JAPANESE DOUBT FRENCH PROMISES

Tokio Believes French Are Still Winking at Russian Use of Ports.

Tokio, May 1.—It is believed that Admiral Rojestvensky continues to use the ports of Indo-China to obtain coal and other supplies and to maintain communication with St. Petersburg, and the Japanese press is again questioning the faith of the recent assurance of France. The government here is silent, but it is believed the ministers are preparing to renew the neutrality question with France.

RUSS FLEET LINGERS

Rojestvensky Still Only Forty Miles North of Kamranh Bay.

Saigon, French Cochin-China, May 1.—The Russian squadron is lying off Port Dayet, forty miles north of Kamranh bay and in Biuhkang bay, near Kamranh bay, but outside of territorial waters.

Russian, German and British transports are off Cape St. James, near Saigon, and in the Saigon river.

The French naval division has been mobilized to preserve neutrality in French waters.

After the junction of the two Russian squadrons, it is expected here that the united fleet will make a detour to reach the Pacific ocean, and will then try to reach Vladivostok.

While the Russians were at Kamranh bay, many of the sailors deserted. One seaman was drowned while attempting to escape. The men complain of the harsh treatment to which they were subjected by their officers.

The Russian fleet at Kamranh bay consisted of the following vessels: Borodino, Alexander II, Kniaz Suvaroff (flagship), Osliabya, Sissoi, Veliky, Navarin, Orel, Nakhimoff, Dimitrydonskoi, Oleg, Aurora, Svietlana, Almaz, Izumrud, Jemptchug and ten torpedoboat destroyers. In addition to these there were five auxiliary cruisers.

The Russians captured the British steamer Beatrice, which was carrying an alleged contraband cargo to Japan.

London, May 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says:

"It is stated here that the whole of the second and third Russian Pacific squadrons will join forces on the morning of May 5."

JAPANESE LINE UP

Principal Concentration Is About Tie Pass.

Gun-shu Pass, Manchuria, May 1.—Information obtained from prisoners and captured mail shows that the disposition of the Japanese armies is as follows:

General Nodzu, the region between Tie pass and Kaiyuan.

General Oku, from Tie pass westward of the railway.

General Kuroki, from Tie pass eastward of the railway.

General Nogi, from Fakoman to Chang-tu-fu.

General Kawamura, northeast of Mukden.

The weakest forces of the Japanese are in the region about Mukden, while the principal concentration is in the region of Tie pass. The flanks are guarded by mixed bands of Japanese and Chinese bandits.

WITTE OPPOSED WAR

Record of Russia's Former Minister of Finance Is Defended.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—M. Angurieff, formerly an assistant of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, undertakes the defense of his former chief against the charges that he was in any manner responsible for the Manchurian adventure or the events which brought on the war. On the contrary, M. Angurieff proves by means of hitherto unpublished documents that M. Witte opposed the Manchurian plans thruout in the most energetic manner, intimating the fact that it was really his opposition to the scheme in the far east which led to his downfall as finance minister.

M. Auguerieff says that M. Witte was not responsible for the Siberian railroad; that he was opposed to the seizure of Port Arthur in 1898, but was overruled by the advice of Count Muravieff, the minister for foreign affairs, who submitted alleged proofs that Great Britain intended to seize the port if Russia did not do it; that he opposed the retention of Manchuria; that, when overruled, he advised the immediate construction of the Circumbaikal railroad for strategical purposes; that later, when the situation became acute, seeing that Russia was not prepared, M. Witte urged at least the temporary withdrawal of the Russian forces from Manchuria. He then wrote to the emperor as follows:

Instead of making an enemy of Japan, we should win her friendship. I strongly advise a friendly solution. We need to populate our eastern provinces and have vital interests to defend in the eventual war with the yellow race, in order that the peasants of Russia may understand what they are fighting for.

All M. Witte's warnings were unheeded and he was not consulted. The Korean timber concession was obtained without his knowledge.

Japanese Will Honor Dead.

Tokio, May 1.—With elaborate ceremony beginning Wednesday and ending Friday the names of 30,866 soldiers and sailors of Japan killed prior to the battle of Mukden will be enshrined in the Spokonsha temple. The flag of the Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk in the first naval battle of the war, and a standard captured at Mukden are on exhibition in the temple. The emperor and empress will attend the ceremony on Thursday, and the crown prince and princess will be present on Friday. The ceremony is based on the national belief of the immortality of the soul and the homage due to ancestors.

HEAD CUT FROM BODY.

Special to The Journal.

Escanaba, Mich., May 1.—An unidentified woodsman, aged 30, was instantly killed in the yards of the North-Western road shortly after noon today. He fell between ore cars and his head was severed from his body.

Bad Blood

Is responsible for most of the diseases and ailments of the human system. It seriously affects every organ and function, causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which purifies and enriches the blood as nothing else can

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on the Blood, No. 3.
C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

CAN'T USE PLATT AS A CHARACTER

Mae Wood Sues Secretary Loeb for Alleged Interference with a Novel.

New York Sun Special Service.

Omaha, Neb., May 1.—A petition in a suit for $35,000 damages, wherein ex-Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne, now consul general to London; William Loeb, secretary to President Roosevelt, and J. Martin Miller, consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Germany, are named as defendants, was filed here today by Miss Mae C. Wood, a woman lawyer, formerly an employee of the postoffice department at Washington.

Miss Wood is the young woman who recently won much notoriety in connection with a love affair and a threatened breach-of-promise suit wherein Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York was the most conspicuous figure. Miss Wood was formerly a practicing attorney in Omaha and she acts as her own attorney in this case.

In her petition Miss Wood alleges that the three distinguished defendants conspired to obtain possession of, and actually did obtain possession of, certain letters and manuscripts belonging to her which she was preparing to use in a book to be entitled "The Love Affairs of a Boss."

The letters, she affirms, were written to her by Senator Platt. She alleges that the letters and manuscripts were obtained from her by unfair means.

Loeb Doesn't Know.

Glenwood Springs, Col., May 1.—"Why, I never saw the woman in my life, nor do I want to see her," said William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the president, when he was shown a dispatch concerning the suit filed in Omaha by Miss Mae Wood. Mr. Loeb added:

It is just as I thought. I will have to get a bill of particulars to tell how I am connected with the case.

The only knowledge I have of Miss Wood is in relation to her position in the postoffice department and the notoriety she brought to herself just prior to the marriage of Senator Platt of New York.

She called up the White House and asked if she could see me.

Assistant Secretary Barnes talked with her and as her business did not seem to be important I declined to see her.

That is all I know personally of the woman. I am at a loss to see where she gets my name into the action for damages.

New Elevator to Women's Floor
At the Plymouth Corner entrance.

TRAGIC SHOOTING AT AN ARMY POST

Capt. Raibourn Fires on Lieut. Point and Then Kills Himself.

Salt Lake City, May 1.—After making a murderous assault upon Lieutenant William H. Point of the Twenty-ninth infantry, Captain W. A. Raibourn, also of the Twenty-ninth infantry, committed suicide at Fort Douglas yesterday.

Point was shot twice by his superior officer, one of the bullets penetrating his left thigh and another inflicting a deep flesh wound in his right leg.

After Lieutenant Point had fallen, Captain Raibourn turned his revolver upon himself, sending a bullet into his head. He died instantly.

The tragedy was an outgrowth of Captain Raibourn's arrest on Tuesday last on a charge of drunkenness.

Captain Raibourn, who was 35 years old and unmarried, enlisted in the army in 1891 as a private, and had worked his way up from the ranks. He and Lieutenant Point had served together in the Philippines and were firm friends.

Lieutenant Point entered the army as captain of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, and later was appointed to the regular service. He has passed the examination and qualified for promotion to a captaincy.

EMPLOYERS BENT ON WINNING FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

guarding wagons on the way to strike-ridden business houses, died today. During one of the many riots growing out of the strike he was knocked under the feet of horses attached to a cart, and was crushed beneath the vehicle's wheels. John Ceresa, driver of the cart, was arrested and is held under heavy bonds.

Spurning the efforts of the peace commission appointed by Mayor Dunne, the employers have declared that the strike must end by the unconditional surrender of the teamsters.

All hope of a cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the teamsters' strike was abandoned last night.

Unconditional surrender on the part of the striking employees, it is declared, is the only thing that can possibly close the breach between them and the employers. This is the ultimatum of the executive committee of the employers' association as expressed in emphatic language by the various spokesmen before the peace commission, and as reflected in the defiant manner of the members of the committee when they emerged from the conference room.

"We will treat with the teamsters as individuals, but we will have no truce with men who attempt to destroy our stables, let our horses starve, destroy property and endanger life in the public streets with reckless abandon."

According to Levy Mayer, counsel for the employers, this was the text of the reply of several of the employers, delivered in ringing addresses before the peace commission. It meant a battle to the end and no quarter.

Teamsters Confident.

President Shea of the teamsters and president of the Chicago Federation issued the following statement:

"To the Trades Unionists of Chicago: The teamsters' organization has the situation well in hand and we earnestly request that no sympathetic strike be called or any member leave his employment until such time as they are asked to do so by the committee having the matter in charge. We also urge upon all members of organized labor to preserve peace and commit no act that can be interpreted by the courts as a violation of the law or of either injunction issued."

It was further announced that union teams would be supplied to any "fair" house whose team companies had sold out to the new teaming company.

Giovanni Robena, a Genoese who climbed to the roof of his sweetheart's house to speak to her, fell half way thru the tiles and remained jammed there till morning, when he was soaked with cold water and horsewhipped by the girl's brother.

FRICTION WHERE McCARDY RULES

Uncertainty at Treasury Department as to Whether the St. Paul Man Will Quit.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, May 1.—Careful inquiry at the treasury department today shows uncertainty as to whether Captain McCardy is to quit the office of auditor for the postoffice department. It is admitted that there has been friction between McCardy and heads of departments over some of his acts since he became auditor. One was his assumption of power in dividing one of the divisions in his office, virtually creating a new division, which was decided to be contrary to law. McCardy was called to account for it, and directed to revoke his order. Another source of friction was McCardy's alleged adoption of Captain Castle's favorites in the auditor's office, and the general continuation of Castle's policies in connection with promotions of clerks. This did not please Secretary Shaw and it is said that, in order to remove McCardy from the zone of Castle's influence, he suggested some months ago that McCardy be transferred to the office of auditor for the war department.

The president did not look favorably on the proposition, and McCardy remained as auditor for the postoffice department.

Captain McCardy himself has always denied any intention of quitting government service. He has not intimated to any high official of the treasury department that he intended to relinquish his job. It was said today that McCardy would stay, while in another quarter strong belief was expressed that he would resign voluntarily or by request, within the next six or eight months.

Secretary Shaw left for Boone, Iowa, yesterday to attend the funeral of his old pastor and so he could not be interviewed.

KOLB TELLS OF CLOCKS AND BEER

Continued from First Page.

mon came in with six bottles of beer. He could see the clock on the dresser, the Milwaukee station clock and the courthouse clock. There were few people in the room.

"How often did this combination of three clocks, eight bells, five people and six bottlese of beer happen in room 18?" inquired Mr. Hall.

"You remember getting beer yourself at a quarter of seven and of Hammon at eight. Was it a habit to buy beer by the clock?"

Mr. Hall also asked the witness if he remembered reading and discussing an account of the Columbia Heights job in Johnson's saloon the morning after the murder, and if there was a man present who could hear what they said. This man, it is stated, will be produced later by the state.

Burned a Night Light.

As to his reason for having a light in his room when arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning, Kolb stated that he always kept a light burning nights. Kolb was on the stand a few moments early in the afternoon.

Mabel Ward was then called.

The defense is now debating whether or not to put Kalderwit on the stand. A few days ago it was stated that he would go on, but the plans have since been changed. Mr. McGhee stated that he had not yet decided what would be done.

The three prisoners spent a quiet Sunday in the gloomy little jail. Most of their friends left Sunday and returned this morning. Mabel Ward and Alger Waller remained, however, and visited the prisoners.

It is doubtful if the case can possibly go to the jury before Wednesday afternoon. The defense will try to complete its tesimony tomorrow. A day will be required by the attorneys in summing up their case.—M. C. Bacheller.

KOLB UNDER FIRE

Kalderwit's Pal Not Badly Rattled by Saturday's Cross-Examination.

Special to The Journal.

Anoka, Minn., May 1.—Practically all the afternoon session on Saturday was consumed by A. H. Hall in cross-examining John Kolb, the first witness of the defense. Kolb was a good witness on direct examination and on cross-examination proved cunning and shifty.

Mr. Hall, however, succeeded in tangling the witness in his dates, and followed it up by securing other admissions.

Kolb at times was most polite and dignified, but on other occasions lost his temper and even became flippant. He admitted that he associated with Columbia theater women, but denied most emphatically any intimation that he was what might be called a ladies' man. He denied absolutely any intimacy with Mabel Ward and Ethel Mason. The theory of a New Brighton alibi was smashed by Kolb's statement that he had not been out to New Brighton since June.

In cross-examining the witness, Mr. Hall drew from him the statement that he quit work on Nov. 9 with $17, and that he went broke on Nov. 16 after buying an overcoat and a pair of shoes. Mr. Hall requested the witness to try on the shoes which Witness Goodman, for the state, claimed Kolb had pawned with him on Nov. 25. Kolb had denied that the shoes were his on direct examination. The jurors were requested to examine the fit of the shoes.

When a Man's "Broke."

The feature of the afternoon was Kolb's laconic definition of being hard up, which was as follows: "A man is hard up when he has no place to east, no place to sleep, no place to go and no nothing."

Kolb had stated that Kalderwit had never owned any canvas coat or sweater similar to those offered by the state as evidence. He stated that Kalderwit had the clothes which he wore at the time of his arrest and one extra shirt.

"He was almost as hard up as you were," said Mr. Hall.

"I wasn't hard up," retorted the witness.

"What do you call hard up?" said Mr. Hall. "You had pawned your clothes and your watch."

The witness then offered his conception of being hard up.

The witness stated on cross-examination that Mabel Ward was a performer at the Columbia theater and that Ethel Mason, another friend, was a woman of the town. Mr. Hall's questions concerning the relations existing between the witness and these women were so pointed that Miss Ward, who was present, became embarrassed and left the courtroom.

Kolb denied absolutely that he had ever entertained women in his rooms, but admitted that Miss Ward and Hammon had lived together.

The purpose of Mr. Hall's questioning was to make the witness admit that he was an adventurer and associate of bad characters, both men and women.

GEBHARDT KNEW LIFE WAS SOUGHT

Continued from First Page.

ined the contents and Dr. Reineke had remarked that it looked as tho somebody had tried to kill Dr. Gebhardt.

The dentist, however, had laughed at the remark at the time, saying that he knew of no one who might want to take his life.

His resurrecting and preserving the blue box, however, showed that he had pondered Dr. Reineke's sinister observation and was already investigating, or was intending to investigate, the source of the poison.

Gebhardt's Officemate on Stand.

Dr. Reineke went on the stand just before noon today and told of seeing Dr. Gebhardt ten or fifteen minutes before 9 on the night of the murder. At that time, Dr. Reineke said, Dr. Gebhardt was at work at his lathe polishing a plate. All of the lights were burning except the one in the reception-room. The witness also described the circumstances surrounding the poison package as he knew them, and of the investigation following the homicide.

A. W. Barnes, president of the Interstate Accident and Relief association and superintendent of the agents of the Minnesota Mutual Fire Insurance company, identified the Smith-Premier typewriter, introduced as an exhibit, as one owned by the fire insurance company. He was shown the label on the poison package and said that the typewriting of Dr. Gebhardt's name and address was in purple. He wrote a word on the machine and said that the color was the same as the address on the label.

Vogel's Evidence a Surprise.

Dr. J. H. Vogel, who is a college chum of the defendant, and had known him many years, was called by the state to testify as to the carbolic acid which Dr. Koch borrowed from him on the day following the homicide. He described the sores on the defendant's hands when he and Dr. Strickler examined them on Nov. 4; also the three knives which he knew Dr. Koch owned.

A surprising feature of the cross-examination was Dr. Vogel's declaration that the marks described in the palm of Dr. Koch's hand, and a scratch under Dr. Koch's left eye were there on the day before the murder of Dr. Gebhardt.

On cross-examination Dr. Vogel said that Dr. Strickler's bottle of strychnine was kept sometimes in the cabinet in his office and cometimes in the doctor's grip. In both places, he said, it was accessible, and the witness had on four or five occasions helped himself to tablets from that bottle.

Regarding the sores on Dr. Koch's hands, Dr. Vogel said that one of them, either on a third or fourth finger of the right hand, was there on Monday before Gebhardt was killed. Dr. Vogel said that, in his opinion, there were no scratches or scars covered by the burn.

Scratch Under Left Eye.

At the opening of court today W. P. Eckstein was cross-examined. He said that when he saw the defendant talking to Einar Hoidale on the afternoon of Nov. 2 he looked at his clothes to ascertain whether or not they looked as tho water had been used to remove stains, but noticed nothing.

Dr. Eckstein said that when he saw the defendant on the afternoon of Nov. 2 there was a small scratch about two inches long under Dr. Koch's left eye.

Koch Annoys His Counsel.

Dr. Koch's frank declaration yesterday that Chief of Police Klause had lied when he said that Ida Koch had admitted that the bloody handkerchief was "one of George's," was annoying to his counsel.

On the day Chief Klause made that statement, Senator Somerville was asked what the defendant said about the testimony. He said that the defense, of course, denied the statement attributed to Miss Koch, but that the defendant would make no statement, his counsel having advised him to say nothing except thru them.

When Chief Klause read the Koch interview, which predicted a sensational scene when the defendant and he met, he laughed heartily.

The state still maintains that Sheriff Julius, who was with Chief Klause when the handkerchiefs at the Koch home were inspected, will give testimony that will amply corroborate the testimony of Chief Klause.

Dr. Robert Gebhardt was in court today with his brother, Henry, and sister, Emma. He is a dentist at Black River Falls, Wis.

KOCH'S RETURN TO HIS OFFICE

Much More Vital in This Trial Than at Former One.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., May 1.—What Dr. Koch did when he returned to his office on the evening Dr. Gebhardt was murdered is a much more conspicuous question at this trial than at the first. Peculiar interest attaches to the testimony of Miss Lena Weidermann, a new witness for the state, on this point. In fact, it appears that one of the most important fights of the trial will center around the statement of this woman that she saw Koch turn on the light in his workroom, stoop, extend his arm as tho reaching for something, make a move which looked as tho he was putting something in his pocket and then turn out the light.

Realizing the importance that this testimony will have, if not plausibly repudiated, it was one of the chief subjects of investigation by Messrs. Somerville and Abbott while in New Ulm Sunday. Senator Somerville said this morning that he had made thoro inquiry into the circustances surrounding the sudden appearance of Miss Weidermann at the second trial, after her failure to tell her story at the first, and that he had inspected the premises from where Miss Weidermann said she saw Koch in his office. The result, he believes, will have more effect on this evidence than the cross-examination did, when it was brought out that Miss Weidermann was certain the defendant wore a black slouch hat (such a hat as Brooks says the murderer had on when he looked over the transom), while all others who saw Koch that evening declare he wore the brown derby hat which he had worn on the streets of New Ulm for many months before and after the Gebhardt murder. The defense believes that further doubt is cast on the testimony of this witness by the fact that she declared that every time she saw Dr. Koch before th murder, he wore a black slouch hat.

In Which Room?

At the first trial Dr. Koch testified that, after starting home that fatal night, he remembered he had left the light in his operatingroom turned on, and returned and extinguished it, not going into his workroom or laboratory or any other room.

Now Miss Weidermann's testimony is that he went into his workroom and did what she described. She declared she was certain it was the workroom which he entered, as she could not see the window of the doctor's operating room from the porch on which she stood. And she asserted that the window was dark when she first turned in that direction and that the light appeared suddenly, indicating that Koch had turned the light "on" and not "off" when he entered.

Senator Somerville said that while in state's own witnesses as to the time of the murder," said Senator Somerville. "That makes it between 9:40 and 9:45. We declare that George Koch got home that night at 9:38. Chief of Police Klause said that he walked from Gebhardt's office in fourteen minutes and forty-five seconds, and that he ran it by the shortest route in seven minutes and some seconds. The alibi will prove that the defendant was at home when Brooks saw the murderer's black slouch hat, or heavy shock of hair, moving about in the Gebhardt offices."

"At the first trial the members of the family were the only ones who said Dr. Koch was home at 9:38," was remarked to the senator. "Hippauf, the only person in the house not a member of the Koch family, said he didn't see George until one minute before 10."

The senator said that if Dr. Koch had returned home after an ordinary evening down town ther was no reason for his rushing into Hippauf's room the minute he got in the house. It was but natural, he said, that he should move about the house and talk with the family before entering his own room. Then he reiterated that the alibi as established at the first trial would not be desturbed.

Mrs. Dahms' Long Silence.

On cross-examination late Saturday afternoon Mrs. Dahms, who told of hearing someone run past her house and toward the gate leading to the Koch home about ten minutes before 10 on the night of the murder, and then of finding blood on the gatepost next morning, said that she had been silent because she did not want to be mixed up in the affair in which George Koch, whom she had known all her life, was accused of a crime. One of counsel for the state said that after Mrs. Dahms had testified to what she had heard and seen, she remarked that "now her conscience felt better."

The defense said that it had nothing to say about Mrs. Dahms' testimany save to point out the peculiarity of her sudden appearance at the second trial, and the "absurdity" of her testimony that the murderer, however much blood he might have had on his hands in Dr. Gebhardt's office, would have enough blood on them to smear the gate post after raising the window, breaking the screen, and swinging down to the ground from a wire, and then running nearly a mile to the gate.

They declared it would have been physically imposible to keep enough blood on the hands running that distance to make a mark of any kind on anything.

LAWYERS IN NEW ULM

Defense After Evidence with Which to Impeach Mrs. Dahms.

Special to The Journal.

New Ulm, Minn., May 1.—Messrs. Somerville and Abbott, lawyers, defending Dr. Koch, came to New Ulm yesterday and with Henry Somsen, S. W. Johnson and Tony Weisner, went to the Dahm place, which is figuring so sensationally in the trial.

While the others took a position near the house, Messrs. Somerville and Abbott ran over the course described by Mrs. Dahms in her evidence, to determine if the noise made by the sprinters could be heard at the house, as sworn to by her.

It is reported their stay there was cut short by one of the Dahms boys, who ordered them from the place.

The gate posts, upon which Mrs. Dahms found blood the morning following the murder, were dug up last night by Paul Hippauf, who roomed at Koch's and is a witness for the alibi, and the presumption is that the defense will introduce them in evidence. The tops of the posts were cut off some time ago by the state and are available as exhibits in the case.

New Ulm yesterday he stood on the porch where Mis Weidermann said she stood when she saw the light in the window. He had gone there for the purpose of getting a view similar to the one Miss Weidermann could have had from there, while his coleague stood in Dr. Koch's workroom. The senator declared that from any point on the porch from where the window of the workroom could be sen, the window in the operatingroom could also be seen, there being nothing to obstruct the view.

Clothes Important, Too.

Another feature which is being emphasized more than at the first trial relates to the clothes Dr. Koch wore the day after the murder. After Postmaster Krooks testified Saturday forenoon that when he walked down town with the defendant at 8:15 or 8:30 on the morning of Nov. 2, he wore, not the pepper-and-salt coat, but a brown one, W. P. Eckstein was called by the state to add the story of what he eyes saw. Mr. Eckstein was one of the coroner's jurors at the Gebhardt inquest and acted as court reporter at the first trial. He said that he saw Koch at about 2:15 on the afternoon following the murder, and that he was certain he wore a coat of a brownish tint then.

The defense, on cross-examination, used Mr. Eckstein as a means of getting before the jury certain features of the defendant's testimony at the first trial. It interrogated him at length on what he had written of Koch's testimony, and thus brought several points to the attention of the court which otherwise would have been buried until the state had rested.

Won't Fight About Time.

The first week's testimony as to time established pretty clearly that the work of the murderer was completed before 9:45 p.m. This conclusion was reached in a peculiar, devious way, one that makes it impossible to determine whether or not any estimate was just right. Conductor Richardson, Engineer Reed and some other men were standing in Englebert's saloon, across the street from the Gebhardt office, when Deed and Richardson pulled out their watches to compare them as to time. One of them then said, in so loud a tone that those standing near heard, that it was 9:34. After that Nenno and some others had a drink and talked with some persons playing smear at a table near the bar.

Then Cavanaugh entered and told of the trouble in Gebhardt's office. Richardson said that, estimating the flight of time after he looked at his watch, he believed it was 9:39 or 9:40 when Cavanaugh entered. Nenno said he thought it was four minutes after the comparision of watches that Cavanaugh entered. Nenno said, further, that he had chased straight across the street and up the stairs as fast as he could go, and that it was 9:40 when the door was broken in, just after he arrived at the head of the stairs.

Policeman Weisenborn said that it was 9:40 or 9:45 when Cavanaugh approached him near the Otto Meyer block and told him of the tragedy, and that the door was broken open not more than a minute or two later.

"We'll take the testimony of the

THE ADVERTISING COLUMN FOR APRIL 1905

1848 COLUMNS

The Advertising Record of The Minneapolis Journal for April compared with that of its nearest daily competitor is as follows:

59% More Local

50% More Foreign

64% More Wants

74% More Total

1062 COLUMNS

April Real Estate and Land Advertising:

JOURNAL—25 Issues..... 163 Cols.
Nearest competitor—30 Issues (5 Sundays) 72 Cols.

The Journal during April, 1905, with one less publication day, beat its own great record of April, 1904, by

158 Columns

1516 COLUMNS

Average Circulation April, 67,226

Productive circulation counts with advertisers.

468 COLUMNS

The Journal carried in April, 25 issues, more advertising than any paper in the Twin Cities in 30 issues, including five big Sundays.

Inventors
America's Best 10c Cigar.

GOULD SAYS FINANCIAL CONCERNS ARE SOLID

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, May 1.—George J. Gould said today:

"There is not a bank, Trust company or a large corporation of any kind in the city of New York in trouble at the present time. I am affiliated with a large number of financial institutions and corporations and were any of them in difficulty I should certainly hear of it.

"There has been a great deal of agitation of late concerning the Equitable Life Assurance society and a good deal of unjust criticism. I say it in the most positive manner that the Equitable is as safe as the Bank of England. Not a policyholder will lose a cent despite the present outcry. The matter will work itself out to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Rural free delivery ordered established June 1: Minnesota—Canby, Yellow Medicine county; route No. 4; length, 28⅝ miles; population, 515. Iowa—Whittemore, Kossuth county; length, 29 miles; population, 400. North Dakota—Nome, Barnes county; routes No. 1 and No. 2; length, 26⅝ and 28½ miles; population, 630. South Dakota—Fulton, Hansen county; route No. 1; length, 32¼ miles; population, 505.

98c School Shoes

Here is a line of good, reliable, all solid leather School Shoes at very low prices, showing very plainly how we undersell everybody.

Girls' Vici Kid and Box Calf lace; sizes 8½ to 11 ..... **98c**

Girls' plump Vici Kid, patent tip, low heels; lace; sizes 11½ to 2 ..... **98c**

Little Gents' Box Calf, Vici Kid, Kangaroo Calf and Casco Calf, lace, sizes 9 to 13½ **98c**

Boys' Casco Calf, lace, sizes 1 to 5½; exceptional value at **98c**

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