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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday. Today, max. 42, min. 21 degrees; a year ago, max. 55, min. 42 degrees.

PRICE TWO CENTS. FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1905. 28 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SIOUX TAKE A RADICAL STEP

Tribesmen of the Dakotas Will Become Landed Proprietors and Citizens.

COUNCIL DECLARES FOR ALLOTMENT OF LANDS

Each Head of a Family Will Be Rich in Acres Which He Cannot Sell.

Special to The Journal.

Fort Yates, N. D., April 7.—In a great council called by Major McLaughlin, the Indians of this reservation decided almost unanimously that they were ready to have their lands allotted. Lo will be poor no longer. Each head of a family will have 640 acres an dall over 18 years 320 acres. In addition they will get a span of good American mares, two cows, a wagon and harness, a plow, a harrow, some other tools and $50 in cash. This was provided for in the treaty of 1868. All under 18 will get 160 acres.

After the allotments have been made, there will be a big surplus of land. The Indians are bitterly opposed to selling this, and it is doubtful if it will ever be sold with their consent. It will be for the most part rough land, as all the water rights and level land will be taken by the Indians, who cannot dispose of their holdings for twenty-five years.

Taking the value of the property mentioned above, with the amount each Indian has to his credit in the treasury, and his interest in the surplus lands, it is safe to say each head of a family will be worth $1,000 in addition to his 640 acres when Uncle Sam relinquishes his guardianship and turns these Indians over to the states of North and South Dakota as full-fledged citizens.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 voters will be equally divided between the two states, and a good many will be voters before the next presidential election. If Pettigrew was still in politics, he would get the solid Indian vote in South Dakota, as he has the reputation among them of being a consistent friend.

The question of leasing their lands was also placed before the Indians by Major McLaughlin, but they decided against it. After they had made their decision, McLaughlin told them that the present commissioner would never compel them to lease. His statement brought forth resounding "hows" from all part of the great council hall.

John Grass, "the silver-tongued orator," as he is called, has lost none of his oratorical powers. He recalled the many councils in which he has been chief spokesman, and begged the government to be still the guardian of his people, as they were not yet ready to manage their own affairs in competition with the whites. He graphically compared the depraved and poverty-stricken condition of the Sisseton Sioux, who have been at the mercy of the unscrupulous white man, with the prosperous condition of his own people, who have an agent to look after them. His hearers fairly hung on his words.

Major McLaughlin, with wonderful patience and tact, explained each question as it was brought up by the Indians, and it took three days and most of the nights for the Indians to make up their minds to sign the memorial asking the secretary to allot their lands. The president will probably issue his proclamation some time this summer. After noon of that day no child born among the Indians can secure an allotment or participate in any surplus-land distribution without a special act of congress. The allotting will probably commence this fall or next spring.

PRESIDENT WITH HIS ROUGH RIDERS

After Visiting the Historic Alamo Roosevelt Goes to Reunion of Regiment.

San Antonio, Tex., April 7.—Never has such a patriotic demonstration been witnessed here as that which greeted President Roosevelt upon his first visit to San Antonio since he organized the famous Rough Riders' regiment in the spring of 1898. All of the principal business thorofares were a-flutter with flags and bunting and the president's picture was in evidence everywhere. The weather was bright and pleasant.

At 9:30 a committee escorted him to Fort Sam Houston, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and President Roosevelt was received by General Jesse M. Lee, commanding the department of Texas. After a few minutes' chat with the officers the president reviewed the troops.

Greeted by Children.

Leaving Fort Sam Houston, the president and party moved to the city, where 10,000 school children awaited him at Travis park. When he entered the inclosure every child held aloft a tiny flag and waved it vigorously. The children sang "America" and the president bared his head.

The president was joined by an escort of honor made up of the veterans of the Grand Army and Confederate Veterans. The procession then moved to the Alamo. The historic old fort was in gala attire, and in the plaza beneath, a stand covered with flags and bunting and bearing a large picture of the president had been erected. The president ascended the stand and delivered a speech. The plaza was packed, and his address was frequently interrupted with applause.

With the Rough Riders.

The president was taken in charge by the Rough Riders, who are holding their annual reunion, and he will be their exclusive guest. Luncheon was served at the camp in the fair grounds enclosure, and the president will not return until late in the day.

He will attend a banquet in his honor at the Menger hotel tonight, when he will deliver a farewell address. His train will then leave for Fort Worth, where exercises are planned for tomorrow. The president will then go on a hunting trip of several days.

Ordinance Stopped Train.

A city council stopped the president's train yesterday. When the citizens of Temple learned that the train would not stop there the city council immediately passed an emergency ordinance requiring the train to stop three minutes. When this was telegraphed the president, he laughed heartily and issued instructions that the stop be made.

WIVES OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS STARVE

Families in Abject Want at Home While Men Fight in Manchuria.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN GO BEGGING BREAD

Situation Is Becoming Intolerable and Uprising of Millions Is Threatened.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The stories of sufferings on the part of the widows, wives and families of soldiers at the front are attracting general attention and the public demands government aid for the sufferers. The local charities are no longer able to cope with the situation. In many places the funds raised for this purpose are entirely exhausted and the provincial papers are filled with pathetic accounts of starving mothers and children begging in the streets.

At Nizhni Novgorod the palace of the governor was beseiged by a crowd of hungry women with babies in their arms, asking for bread. The governor informed the women that he would appoint a commission to investigate the situation. His reply aroused the ire of the local press. The Viedomosti said:

"Always the eternal commission! While it is investigating the women and children will starve."

Evidence of Treason in Cemeteries.

The efforts of the police to smother the political agitation have led them to invade the cemeteries in their search for evidence of treason.

It has become the practice of students to place upon the graves of comrades who were active or who suffered in the cause of freedom, wreaths bound with ribbons on which political sentiments are inscribed. The police now make nocturnal visits to the cemeteries in search of these treasonable mottoes which are promptly removed.

But being ignorant the policemen make curious mistakes. The other day a harmless inscription in Greek simply expressive of sympathy was seized and on Wednesday a red ribbon attached to a wreath, altho upon the grave of a well-known official, being interpreted by the police as a revolutionary emblem, was not only cut off, but created so much alarm that a general order was sent out to all vendors of mortuary wreaths prohibiting the sale of red ribbons.

Pobiedonostseff to Step Out.

M. Pobiedonostseff's position, that of procurator general of the holy synod, will be abolished after the patriarchate is re-established, and Antonius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, as the highest archbishop, will become patriarch.

The inside history of the movement for the freedom of the orthodox church from the bureaucracy of the holy synod shows that it owed its initiation to President Witte at a meeting of the committee of ministers during the consideration of the question of toleration of all faiths, which was raised by the ukase of Dec. 25, 1904.

M. Witte delivered an eloquent speech on the necessity of keeping alive the faith among the ignorant, poverty-stricken mojiks, who comprise 120,000,000 of the population of Russia, and declared that, for all the bitterness and despair of their lives, religion was the only compensation. Without faith, he said, the foundation of the whole Russian state would be destroyed.

An Appeal to the Throne.

Antonius, the metropolitan of St. Petersburg, was greatly impressed and discussed with M. Witte the deplorable condition of the church, and as a result of this discussion M. Witte drew up a memorial to the throne in favor of calling an ecclesiastical council to reform the church administrative system. This document was followed by a petition in a similar vein, signed by Antonius and bishops and priests.

Procurator Pobiedonostseff is represented to have been furious and to have locked horns with M. Witte. He wrote to Emperor Nicholas advising that the whole question of religious toleration be turned over to the holy synod. The venerable procurator, however, finding that he could not even command a majority of the synod for his proposition, and much less against convening a church council, retired from the field beaten.

New Press Rules.

Under the new press regulations the papers are not permitted to publish anything affecting the emperor and imperial family without the consent of the court censorship. The imperial chancellor has formally requested the Kobeko commission which is revising the press regulations to include this restriction, and such a request the commission regards as being equivalent to an imperial order.

MILLIONS BECOME MENACING

Threaten Immediate Uprising if Czar's Promises Are Not Kept.

Samara, Russia, April 7.—The exchange here, representing commercial connections over a region inhabited by 7,000,000 people, has telegraphed to M. Bouligan, minister of the interior, that the whole area is in a condition of extreme excitement and that a terrible catastrophe is only avoidable by immediately summoning representatives of the people in accordance with the terms of the imperial rescript.

The exchange has demanded representation upon the commission which is considering the subject.

The peasants are greatly aroused over reports that "intellectuals" are seeking to return them to a condition of slavery.

FEAR KEPT CZAR AWAY

Was Absent from Horse Guards Parade Today for First Time.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The annual parade of the horse guards, always heretofore one of the most spectacular military ceremonies as well as social functions of the year, was chiefly notable today by the absence of Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family.

The horse guards is the emperor's own regiment and never before has he failed to attend its annual parade. With the empress, dowager empress and the entire court, the emperor remained at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The only grand dukes who ventured out of their palaces were Nicholas, Boris and Alexander Nicholaevitch, the first named representing the emperor.

Even Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the military district was not present, the explanation being that he was detained at the palace on account of sickness.

The danger to the imperial family

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NORSEMEN RECAST NATIONAL UNION

Parliamentary Committee Seeks Perfect Equality Between Sweden and Norway.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN,
Norwegian Explorer, Who Is Among Leaders for Independence.

Stockholm, Sweden, April 7.—The crown prince regent, Gustave, yesterday addressing the special committee of nineteen Norwegian and Swedish members of parliament to whom was referred the question of establishing separate consulates, instructed them to commence free and amicable negotiations looking to an entirely new arrangement of all matters connected with the union, taking as the fundamental basis a desire to realize perfect equality between Sweden and Norway. The crown prince outlined the scheme:

First, a Swedish or Norwegian foreign minister.

Second, a special consular service for each country, the consuls to be under the direction of the foreign minister in all matters affecting relations with foreign countries.

The crown prince added that if any other form could be suggested he would be ready to give it serious consideration.

WITNESSES COME FROM THE COAST

Evidence of the state in the case against Orlin Calderwit, John Kolb and Charles Hammon, accused of holding up Fred Mingo's saloon at Columbia Heights and murdering 8-year-old Freddie King, has been greatly strengthened by the return of Mr. and Mrs. John Dorn, who moved to California last winter.

Altho after once leaving the state they could not be compelled to come back and testify, they volunteered to do so, and are in Minneapolis waiting for the trial, which will be called April 17 at Anoka.

Dorn and his wife will swear positively that Kolb, Calderwit and Hammon were at Columbia Heights a few minutes before the murder. They looked the young men squarely in the face as they stood in front of the saloon and say they cannot be mistaken. The witnesses are staying with friends and relatives and will return to their California home after the trial.

Detective Andrew Crummey and former Detective Charles Brown expect to secure conviction. They have evidence that has not been made public, and also will be able to show that the bloody revolver found in the railroad yards in northeast Minneapolis belonged to one of the trio, who purchased it from a pawnshop.

FRENCH UNCOVER IMPERIALIST PLOT

An Army Captain's Arrest Is Believed to Disclose Conspiracy Against Republic.

Suspicion Is Cast by Paris Press Upon Prominent Generals and Civilians.

New York Sun Special Service.

Paris, April 7.—Remarkable rumors are arising from the recent arrest of Captain Tamburini of the French army, who was on a furlough under the civilian name of Meyer.

Search of houses has revealed quantities of military uniforms and cartridges.

Raber, a member of the chamber of deputies, caused a sensation in parliament last night by declaring that in the lobby some time ago he received letters informing him that a military conspiracy was on foot to overthrow the republic.

He notified Prime Minister Rouvier, who astonished him by admitting he had received similar information.

Raber's letters were handed over to the minster of justice. They are regarded as important, it being alleged they reveal a plot in favor of Prince Victor Napoleon.

Police Are in Doubt.

The secret police, however, have doubts whether the arms and uniforms were intended for a chimerical African expedition or a seditious movement against the government.

The statements made by Deputy Raber tend to show the existence of a plot. One of the letters says a prominent general was at the head of the movement, which included a number of deputies and one former cabinet minister. According to this letter, the necessary arms, uniforms and equipments were ready, and recruiting was going on among the retired colonial troops.

The plot, if it actually existed, appears to have been nipped in the bud by the activity of the police.

Marchand Suspected.

The affair gives rise to much sensational conjecture, including a rumor printed by the Patrie, that the house of Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame, who is now in Morocco, was searched by the police. This the family and police indignantly deny.

The newspapers make veiled allusions to many prominent generals and civilians who, it is claimed, had a hand in the affair.

A report was circulated by a minor news agency today that General de Negrier is under surveillance and that former War Minister Cavaignac has been summoned before the authorities. The same agency publishes a rumor that it was part of the conspirators' plan to imprison President Loubet in a house situated in the Bois de Boulogne.

"HALFBREEDS" BOOM SPOONER FOR HAY'S JOB

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., April 7.—It is reported here that United States senator John C. Spooner has been offered the place of secretary of state in case John Hay retires.

The La Follette men are vigorously circulating the story and the wish is evidently the father to the thought with them, as they see in the entrance of Senator Spooner to the cabinet the chance for another La Follette senator from Wisconsin and consequently an opportunity to break into the federal patronage.

However, should Senator Spooner enter the cabinet it is likely he will seal up all the federal patronage before leaving the senate.

O. H. PLATT OF CONNECTICUT ILL

Senator's Friends Have Grave Fears He Will Not Survive Attack.

SENATOR O. H. PLATT,
Connecticut Senator, Whose Illness Alarms Friends.

Washington, Conn., April 7.—The condition of Senator O. H. Platt, which took a turn for the worse last evening, showed improvement this morning. His physician said that the congestion that appeared in the right lung late yesterday afternoon and evening had cleared up this morning. The senator, he said, had the most comfortable night since his illness began.

Altho the reports of Senator Platt's physicians are of a hopeful character, it is known that the gravest fears are felt by the patient's close friends regarding the outcome of this second attack of pneumonia. Senator Platt's advanced age, 78 years, coupled with the fact that his robust physique has been weakened by a hard winter's work in the senate, are regarded as lessening the chances of recovery. His condition last night was such that the doctor felt obliged to remain with the patient all night.

HEAD END SMASH WITH ONE DEAD

Pacific Express on the N. P. in Collision Near Little Falls.

DEAD
ROBERT MURRAY, Passenger engineer, St. Paul.

A head-end collision between an eastbound freight train and the westbound Pacific express took place at Cushing, near Little Falls, on the Northern Pacific, about 2 a.m. today. The passenger train left Minneapolis about 10:45 p.m. When it collided, head end, with the freight, all the enginemen but Murray jumped to safety. He stuck to his post and was killed. oN passengers were hurt.

Five freight cars were smashed, as was also the baggage car of the express.

No details have been received as to the cause of the accident.

BUCKED FROM "GOAT"; SUES.

Bloomington Ill., April 7.—Claiming permanent injury thru a fall caused by a mechanical "goat" while being initiated into the Modern Woodmen lodge at Arrowsmith, Charles McAltee has filed suit for $5,000 damages against the lodge.

INTERNAL TROUBLES.
Mrs. Russia appears to have begun her spring housecleaning.

REVISED CODE PASSES SENATE

Upper House Gives Measure Two Votes More Than the Necessary Two-thirds.

FINAL CONSIDERATION TAKES HOUR AND A HALF

Bill Now Goes to Conference Committee to Reconcile Two Sets of Amendments.

The state senate passed H. F. 43, otherwise known as the revised code, at 1:40 this afternoon. The vote was 44 to 9, eight senators being absent and two not voting.

The measure will now go to a conference committee for adjustment of the 2,100 amendments adopted by the two houses.

The senate rushed proceedings. In the morning a motion was offered to make the code a special order for noon. This was carried, getting barely the forty-two votes necessary to suspend the rules. At noon the code was taken up for final passage, but an hour and a half was spent in discussing and voting on amendments offered on the floor.

No effort was made to defer the operation of the code. It passed the senate as it passed the house, so as to become operative Dec. 1, 1905.

An amendment offered by Senator Horton was adopted. It restores a section of the old law providing that when railroads build branch lines the branches shall have the same charter rights as the original line. Two amendments by Senator Morgan were adopted, restoring the old law with regard to fees paid for certifying records to the supreme court.

Members of the judiciary committee claimed that after the adoption of their amendments the code was left practically the same as the existing law, the new legislation put in by the commission having been cut out and the old law substituted.

The prejudice against new legislation defeated other amendments offered this afternoon. One by Senator McGowan permitted the use of saccharin in confectionery. One by senator Thorpe divided counties into two classes with regard to fees paid to the clerk of courts.

There was no debate on the passage of the bill, and only one senator explained his vote. Senator Hawkins objected to the early date fixed for the measure to go into effect. The senators voting aye were as follows:

Alley, Barker, Batz, Brower, Buck, Campbell, Cole, Coller, Collester, Comstock, Cooke, Dale, Dart, Dunn, Durant, Du Toit, Eberhart, Frater, Fitzpatrick, Gjertsen, Harrington, Horton, Johnson, Lord, Laugen, Mausten, Naesefh, Nichols, Peachey, Peterson, Putnam, Rieke, Schain, Shell, Schutz, Somerville, Sundberg, Thompson, Thorpe, Torson, Ward, Wilson, Witherstine, Wood—44.

Noes—Calhoun, Hawkins, Laybourn, McGowan, McNamee, Morgan, Pugh, E. E. Smith, Stephens—9.

Not Voting—Benson, Hardy—2.

Absent—Cowan, Everett, Jepson, McGill, Schaller, W. A. Smith, Stone, Svedback—8.

The code battle started with a motion by Senator Thompson to make it a special order at 12 o'clock to be considered for final passage.

"There are forty senators not on the judiciary committee," said Senator Laybourn. "The measure should be carefully considered and discussed and our constituents are entitled to know what there is in it. It is an unusual procedure to rush this code as we are asked."

"I have confidence in the judiciary committee," said Senator Calhoun, "but I don't believe in swallowing this code whole."

"We are as fully prepared now to vote on this code as we ever will be," asserted Senator Schultz. "Every senator now opposing passage of the code is opposed to any revision and would never vote for it."

Senator Horton then made a lengthy speech.

"If you want the senate to vote for this code without knowing anything about what is in it," he said, "you can count me out from the friends of the measure. It contains every conceivable sort of legislation, from the day of a man's birth to the day of his death. It includes the legislation of this state for forty years past. There is not a member of the judiciary committee who knows where the senate and house amendments conflict. You are not planning to give the code the consideration you would a dog tax bill. The responsibility of passing the code is one no man should assume without reflection. It should be submitted to another commission for further study and revision; to let the people review it."

"I have been called an enemy to the code," said Senator Morgan. "I want to say I was one of the first lawyers to support a revision of the laws. But I do object to such a patchwork as this, such new legislation in a revision of the statutes. I believe you have no business to rush this code thru now, but that it should be given consideration.

"'Tis not much of my funeral whether this code is passed or not," said Senator Coller. "But there isn't any legislature that within the constitutional time limit can consider any code word for word. But I know the chapters I reviewed are correct and I am ready to vote for the code now."

"The assertion that we are railroading this code thru is not true," said Senator Wilson. "This code has been given more consideration and study than any measure for years. You can go thru every chapter and you'll find each one has had its special attention from certain senators. There may be some omissions, but every day we make some little mistakes in other legislation. We are in just as good a position today to pass that code as we are to pass any legislation. We have got to pass that code within a day or two and send it to the house if we do it at all this session. The code is as perfect today in all parts as would be any code reported to us by new revisionists two years from now. I say, give the code to the people, and let them try it. We've spent days and nights on this, and now there are gentlemen here who want to hold it up. It is impossible, it is beyond human possibility, for these men to review these 1,100 pages of the code in a few days."

Banking Section Redrawn.

Senator Shell, chairman of the committee on banking, complained that the code sections on banking were not placed in the code according to the draft he recommended.

"No legislature has ever put in harder work than this one has on this code," said Senator Somerville, chairman of judiciary. "Subcommittees have carefully reviewed every section, and carefully compared our amendments with those of the house. This code has been

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470 BURIED ALIVE BY EARTHQUAKE

Native Soldiers of India Caught Under Falling Barrack Walls at Dharmsala.

THREE MISSIONARIES KILLED AT KANRAY

Many Women and Children Dead —Whole Towns Are Leveled to Ground.

Lahore, India, April 7.—Four hundred and seventy men of Gurkha regiments were buried alive as a result of the earthquake at the Hill station of Dharmsala, according to the latest information from that place. The report adds that it is impossible to rescue the entombed men.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring news from Dharmsala. The telegraph staff at the station there was practically wiped out, and a temporary office has been opened thirteen miles from the town, but its facilities are most scanty.

Kangra Valley Devastated.

The Kangra valley is believed to have been devastated, and it is reported that the town of Kangra was reduced to ruins, with great loss of life. No confirmation of the report is obtainable, as the telegraph station at Kangra is wrecked.

Whole Town Leveled.

A private telegram received here says the whole town of Palampur, containing about 5,000 inhabitants, has been leveled and not a single building left standing. This has not been confirmed.

Women and Children Perish.

Calcutta, April 7.—According to reports received here, only 140 soldiers, mostly Ghurkas, were killed at the Dharmsala cantonment, and these were crushed by the collapse of the stone barracks. Twenty-nine women and children and twenty-three camp followers were also killed, and 186 Ghurkas were injured. It is said also that seventy-one Ghurkas are still missing.

In addition to the Europeans already reported killed at Dharmsala, seven children of Europeans are said to have met their death.

Three Missionaries Killed.

London, April 7.—A telegram received by the Church Missionary society in London, from Lahore, India, reports that three of the society's representatives at Kanray—Rev. H. F. Rowland, Mrs. Daueble and Miss Lorberer—were killed by the fall of the mission houses. All the other missionaries in Punjab are believed to be safe. Miss Lorberer was a member of the Berlin Ladies' Missionary society and was lent to the Church Missionary society for work in India.

FIRST WITNESS ON AT ELK RIVER

Jury Sworn for the Trial of Crawford — Prosecution's Opening Statement.

Special to The Journal.

Elk River, Minn., April 7.—The first witness was sworn by the state this afternoon in the case against C. D. Crawford, alleged murderer of Heine Lundeen. The twelve jurors were accepted just before recess was taken at noon and the twelve were then sworn.

It is a jury of farmers except for Joseph Saratori, a stonemason of this place, and is composed of the following: F. L. Gulde, Haven; Reinhold Luddke, Livonia; H. B. Fiske, Baldwin; E. Riley, Santiago; Henry Pruefer, Clear Lake; B. F. Shaw, Palmer; E. Heibel, Clear Lake; W. H. Gillison, Santiago, and Marion Northway, A. H. Durbin and Edwin Johnson, all of the town of Blue Hill. The last named is the patriarch of the twelve, being in his sixty-ninth year. The majority of the jurors are well known in Sherburne county and are men of average intelligence and judgment.

Frank White, county attorney of Sherburne county, made the opening address to the jury when the court reconvened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He said it would be proved that the murder of Lundeen was brutal and unprovoked and that Crawford, the defendant, was the murderer. Eye witnesses would swear to the identity of Crawford altho he wore a mask upon his face. The prosecuting attorney traced the tragedy step by step, describing how Crawford and his alleged accomplice, Arthur Losee, alias George Palmer, were pursued by a posse and finally trapped in a hotel at Rogers Siding, where they had taken refuge.

All the circumstances immediately following the murder pointed unmistakably, he said, to the guilt of the defendant and his companion.

Most of the state's witnesses are here and the case will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Among the first sworn will be Maurice Freeman and Rudolph Bjorquist of Moorehead, Charles Couradson of Faribault and H. H. Kimmer of Elburton, Iowa, who were stealing a ride in a boxcar with Lundeen and were eye witnesses of the shooting.

Lester Bartlett of Buffalo is assisting County Attorney White and W. H. Place of Minneapolis and C. F. Wheaton of Elk River are defending.

CHILDS PREPARES FOR SECOND TRIAL OF KOCH

Special to The Journal.

New Ulm, Minn., April 7.—H. W. Childs of St. Paul, chief counsel for the state in the Gebhard murder case, arrived in New Ulm yesterday and has been in close consultation with Albert Pfaender, who has charge of the state's interests in this city.

The evidence in the recent trial has been gone over by the two attorneys, who are endeavoring to strengthen the state's case in every manner possible before the new trial is called. General Childs is non-committal and when questioned as to the mode of procedure which the state would employ, said he had nothing to say, except that he was confident the prosecution has a much stronger case than at the trial held in this city, as much additional evidence of direct bearing upon the murder had been obtained

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