in size from half a million to several millions of acres. In some instances the withdrawals are made for the purpose of connecting and consolidating two or more existing reserves. In others it is an original proposition looking to the preservation of a considerable body of timber, the conservation of the water supply in a certain locality, or for other reasons.

The Yellowstone Reserve.

The particular act about which Governor Richards appears to feel aggrieved, was that making additions to the Yellowstone reserve in Wyoming and Montana, and in consolidating three existing reserves in those states. The reserves formerly created were the Absaroka, the Yellowstone and the Teton. These three covered an area of 7,273,000 acres. In order to consolidate them it was found necessary to add 1,102,000 acres, making a total of 8,375,000 acres in what is now known as the Yellowstone reserve, which surrounds the Yellowstone National park. This was not a mere withdrawal from settlement and entry with a view to the establishment of a reserve, but the actual creation of the consolidated reserve by presidential proclamation. It is said that the land added included many good sheep and cattle pastures, where the stockmen of Wyoming and Montana had been accustomed to graze the herds, and Governor Richards perhaps had in mind the interests of his most influential constituents, when he gave out his interview.

There has not been a withdrawal for forestry purposes since the passage of the act authorizing it that has not been followed by protests. Nevertheless, withdrawals are being made until now there is an aggregate of 18,778,400 acres on which no entries can be made, in the states extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean and down the coast through Washington, Oregon and California.

The withdrawals include the following proposed reserves:

Here Are the Tracts.

In Minnesota, the Lake Superior reserve, just north of the lake, with an estimated area of 560,000 acres.

In Idaho and Montana, the Kootenai reserve, 276,000 acres.

In Washington, additions to the Washington and Mount Ranier reserves, to connect and consolidate the two, 2,557,440 acres.

In Washington and Oregon, the Blue Mountain reserve, 3,196,800 acres.

In Oregon, the Wallowa reserve, 552,960 acres.

The largest area of pending reservations, however, is in California. Five forest reserves are projected in that state, which, if finally created by the president, will comprise a chain of reserves extending from the British boundary line on the north to Lower California on the south, and include every considerable body of timber land in that section. These five proposed reserves with their respective areas are as follows: Diamond Mountain, 506,880 acres; Lassen Peak, 1,036,800 acres; addition to the Lake Tahoe reserve, 6,474,240; Klamath, 2,373,120 acres; Stony Creek, 529,920 acres.

"Mere Game Preserves."

Governor Richards stated in his interview that in following out his present policy of withdrawing lands for forest reserves the president was creating mere game preserves in which visotors from the east might hunt and fish. But officials of the interior department say that the creation of reservations will have no such effect. They say that the president is pursuing a policy begun in the Cleveland administration, which will result in the preservation of the comparatively small remaining forested area and the conservation of the water supply, thus insuring the success of the national irrigation law. These officials point to the condition of the "cut-over" lands in northern Michigan and in Wisconsin as an example of what the western country would become if the timber land were to pass into the hands of the big lumbermen who could cut it at will, and without any thought of the future water supply. One of the problems the government is now wrestling with is how to make the "cut-over" lands in the middle west productive. Just now they are practically fit for nothing, except possibly grazing, and even that is not assured.

Ex-Governor Richards' Statement.

Land Commissioner Richards, who was himself once governor of Wyoming, defends the policy of the administration vigorously. In an interview following the publication of that with his namesake, the governor, he made the following statement:

The president's purpose and desire is to protect and preserve the remaining forests upon public lands from the devastations and destruction which has been the fate of those in large portions of the Appalachian mountains and other forested sections. In doing this a supply of timber will be preserved for future needs, and natural sources of water supply will be so protected as to prevent flooding of the streams during the springtime and the melting of the snows, and to insure water for irrigation and other purposes during the dry season. The establishment and proper maintenance of forest reserves is indispensable to any extensive reclamation or cultivation of lands in the arid region under the recent act of congress, which appropriates for that purpose the proceeds of the sales of public lands. It is and has been the president's consistent policy to encourage the actual settlement of the country by home builders in every way, to see that actual settlers within the forest reserves are accorded every reasonable protection, and that those living within the immediate vicinity of these reserves, who are dependent upon the reserves for grazing areas for cattle and horses and for necessary timber for building and fuel, are accorded access to the reserves for these purposes, under such reasonable restrictions as will prevent waste and destruction.

It has been so conclusively demonstrated that uncontrolled sheep grazing within forest reserves is injurious to the forest growth and to the natural water cover, that the great migratory flocks of sheep are necessarily kept out of the reserves; but even this policy is pursued with cautious attention to the prevention of injury to those engaged in sheep raising. The preservation of wild game, such as moose, elk, and deer, which is only a minor feature of the control of the forest reserves, is authorized by an act of congress, which directs that those employed in the forestry service shall in all practicable ways aid in the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the state or territory in which the forest reserve is located. The law of the state or territory upon this subject is to be the sole guide of these officers. The United States has interposed no law of its own, and the administration has given no directions to its forestry officers other than that the local laws, whatever they may be, shall be enforced.

In some of the western states and territories, notably Wyoming, the government forest rangers are by the laws of the state made assistant game wardens of the state. The work of establishing and maintaining forest reserves will have such a vast and beneficial influence in the settlement and development of the western states and territories that it must be controlled by a fixed policy to which matters of minor or temporary concern must give way for the general and permanent public good. The one guiding purpose of the administration in dealing with forestry, with pasturage, with irrigation, with the land generally, is to help and make easy the path of the home builder, the small rancheman, or tiller of the soil, and not to let the land be exploited and skinned by those who have no permanent interest therein, and who do not build homes or remain as actual residents.

Temporary Withdrawals Made.

It has been said that the withdrawals of forested lands have been made without investigation to ascertain the conditions in the areas covered and it is admitted at the department that this is true to a certain extent. It is because of this lack of knowledge that the withdrawals are what is known as "temporary"; that is, the areas described may be diminished or otherwise changed after an investigation. As a matter of fact, it is asserted, all the areas covered by temporary withdrawals are looked over carefully by field corps of the geological survey, all protests are carefully looked into, and such changes in boundaries are made as are deemed necessary after the fullest inquiry.

Petitions by the score for the creation of forest reserves are received at the interior department every month. Many are denied, but in other cases temporary withdrawals are made as the result of more or less hasty examinations. For instance, when the withdrawal was made for the proposed Lake Superior reserve in Minnesota, the request for it came from General C. C. Andrews, fire warden of that state. In Washington, the withdrawals for the consolidation of the Washington and Mt. Ranier reserves were made on the recommendation of the field officers of the geological survey. The Willowa withdrawal in Oregon was made on the request of Representative Williamson, who was a member of the state legislature when the petition was filed. The Blue Mountain reserve in the same state, and the extensive additions to the reserves in California were made on the recommendation of the geological survey, backed up, possibly, by a fear that at no very distant date, a large proportion of the timber land would be held by private parties, acquired under the timber and stone act, the alleged extensive frauds in acquiring timber land under this act in the Pacific coast states have undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the extensive withdrawals of timber land, for the secretary of the interior wants all the forests to remain intact, so far as they can be kept thus, until plans for national irrigation have been fully matured. When these have been decided upon there is a possibility that some of the reserves may be diminished in size, but it will be some years before anything is done in that direction. The tendency is to increase, rather than diminish, the forested area in control of the government.

—W. W. Jermane.

March April May

There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably and never fail to do it.

Hood's are the medicines you have always heard recommended.

"I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly as a spring medicine. When we take it in the spring we all feel better through the summer." MRS. S. H. NEAL, McCrays, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

Is the Coal Settlement—But Coal May Be Higher.

Washington, March 23.—From inside sources it is learned that each side in the anthracite mining controversy is satisfied with the findings of the commission. The operators expected to be asked to grant an advance, but objected to recognizing the union, and desired equal treatment for union and non-union men; and all this they secured. The miners, on the other hand, did not hope to have their union recognized explicitly, and the concessions regarding pay are satisfactory to them.

The loss of $46,100,000 to mine owners, $25,000,000 in wages to miners and $20,000,000 to transportation companies is regarded as a severe lesson to all concerned.

Philadelphia, March 23.—F. E. Henderson, general maanger of the Reading Coal and Iron company, when asked for an expression of opinion, said:

"If the commission desired to aid the public in keeping up the price of coal they could not have succeeded better."

Wilkerbarre, Pa., March 23.—John T. Lenahan, chief counsel for the non-union miners before the commission said all parties should be satisfied, as the findings of the commission are as fair and equitable as any disinterested and intelligent tribunal could arrive at.

Roughly estimated the 10 per cent increase granted the miners by the strike commission will amount to nearly $3,000,000.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and of independent companies having headquarters here would not discuss the arbitrament.

Shamokin, Pa., March 23.—The strike commission's report was received here with much satisfaction by the miners and labor leaders. As the miners on their way from work passed the bulletin boards and heard the news they cheered for President John Mitchell and the commission.

THEY CAN BE SHUT

Gambling Houses in New York Are Resting.

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, March 23.—Regarding Inspector McClusky's crusade against the tender loin gambling houses, an old gambler said:

"The gambling houses were never so tightly closed in this town as during the time the president of the United States was on Mulberry street. And yet, during the two years of Roosevelt, there were some houses open, for at least a few nights every week. To-day, however, there is not a gambling house of any account, from the Battery north, on Manhattan island, which is doing business. New York was never so free from gambling houses as it is now."

To Cure Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MAJ. EDWARDS' PLUM.

NORTH DAKOTANS ARE PLEASED AND EXPECT A "RECORD."

MAJOR A. W. EDWARDS.

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

Washington, March 23.—North Dakota, with the appointment of Major Edwards of Fargo to the position of consul general at Montreal, has had a good shake at the plum tree. She has another consul general in the person of J. P. Bray, who is making a fine record at Melbourne, one of the most important of the Australian ports. Montreal is fifth in number in the list of high grade consulships, and there are only forty-nine appointments of this class in the United States consular list. Melbourne ranks pretty well up to it. When a state of the size of North Dakota can get two appointments of this class, it is doing pretty well. It is believed here that Major Edwards will make for himself a good name at Montreal. By reason of his long residence in a border state, he is already quite familiar with Canadian matters. This information he can use to good advantage from the very beginning of his official service, and it is expected that he will have much to report that will be of the highest interest and importance bearing upon the questions that will come up as soon as the high joint commission gets around to another meeting, in the fall. The North Dakota delegation in congress is much pleased at the Edwards appointment, and evidently the people of the state are also pleased, for the major has been receiving letters and telegrams of congratulation by the hundred ever since his name was first sent to the senate.

—W. W. Jermane.

BURGLARS ARE SENT UP

Patrick Reardan Gets Five Years—Two Others Get Four Years Each.

Judge C. M. Pond this morning sentenced Patrick Reardan to five years in the penitentiary for burglary in the third degree, which the prisoner admitted having committed. Reardan said he had once been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to Stillwater.

John Delaney and John Baker pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. They were each sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. They entered the saloon at 111 Hennepin avenue.

WHO PAYS FOR HACKS?

A Controversy Between the Sheriff and County Commissioners.

Who is to pay the carriage hire for taking insane asylum prisoners from the courthouse to the station? Sheriff J. W. Dreger maintains that the county commissioners should pay this bill. Assistant County Attorney C. L. Smith believes that they should not.

Until the last of January of this year these bills were O. K.'d by the county attorney and paid by the commissioners. Since that time they have not been paid. Sheriff Dreger has now a bill of $11 for such carriage hire since Jan. 31. This Mr. Smith will not O. K. Judge Harvey has been asked to order this expense allowed. It is the opinion of the sheriff's office that the court has such authority. The county attorney's office says that this right was annulled by a recent law. Judge Harvey has the matter under consideration. If he refuses to order the bill paid, the sheriff will present the matter to the attorney general for an opinion.

ACCOUNT SYSTEM ACCOUNTS

Stockholder in John B. Beavis Company Seeks an Accounting.

An application for a full accounting and for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the John B. Beavis Quick Account System company, has been made by William J. West, one of the stockholders. The matter was submitted to Judge Cray this morning. The plaintiff alleges that the officers of the company have kept no correct system of books and that the stockholders are being defrauded.

Objects to Codicil.

William Curran has filed an objection to a codicil in George Kent's will canceling a bequest of fishing and hunting outfits to Curran. The ground of the objection is that the deceased was not in his right mind at the time of making said codicil. The probating of the will will be taken up by Judge Harvey soon.

New Trial Granted.

Judge C. B. Elliott this morning granted a new trial in the case of Nathaniel Price against the Washington Life Insurance company.

LA FOLLETTE'S RELATIVE

Siebecker a Candidate to Succeed Justice Bardeen.

Special to The Journal

Madison, Wis., March 23.—No appointment of a successor to Justice Bardeen on the supreme bench has been made by Governor La Follette and, in view of the latest developments, it is doubtful whether he will make the appointment till after election day. The attorney general decided this morning that the filing of nomination papers to-day would be within fifteen days of the election required by the present law, and papers left by William Rugers of Janesville with Chief Clerk Lush of the secretary of state's office after the office closed Saturday were filed this morning.

A movement was then started among Madison attorneys for the nomination of Judge Siebecker of this city and his nomination was filed this afternoon. He is a brother-in-law of Governor La Follette. A meeting of attorneys to be held here to-morrow will no doubt select George Green as a candidate.

WAGON FACTORIES CLOSE

Chicago Men Demand a 12½ Per Cent Increase.

Chicago, March 23.—A strike of carriagemakers, involving nearly 300 factories, began in Chicago today. When 1,600 men in various shops reported for work they presented typewritten demands for a 12½ per cent wage increase. In almost every instance firms, who have recently organized the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' club, refused and the workingmen walked out in accordance with instructions from their union yesterday.

HIGHER AT N. O.

The River Rising Slowly at the Crescent City.

New Orleans, March 23.—With all the Louisiana levees on the main stream holding, the river continues to rise slowly here. If the present rate is continued the weather bureau's prediction of 21 feet will be realized. The temporary levees along the commercial front are high enough to stand this maximum and considerably more. No news of fresh crevasses reached here to-day.

Fine Plantations Gone.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 23.—The private levee protecting the Hamp Davis place in Issaquena county gave way yesterday, flooding thousands of acres of cultivated lands. The levee protects plantations extending for a distance of four miles.

Along the Issaquena county front the water is almost level with the crown of the levees and at several points it is washing over.

MRS. BROOME FLED

Wife of an Army Captain in Porto Rico Comes Home.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 23.—The sensation of the week in social circles and particularly among army and navy officers has been the departure of Mrs. Broome, wife of Captain Broome, of the Porto Rico regiment stationed at Cayey. Mrs. Broome took with her their little girl, and is said to have proceeded directly to her home in Washington, D. C. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Fuller, a daughter of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court.

Mrs. Broome had been visiting friends for several weeks in the army barracks at Morro castle. She and her husband disagreed, it is said, over her refusal to return to Cayey. She declared she would go to the United States rather than accede to his request and take their daughter with her. Captain Broome returned alone to Cayey. He heard of his wife's intended departure on the steamer Philadelphia and telegraphed to San Juan and procured a warrant for her arrest, on the charge of kidnapping the child. The judge who issued the warrant, with two policemen, started in pursuit but the ship had raised its anchor when the men arrived and as she was in quarantine the captain refused to stop for the officers of the law to serve their papers.

STORM IN IOWA

Three Inches of Snow Throughout the Des Moines Valley.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 23.—During the night three inches of snow fell throughout the Des Moines valley. Snow is still falling with every indication that it will continue all day. Reports from over the state indicate the storm is general. There is very little wind and it is believed no delay to trains will result.

STRAITS OPEN

Boats Can Pass From Lake Michigan to Huron.

Mackinaw City, Mich., March 23.—The straits of Mackinac are open and boats can now get through from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron. There are a few fields of drift ice, but they are rapidly disappearing.

CRAZY AT DOMINGO

Revolutionists Capture One of the City Forts.

San Domingo, March 23.—The revolutionists have attacked and captured one of the forts defending this city. Many men were killed on both sides. The fighting continues. The garrison of Fort San Carlos, about two miles from this city, has declared for the revolutionists.

President Vasquez is in the interior.

TOO MUCH EXCITEMENT.

New York, March 23.—One woman was killed at a small fire caused by a lamp explosion in West Sixty-fifth street early to-day and one woman probably will lose her reason from excitement. When the fire was discovered Mrs. Edna Wallace frantically aroused three women boarders, one of whom was Miss Eleanor Price, and then fainted. Miss Price went up on the roof to escape and fell down an air shaft. She was instantly killed. Mrs. Wallace became hysterical when revived and was taken to Roosevelt hospital, where it is said that her reason is in danger.

LEAD, S. D.—Samuel W. Russell has been recommended by the Black Hills Mining Men's Association for appointment by Governor Herreid as the third member of the Louisiana Purchase commission.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Appeals are being perfected in the cases against O. L. Callahan of Gary, who is serving terms for offering a forged instrument for record and for criminal assault.

MAY AND HERBERT FLY

Mrs. Shaver Breaks the News to Her Husband in a Charming and Airy Note.

New York Sun Special Service.

White Plains, N. Y., March 23.—Rumors of an elopment a week ago of a former belle of this place who is a member of the First Baptist church, and who two years ago was married to Charles Shaver, were confirmed to-day. Mrs. Shaver, who was Miss May Leviness before her marriage, told her husband ten days ago that she proposed visiting his relatives at Torrington, Conn. He acquiesced and gave her money with which to make the trip.

Pretty Mrs. Shaver, attired in her best outfit and carrying a dressing case, departed on the 10 o'clock train. The train had hardly left the station when she was joined by Herbert Reeves, a clerk at Bloomingdale asylum, who had been on very friendly terms with Mrs. Shaver and of late had met her at church and enjoyed pleasant chats with her on the public thoroughfares. Shaver was at the depot to see his wife off and says he gave her $30 in money, kissed her good-bye and wished her a happy visit. When he got home he lit the gas in the dining-room and found the following message:

"Dear Charlie: I loved yon once, but now I have learned to love another. Have gone with one who adores me. Good-bye.
—"May."

Mrs. Shaver also wrote a letter to her father saying she could not live longer with Shaver and advising him to get a divorce. It is believed that the couple went direct to Chicago, where Reeves is said to have friends and to have formerly lived. Mrs. Shaver is short, well built and a handsome blonde of 19 years.

DR. O'BRIAN'S DENIAL

The American Dentist's Story of the Princess Incident.

New York, March 23.—Dr. Lewis O'Brian, the American dentist whose name has been associated with that of Princess Louise of Saxony, arrived yesterday with his wife and son on the liner Pretoria.

The only thing about his future that the dentist could say to-day was that he'll never go back to Saxony.

"I've had enough," he said, "of a country in which a successful man's practice may be ruined in a night by the gossip of jealous professionals and the whim of a king."

Before answering any questions Dr. O'Brian showed a letter of indorsement from Charles L. Cole, the consul general of the United States at Dresden in part as follows:

Dr. O'Brian has been the victim and sufferer from calumny and the arbitrary ruling of a kingdom, and I believe will gain the sympathy of all those Americans who hear of his recent experience. He goes to America to commence life anew and as he stands at the head of the profession all he asks is opportunity to demonstrate his ability. I recommend him as a gentleman in every sense of the term, and will be grateful for any favors extended to him.

"In the first place," began Dr. O'Brian, "I want to deny the story that I was expelled from Saxony. I expected to be. I probably would have been in accordance with the law of that country, by which any person, not a native, may be forced out of the country on twenty-four hours' notice. And the law does not require that the authorities shall tell why the order of expulsion is issued.

"Gossip drove the king to desperation and he was determined to be rid of everybody whose name had been mentioned in connection with that of his unfortunate daughter.

"The trouble began in this way: The princess called at my house to thank me for some charitable work I had been able to do for the poor. The crown princess called at my home, but was accompanied by her mother, the grand duchess of Tuscany, her sister and her ladies in waiting. Before that she and Mrs. O'Brian were good friends. She called twice afterwards and then gossip began its work in the most brutal and indecent way.

"So my name was coupled with that of the princess six years ago. I explained to the grand duchess what was being said and suggested that she ask her daughter not to call at my house. She did so and the princess was never again in my house."

THE ROENTGEN RAYS

They Are Said to Be a Species of Ordinary Light.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, March 23.—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy at the Royal institution, has announced that M. Blondelot, a skillful French experimenter, very recently adduced evidence going far to prove that the Roentgen rays are susceptible of polarization, if they have not been polarized already, and can, therefore, be traced in the spectrum. If this is true and the rays are transversal, as M. Blondelot thinks, it follows that they are a specie of ordinary light, but of extremely short wave lengths, perhaps 100 times shorter than the waves of the light that one can see.

Lord Rayleigh said he saw no reason to question the discovery which is of the first rate imporiance in helping to determine the nature of the Roentgen rays, which has been in doubt ever since they were discovered.

MARK TWAIN SICK

The Humorist Not Taking Christian Science Treatment.

New York, March 23.—Mark Twain is ill at his Riverdale home with bronchial trouble. His physician on leaving late last night said his patient would be able to resume his work soon.

The Legislature.

[For additional legislative news see page 13 of this issue.]

WISE ON MINERALS

Legislature Junketers Return From an Instructive Visit to Iron Mines.

They Traveled 700 Miles and Enjoyed Ideal Hospitality for Three Days.

Members of the legislative party which spent Saturday and Sunday on the range, returned to the twin cities last night. The trip consumed three days and extended over 700 miles. Duluth, Two Harbors, Ely, Biwabik, Eveleth, Virginia, Hibbing, Proctor and other range towns were visited and the legislators returned to their work this morning with a highly increased respect for the mineral resources of Minnesota. The junket was pronounced the most successful ever enjoyed by a legislative party, and the members expressed themselves as delighted with the hospitality offered them by the Great Northern road, the Duluth Commercial club, the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway company and the officials of the mining properties visited. The party traveled on a special train tendered them by the Great Northern and which made the trip through the range in two sections. The train was made up of sleepers and two dining cars and during their absence from the twin cities the legislators slept on the train and took all their meals but one in the diners. The dining cars served a total of more than 1,200 meals on the trip. The junket was complimentary to the legislators and didn't cost the state a penny.

One of the most interesting stops of the trip was at Biwabik, where the Mahoning mine was visited. This is the largest open iron mine in the world, and the legislative party was given an opportunity to inspect it thoroughly. They watched the immense steam shovel at work uncovering ore, they saw huge masses of ore hurled into the air as the result of a blast and they had their photograph taken, grouped on the upper level. This was only one of a number of interesting mining properties visited.

The train which carried the junketers was in personal charge of Assistant General Passenger Agent Cal E. Stone, assisted by Traveling Passenger Agent Fred A. Hills. J. W. Tongue, assistant superintendent of dining and sleeping cars, was in charge of the commissary department. Every meal was served on time and the crowd was handled most expeditiously.

SHOWING ONLY ONE SIDE

Geo. W. Wilson in Boosting Bill Affecting Public Examiner Overlooks Figures.

George W. Wilson of Worthington, the railroad attorney who introduced the bill to take the work of examining gross earnings reports away from the public examiner, made a speech on his bill this morning, but did not attempt to get it through the committee of the whole. He asked for progress again. He said that as there had been considerable newspaper criticism of the bill he wished the members to consider the bill carefully, and, if they desired to consult the members of the railroad and warehouse commission. He did not suggest a search of the records of the state auditor, or a consultation with the public examiner. He did suggest, however, the perusal of a statement made to a morning paper by the chairman of the railroad and warehouse commission, in which credit is claimed by the chairman for practically all the collections made.

The records of the state auditor show that nearly all these items were turned in by the public examiner. The exceptions were the Great Northern remittance, which after a long controversy with the public examiner was turned over to the railroad commission, and two or three small items, which the public examiner has improved upon. For example, there is the $42.84 collected by the railroad commission from the Wisconsin Central. The examination of that road by the public examiner's accountant has just been finished and to-day the department turned over to the state treasurer a draft for $1,369.13 in back taxes, which the railroad commission did not discover.

Another case was that of the Burlington, which turned in $175 through the railroad commission and after the examination by the public examiners office remitted $1,406.74 additional to the state.

BOY FORGER SENTENCED

Fred Nelson, Caught at Duluth, Sent to the Reformatory by an Anoka Court.

Special to The Journal

Anoka, Minn., March 23.—Fred Nelson, aged 16, was sentenced to the reformatory to-day for forgery in the second degree. He was caught at Duluth, where he committed a similar offense, and brought here. He forged a check for $15.

The third degree in the Order of Modern Arabs was conferred Saturday evening upon a class of fifty-three. The proceeds of a banquet, which followed, amounting to $20, were donated to the old world famine fund.

ON TRAIL OF GEN. BRAGG

Cubans Having Revolvers and a Dagger Pay Mysterious Visit to Fond du Lac.

Special to The Journal.

Fond du Lac, Wis., March 23.—Two Cubans registered at a hotel yesterday as L. Alvarez and B. Rodriguez and announced they had come from Cuba to find General E. S. Bragg, who was formerly consul general at Havana and who was removed and sent to Hongkong, because of a remark that it was like trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail to civilize the Cubans.

While they went to look up his residence with the police on their track, Detective Jones searched their room. He found copies of newspapers which contained references to General Bragg's rash utterances and three old revolvers were hidden under a mattress and a heavy dagger was lying on the dresser.

The two men went to the home of General Bragg, and there being no response to their knocking, began trying the doors and windows. Inasmuch as General Bragg was not where he could be found the police decided to make no arrests, but ordered the men to leave town. They at once packed their grips and left.

STORM ALONG THE LAKE

Towing Boats May Not Start as Soon as Expected.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., March 23.—Several inches of snow fell to-day and the storm has not abated. Engineers of the Folsom & Bronson line of boats have arrived, expecting the towing season would begin in a few days, but the storm to-day is not encouraging. River craft will be put in good shape this week.

A new electric plant has been placed in Tozer & Nolan's mill at South Stillwater and the mill will be in readiness when the ice leaves the lake. Extensive repairs and alterations were made at the plant during the winter.

The piling at the Eclipse Sawmill company's rafting ground was raised by the action of the ice and operations at the plant will probably be delayed. When the ice lifted it raised the piling with it.

George A. Lammers, who has returned from Lammers' Brothers' camp at Eau Claire lakes, in Wisconsin, says that on Saturday there remained but 35,000 feet of logs to be hauled. This was probably done to-day and the camp will be broken up at once.

Frank H. Lemon, deputy warden of the United States penitentiary at Forth Leavenworth, Kan., is in Stillwater arranging for the burial of his brother-in-law, Frank A. Seymour, who died in St. Paul on Saturday. The body will be brought here tomorrow afternoon and buried in Fairview cemetery.

An operation for relief from an abscess was performed upon M. M. Peaslee yesterday, and he is resting easier and is believed to have improved chances of recovery.

Warden Wolfer is in the east and will visit Chicago and West Baden.

SEVERED AN ARTERY

Fred Gustafson, Cut During a Drunken Brawl, Almost Bled to Death.

Special to The Journal.

Red Wing, Minn., March 23.—In a drunken brawl in which four men participated, John Nelson cut Fred Gustafson across the breast, severing an artery. Gustafson came near bleeding to death before a physician was secured. Nelson is under arrest awaiting developments.

SWORE HE WAS INSANE

Evidence in the Linney Murder Trial at Pierre.

Special to The Journal.

Pierre, S. D., March 23.—The evidence this forenoon in the Linney murder trial went to show lapses of memory on the part of the defendant through employes who worked with him. The general line of evidence is to prove insanity or mind trouble for several months prior to the shooting of Gunsalus.

George MacLane and Dr. Baldwin of Jamestown and A. D. Welsh of Burleigh, N. D., testified to their belief of the insanity of the defendant while he was on a trip in North Dakota in August, 1901.

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