

CHANCES of all kinds to make money on pages 16, 17, 18.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight. Forecast for Feb. 4 to 10 below; a year ago, max. 18, min. 10 below.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

28 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

DRAWBACK RULES ISSUED BY SHAW

Marks, Accounts and Customs Records Specified by Secretary of Treasury.

PURPOSE OF DRAWBACK WIDELY MISUNDERSTOOD

New York World, Under Error, Charges Scheme to Raise Flour Prices.

By W. W. Jermene.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Shaw today issued the treasury regulations governing grinding of imported and domestic wheat for export under decisions made by Attorney General Moody this week Thursday.

Manufactures of flour from imported wheat mixed with domestic wheat will be allowed a drawback under the opinion of the attorney general dated Jan. 24, 1905, on the following conditions: "A complete and detailed record must be kept showing the quantity of wheat imported, date of manufacture, and of domestic wheat used in manufacture of each grade and brand of flour, and the amount of flour of each grade and brand produced, and the quantity of the several byproducts, including waste, etc., of each grade and every kind of flour so used and the value of each grade or brand of flour and of each and every byproduct, including screenings and waste."

Packages to Be Marked.

"The packages containing flour so manufactured shall be so marked as to render identification easy and certain to the collector of customs at the port of exportation may determine by examination the essential facts above stated."

"The manufacturing records shall be at all times open to the inspection of an authorized special agent of the treasury department and shall be so kept that the sworn abstracts may be readily verified."

"A sworn abstract from the record of the mill shall be filed with the collector of customs at New York each week, and therefrom the collector will furnish extracts as needed for exportation purposes."

"The primary entries shall show the marks and numbers of the several packages and the net and gross weight thereof, separate and aggregate."

"The drawings and abstracts shall show quantity of each brand or grade of flour or byproduct, exported, the quantities of imported and domestic wheat used in the manufacture thereof, the waste incurred in manufacture, and the duty paid on the imported wheat and the market value of each grade or brand of flour and of each byproduct at the place of manufacture, and the amount of flour of each grade and brand produced, and the quantity of the several byproducts, including screenings, pro rata, in proportion to the value of each at the time and place of manufacture, and the abstract will be allowed in accordance with the provisions of each article actually exported, in accordance with the principle laid down by the United States circuit court of appeals in the United States vs. the Dean Linsend (87 Fed. Rep. 453), approved by the United States court (172 U. S. 647)."

New York World Charges.

The New York World today has an editorial claiming that while the drawback is of immense benefit to the Minneapolis millers, it will increase the price of flour to all consumers and make flour more expensive in the United States than in another country. The ground of the World's editorial is the assumption that portions of the product of drawback grinding will be sold to domestic consumers.

It is well known that all of this product is for export. I refer to this editorial to show that there is considerable confusion in the public mind as to what the Minneapolis millers are to get under the drawback regulation. This confusion evidently extends thru North Dakota and explains Senator Hansbrough's proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Hansbrough Opposition.

Senator Hansbrough's proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill aimed at the wheat drawback, is the outgrowth of action by the North Dakota congressman and several commercial and industrial associations in that state which strongly to resist the extension of the drawback principle to wheat, claiming it would operate against the wheat farmers.

The effect of the Hansbrough amendment, if adopted, would be to suspend this drawback on mixed wheat and all other commodities and thus curtail the export trade of many million dollars annually.

In 1903 the government paid drawbacks under the mixing provision amounting to about \$5,000,000, and that sum represented many more millions of exports. The trade in leather goods, steel and iron, lead and various other articles, and has assumed such proportions that to interfere with it, as Hansbrough proposes, would be to create a financial and industrial collapse in many sections of the country. It is not possible that congress will agree with Hansbrough in this matter. His resolution is noteworthy mainly because it marks his desire to restrict the extension of his state on this question.

The Hansbrough amendment has been referred to the committee on appropriations, and when it comes up there, Hansbrough will appear for argument. In support of his amendment he will argue that the framers of the Dingley act never intended the drawback provision to apply to wheat.

New Drawback Bill.

Representative Lovering of Massachusetts today introduced a bill "to amend the customs drawback law and encourage trade in flour manufactured by American mills." It provides that in lieu of payment of duties on imported wheat, there may be deposited in bonded warehouses or in bonded cars and vessels, flour equal in weight to the imported wheat, and of the same quality as the flour which would be manufactured from the wheat, thus releasing from payment of duties. It is provided further that such flour shall not be removed from such bonded receptacles except for free of duty, or for domestic consumption upon payment of duty.

GOODNOW'S ARREST SOUGHT BY CURTIS

Accuser of Consul General Asks for Warrant on Ground of Malfeasance.

REQUEST IS SAID TO BE ILLEGALLY MADE

Course of Curtis Criticized—Warrant Is Not Likely to Be Issued.

By W. W. Jermene.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The malignant and offensive character of the campaign being made against Consul General John Goodnow by George F. Curtis was clearly brought out yesterday when Curtis waited on the district attorney for the District of Columbia and asked for a warrant against Goodnow for malfeasance in office. Not content with the investigation now under way by the secretary of state and proceed in the name of the state department, which is to be thorough and satisfactory to all concerned, Curtis some time ago tried to get the house of representatives to impeach Goodnow an act that end he had a resolution offered to the house by Representative Hughes of New Jersey. This resolution is now sleeping in the files of the committee on judiciary, where it will remain.

Curtis' Course Criticized.

His latest step has provoked much adverse criticism. The district attorney has by letter asked Attorney General Moody what he shall do with a request for a warrant. The attorney general has not yet come into personal possession of this letter, but it will be given him today or Monday, and then it is likely that he will consult with the secretary of state and proceed in some manner to be agreed to at the consultation.

I am informed that under the law when a consular or other government officer is accused of misconduct in foreign lands, he must be arrested in the first district which he touches on his return home.

This, if a correct construction of the law, would mean that such a warrant as Curtis wants would have to be sworn out in California.

Curtis in a Frenzy.

Curtis called at the department of justice yesterday and argued his request for a warrant in person, and his manner was not convincing or reassuring. He seems to have taken leave of his senses, at least his intense personal hatred of Goodnow has urged him to this radical attitude as to the suspicion of the government officials.

Warrant Likely to Be Denied.

It is hardly believed that the attorney general will issue a warrant, in view of the investigation now about to be started by the secretary of state and the president. Curtis' request for a warrant and his effort at impeachment are mainly interesting as throwing a strong side light on his character. His actions as a whole have thus far operated in favor of Goodnow.

WOMAN LAKE CARRIER DEAD.

Cleveland, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Anna C. Minch, widow of the late Captain Philip C. Minch, is dead, aged 86. Mrs. Minch was well known in the lake trade because of her long business relations and constant service with the vessel and on trade. She became engaged in the water traffic many years ago, when iron ore first began to be shipped from the Lake Superior district. She was president of the Kinsman Transit company.

HAY-BOND TREATY TO BE RATIFIED

Provides Reciprocity in Products of the United States and Newfoundland.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on the Hay-Bond treaty, which provides for a treaty amended in a number of important particulars.

The treaty will be reported by Senator Lodge, who has heretofore opposed it. The amendments meet the objections raised by the New England fishing interests.

SUE MENNONITES FOR MILLIONS

Iowa City Judge Orders an Action Against Communistic Society for Taxes.

Special to The Journal.

Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 4.—A sensational suit has been begun against a Mennonite society. Judge S. H. Fairall of Iowa City, in behalf of taxpayers, alleges that the organization is one of the greatest communistic bodies in the United States not paying taxes. As a result of this complaint Judge Byington of Iowa City has ordered County Attorney Wallace to bring an action involving from two million to four million dollars.

The complaint alleges that the society is organized for social and fraternal purposes and is now violating the code of Iowa in reference to the wrongful exercise of corporate powers, following manufacturing and agricultural pursuits for mercenary gains.

BECKWITH, CHADWICK DUPE, IS NEAR DEATH

Oberlin, Ohio, Feb. 4.—President C. T. Beckwith of the closed Citizens' National bank was reported to be in a critical condition today and his death may occur within a few hours. He is unconscious and has taken no nourishment for two or three days.

COSTLY MANSION IS BURNED.

New York, Feb. 4.—Fire last night destroyed Cedar Court, the country house of Otto H. Kuhn, senior member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of this city, situated near Morristown, N. J., entailing a loss of about \$400,000. Valuable paintings, furnishings and other articles which were of high value were destroyed.

PANIC IN POLAND; COUP IN MOSCOW

Nobles Plan Demonstration to Urge Czar on Toward Reform Measures.



MINISTER YERMOLOFF, Holder of Portfolio of Agriculture, Said to Have Persuaded Czar to Grant Reform.

14 OF HOCH'S 32 WIVES AWAIT HIM

Each Day Adds to Roll of Women Whose Hands and Cash He Won.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Detective Loftus, who came here to get Johann Hoch, said today that Superintendent of Detectives Shippy will have fourteen women at the station in Chicago, when Hoch arrives, who will attempt to identify the man as their husband.

NOBLES TO JOIN IN COUP

Learned Russians Scheme at Ambitious Demonstration.

New York Sun Special Service.

Moscow, Feb. 4.—The peace still prevails here on the surface, American and English residents with a vague dread of storm impending are sending their families over the Russian border to places of safety.

Governor General Volkoff yesterday summoned Prince Galitzin, then mayor, who has been a recent convert to liberalism, to an interview, and begged him to influence the municipality to loyalty to the czar, promising a relaxation of Treppoff's stringent police rule and freedom of speech. Still he insists on prohibiting the gathering of more than twenty persons, even for a friendly dinner.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the students, doctors, lawyers, and even a section of the nobles are planning a serious coup here for the 4th of March, the anniversary of the serfs' liberation.

Nobles Take Grave Action.

The triennial meeting of nobles now in progress in Moscow has assumed a marked political significance. The assembly drafted three forms of an address to the czar. These were distributed to the members for private consideration. They will not be discussed until the routine business is all disposed of.

All the addresses emphasize the deplorable condition of the country. The first, which is conservative in tone, simply drafted three forms of an address to the czar. These were distributed to the members for private consideration. They will not be discussed until the routine business is all disposed of.

How Country Was Saved.

The second address refers to the present conditions in plain language, but assures his majesty of the readiness of the signers to devote their lives and property to the demands arising from the war. It, however, introduces two striking points, namely, that former czars saved the country from the enemy by a wise union between the monarch and people, and it adds: "We shall again, as under your forefathers, issue from the trial gloriously, but we are thinking for only one imperial word to show us that the tie between the czar and the people is unbroken and promising that when your majesty thinks fit you will summon elected representatives of the people to share in the government."

Objects to Patchwork Reforms.

The third address covers ten pages of print. It is a severe indictment of the present form of government, which, it declares, has been engaged for the past generation in deforming the great reforms of Alexander II. It objects to patchwork reforms, and declares that no question in Russia can be settled.

KUROPATKIN WANTS TO QUIT COMMAND

Friction with Gripenberg Is Said to Be Back of the Wish.

THEY SPLIT OVER THE RECENT FLANKING MOVE

Each Is Said to Have Complained of the Other to the Czar.

Special to The Journal.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—General Kuropatkin is discouraged and wishes to resign his command of the Russian army in the Far East. His discouragement is said to be due to the fact that his relations with the generals under him are not pleasant.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Rumors of General Kuropatkin's handing over his command to General Linevitch (commander of the first army) have been current in St. Petersburg since the announcement that General Gripenberg had been relieved of his command of the second army. The Associated Press is unable to obtain any confirmation of the reports. It has since declared they are improbable, but is unable to deny them.

Friction Between Generals.

A distinguished general told the Associated Press that evidently there had been friction between Kuropatkin and Gripenberg, and added: "I have heard a great deal of talk about Kuropatkin's asking to be relieved, but nothing positive can be said on the subject at present."

There are two conflicting versions of the incident. According to one of them, Gripenberg complained to the emperor that Kuropatkin had refused to support his flanking movement, in view of which Gripenberg asked to be relieved. The emperor, it is added, then telegraphed to Kuropatkin asking for an explanation. In reply Kuropatkin wired that his health was shattered and requested permission to turn over his command to General Linevitch.

Found Fault with Gripenberg.

According to the second and more commonly credited version of the affair, Kuropatkin complained to the emperor that Gripenberg undertook the flanking movement in defiance of orders and demanded the general's dismissal.

The hope is generally expressed that the incident will be satisfactorily adjusted. It is expected that Kuropatkin's departure from the front would prove a severe blow to hopes of victory in the near future.

General Myloff is to succeed General Gripenberg, for the present at least. Gripenberg's withdrawal has not changed the situation. The Russians continue to hold their positions around San-de-pas.

KAISER WON'T INTERFERE

Talk of Mediation Is Said to Be Without Foundation.

London, Feb. 4.—The foreign office declares there is no foundation for the report that conferences have taken place at Berlin between Chancellor von Buelow and the British ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, with the object of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. The officials here know nothing of any proposals from either Germany, Great Britain or elsewhere suggesting an effort, joint or otherwise, to stop the war.

NO MOVE BY MANILA FLEET

Navy Department Denies Movement to Protect Philippine Neutrality.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The report from Paris that the Asiatic fleet has sailed from Manila for the southern Philippines to prevent either the Russians or Japanese from violating American neutrality is denied at the navy department. It is stated that no such orders, nor any orders that would be construed as such, have been issued, and that if the fleet has sailed south it has no connection with the war. There is no idea that American neutrality will be violated by either belligerent.

STOSSSEL MAKES DENIAL

Says Port Arthur Was Not Surrendered Prematurely.

Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 4.—General Stossel, the former commander of Port Arthur, and the Russian officers and others accompanying him, arrived here today from Japan by way of Shanghai on board the French line steamer Austral.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press the general denied the statements published to the effect that Port Arthur was surrendered prematurely. He was especially indignant at the statements made by a London newspaper Jan. 25 in a dispatch from Peking that there were at the time of the surrender 25,000 able-bodied men in Port Arthur. Four hundred men were a sort of hundreds of officers all well-nourished, plenty of ammunition, the largest magazine being untouched and full to the roof, and that there was an ample supply of food for three months, even if no fresh supplies were received. The general characterized these statements as unjustified and not supported by facts.

Colonel Reiss, who was among the negotiators of the surrender of the fortress, said: "The garrison could not have held out a moment longer. It would have been murder. Only 15 roubles remained in the military treasury out of 1,500,000 at the commencement of the siege. Four hundred men were dying daily at the hospitals, principally from wounds and scurvy. General Kondratenko was the hero of the siege."

Colonel Reiss further declared that the Japanese were "admirable soldiers but poor in the use of the bayonet and in the use of the rifle."

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BIG GAME COMES TO MINNEAPOLIS

Wisconsin to Play Minnesota on Northrop Field on November 4.



LIEUT. GEN. GRIPENBERG, Who, in Resignment at Kuropatkin's Instance, Has Resigned His Command.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the athletic board of the University of Wisconsin, held last night, it was decided to waive the condition in the Minnesota contract calling for the playing of the annual football game between the universities at Madison this year. The game was transferred to Minneapolis, where it will be played on Nov. 4. Manager Downer was in Minneapolis this week and settled the matter with Dr. Williams, the Minnesota coach. The contract for this arrangement was presented at last night's meeting and ratified by the athletic board.

The board took up the matter of a coach for next season and selected Phil King, the former coach, who gained his football experience at Princeton in the old days and who did so much for Wisconsin football. King will receive \$3,000 a year and expenses.

James Temple, for several years captain of the football squad at West Point, was chosen for coach of the track team to succeed Charles H. Killpatrick, who recently resigned. The salary will be fixed by the graduate manager, Lucius Tarrell of Madison and Arthur Kissling of Milwaukee were elected student manager and assistant student manager respectively of the baseball team.

This is the sort of news to warm the hearts of the football rooters of the twin cities. There has been much dissatisfaction as to the local schedule for next fall on account of the fact that Minnesota would play Wisconsin at Madison. Northwestern plays the return game here and Iowa comes to Northrop Field this year. This schedule, if completed, should give Minneapolis one of the greatest years of football in its history.

The retention of Phil King to coach Wisconsin means that the badgers will have a team with a greater knowledge of football than the teams of the last few seasons. Playing in Minneapolis means a battle of giants, as Minnesota will have the nucleus of a strong team at the beginning of the season. The playing of the game on Nov. 4 will mean that Minnesota will have to be in condition a week earlier than last year. The news will doubtless be received with enthusiasm by the Minneapolis rooter, and as there are about 40,000 of him the interest will be widespread.

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MORE LEAKS FROM THE SCHOOL FUND

Public Examiner's Further Reports on Auditor's Office Are Made Public.

IVERSON REGIME IS ALSO UNDER FIRE

Governor Johnson Will Send Full Record with a Message to the Legislature.

Governor Johnson today made public two reports on the examination of the state auditor's office, transmitted by S. T. Johnson before the expiration of his term as public examiner.

Part V of the report, which Governor Van Sant Nov. 23, and Part VI was sent in to Governor Johnson Jan. 27. The governor had four complete copies made of all the reports. He took one to the attorney general's office today. One will be sent to the legislature next week accompanied by a special message. One is kept on file in the governor's office, and the fourth is in the records of the public examiner.

The last report made covers timber transactions of the Dunn administration, and also the record of interest in the Dunn report does not deal much with trespass, except where cutting was done after expiration of the permits. An opinion, however, the attorney general dated Oct. 8 shows this to be trespass, but it has not been charged as such. Under the Dunn administration it is charged at regular permit prices.

Auditor Iverson's report, however, from the time the permit expired. He should, according to the attorney general's opinion, have charged double or treble.

On the items in the Quinn report it is claimed the state has lost \$108,938.09. Under the items covered in the Iverson report a loss of about \$75,000. This is all well within the statute of limitations. The summary of loss items in the Dunn report is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Total: \$108,938.09

The great part of the items in the Dunn report are now outlawed as far as the penalty is concerned, if the decision of Judge Miller is upheld. However, all we clearly within the power of Mr. Dunn to collect when he was in charge.

Kerst Will Resume.

The investigation is not ended. The reports filed cover all the work done under the Johnson administration, but his successor, P. M. Kerst, said today that work on the auditor's books would be resumed in a short time.

In many detailed cases are given where a permit was issued, part of the timber cut, and the holder released from paying on what he cut. In the case of one such permit, \$500 was sold at a lower price. Other cases are shown of trespass, where no effort seemed to have been made to collect. In 1897, it is claimed \$508.50 is still due, and a letter appended is shown. It was written by Cruiser McKenzie to Auditor Dunn, Jan. 1, 1901, and says: "The report of the Hon. J. H. Bonness & Howe, says you let him cut anything he wants."

Amounts claimed to be due include \$900 on section 15-59-21, sold in 1893 to A. R. Rogers, and \$190.89 on section 36-7-22, sold in 1897, to C. B. Buckman. Cruisers' reports are given showing trespass reports made, but it seems to seem to have been made to collect, involving amounts from \$60 up.

Warm Letters from Dedon.

Correspondence is given in the trespass case of C. Miller, on sections 28 and 32, town 135-39. Miller paid \$29.20 trespass. The letters by Cruiser DeWolfe show that Miller should have paid for 1,903.00 feet of saw, a total of \$1,176.60. The letters show that the trespass had been sealed by W. A. Miller, who had a permit for the timber. DeWolfe wrote Molander, stumpage clerk, saying: "The honest and better class of residents in this country are tired of nighting the state robbed by a lot of nighting prowlers and thieves, and there is high feeling against Dunn for not taking notice of it and prosecuting some of them."

A letter is given which Cruiser DeWolfe wrote Jan. 31, 1901, saying that he had inspected the cutting under permit on section 16, township 58, range 26, state school land, but only about 5 per cent of the logs were being marked "MIN."

Laxity Charged to Iverson.

The report then takes up the Iverson administration. The following cases were reported since Jan. 1, 1903, of cutting after expiration of the permit, which under the attorney general's opinion, should have been paid for as trespass prices:

Table with 2 columns: Section number and Amount. Total: \$1,259.05

Section 35, township 62, range 23, to W. F. Brooks, Nov. 14, 1900, at \$4.10. Cutting of 1,001,680 feet in winter of 1903-4. Should have paid \$3,510.34 additional.

Section 36, township 62, range 23, to W. F. Brooks, 1400, at \$4.35, cutting of 1,855,67