

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1900.

FIVE CENTS

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF BURLEIGH COUNTY.

Sheriff H. P. Bogus
Treasurer E. H. Sperry
Auditor W. S. Moonhouse
County Judge John Fort
Clerk of Court Walter Skelton
States Attorney E. S. Allen
Register of Deeds Chas. E. O'Connell
Coroner John White
Superintendent of Schools C. D. Edick
Surveyor John Harold
Physician E. S. Ballard
County Commissioners—George A. Welsh,
Harvey Harris, Gust W. Johnson.
County Board of Health—Dr. W. A. Bentley,
E. S. Allen.
Insanity Board—J. F. Fort, Dr. W. A. Bentley,
E. S. Allen.
County Justice—Edgar Tibbals, Edward Rawlings,
Elvis Wood, John Clark.
County Constables—Patrick McHugh, John Hubert,
David Williams, Ole Sather.

BISMARCK CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor Edw. G. Patterson
Clerk Henry W. Rohrbach
Treasurer S. M. Pye
Justice J. F. Fort
Attorney W. B. Webb
Aldermen—First ward, John White, M. J. Halloran;
Second ward, H. P. Bogus, E. S. Allen;
Third ward, Walter Skelton, J. A. Barnes;
Fourth ward, S. D. Rohrer, W. H. Sanderson.
Chief of Police P. McHugh
Night Watchman John Hubert
Chief of Fire Department Wm. Jaeger
Custodian of Engine P. McHugh
City Surveyor John Harold
Foundmaster E. S. Ballard

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND OFFICES.

School Board—Jos. Hare, Harvey Harris, H. L. Michelson, Louis Larson, James McDonald.
State Officials—Offices at Capitol
County Officials—offices at courthouse except as herein otherwise indicated.
City Council—regular meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month at City Hall.
Chambers of W. H. Winchester, district judge, First National Bank Building.
Office of County Judge W. B. Webb
Office of States Attorney W. B. Webb
Office of Mayor Sheridan House
Office of City Treasurer Nat. Bank Bldg.
Office of City Clerk City Hall
Office of City Justice Webb Block
Office of County Justice City Hall
Office of Supt. Schools First Nat. Bank Bldg.
U. S. Land Office First Nat. Bank Bldg.
U. S. Surveyor General Webb Block
U. S. Court rooms Webb Block
U. S. Commissioner J. R. Gage, First National Bank Block.
Deputy U. S. Marshal E. G. Patterson
United States Weather Bureau, (and state weather service) at city hall.
H. Bronson, director, government reservation, West Main street.
Postoffice, Agents G. Patterson, postmaster, Webb Block.
St. Alexius Hospital Main & Sixth St.
Acting Assistant U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon, P. R. Smith, Nat. Bank Bldg.
United States Board of Pension Examining Surgeons—Dr. G. A. Stark, president; Dr. Ballard, secretary. Board meets the first and third Mondays of each month at the office of Dr. Ballard, First National Bank Block.
Western Union Telegraph office, Main and Fourth streets.
Authorized Northern Pacific Surgeons—F. R. Smyth, Bismarck; G. B. Furniss, Mandan.

Officer in charge of construction of new military post, Major E. B. Robertson, U. S. A. Resident engineer, new military post, T. H. Humphreys, Bismarck Bank Block.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT—SIXTH DISTRICT.

First Subdivision—At Bismarck, third Tuesday in May and fourth Tuesday in November.
Second Subdivision—At Medora, Billings County; two terms, at such times as judge shall direct.
Third Subdivision—At Williamsport, Emmons county; two terms, at such times as the judge shall direct.
Fourth Subdivision—At Steele, Kidder county; third Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in January.
Fifth Subdivision—At Stanton, Mercer county; two terms, at such times as the judge shall direct.
Sixth Subdivision—At Washburn, McLean county; two terms, at such times as the judge shall direct.
Seventh Subdivision—At Mandan, Morton county; third Tuesday in April and first Wednesday after the first Monday in November.
Eighth Subdivision—At Sanger, Oliver county; two terms, at such times as the judge shall direct.
Ninth Subdivision—At Dickinson, Stark county; first Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Hon. W. H. Winchester, judge; chambers in First National Bank Block.
R. M. Tuttle, Stenographer.

MAILS AND TRANSPORTATION.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern via N. P. No. 2-7:30 p. m.
Western via N. P. No. 1-11:45 a. m.
Office hours of postoffice, general delivery, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., daily except Sundays and holidays. Parcel delivery, 10 a. m. to 11 a. m., daily. On Sunday the general delivery is open between 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. General delivery is closed while mail is being distributed after arrival of trains each way.

WEST BOUND.

No. 1—Leaves St. Paul at 10:35 p. m.; Fargo, 4:15 a. m.; Valley City, 5:50 a. m.; Jamestown, 8:35 a. m.; Grand Forks, 10:25 a. m.; Dawson, 10:50 a. m.; Steile, 10:49 a. m.; McKenzie, 11:45 a. m.; Burleigh, 11:52 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:12 p. m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 2—Leaves Mandan, 11:35 a. m.; Bismarck, 12:10 p. m.; Burleigh, 12:35 a. m.; McKenzie, 1:45 a. m.; Dawson, 2:05 a. m.; Jamestown, 3:45 a. m.; Valley City, 4:45 a. m.; Fargo, 4:50 a. m.; St. Paul, 3 p. m.

Passengers can obtain permits of agent to ride on some way freights each way.

STAGE LINES.

For Fort Yates, way points and connections, including Glance, Lyons, Campbell, La Grange, Fort Rice, Cannon Ball, Williamsport, Gayton, Hampton, Emmonsburg, Winona and Standing Rock; stage leaves every morning except Sunday; returning leaves Fort Yates at 6 a. m., arriving in Bismarck about 6 p. m.

For Fort Berthold, Coal Harbor, Turtle Lake, Weller, Washburn, Painted Woods, Falconer, Elbow, Wood, and 12 points, stage leaves every morning except Sunday; returning leaves Berthold every morning, arriving in Bismarck about 5 p. m.

For Slaughter, Conger, Crofts, Cromwell and Francis and way points, stage leaves at 8 a. m. Mondays and Fridays; returning arrives in Bismarck Tuesdays and Saturdays.

MISSOURI RIVER PACKETS.

Benton Transportation Company, I. P. Baker, general superintendent; steamers leave weekly during navigation season for Standing Rock, Fort Yates, Cannon Ball and way points, and to Washburn, Coal Harbor, Minnabawa and 12 river points, as per special announcement.

ARRIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The British warship Icarus steamed into the harbor Sunday, saluting the forts as she passed up the bay, and dropped anchor. The Icarus is on the way to Esquimaux, where she is to be given an overhauling before she joins the North Pacific squadron.

WELL COVERED

Cronje's Forces Have Far More Protection Than Was First Believed.

British Balloon Discovers a System of Burrowings in the River Bank.

Expected Surrender, It Is Admitted, Is Several Days in the Future.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—If the latest dispatches from Paardeberg throw any light on the situation, they show that General Cronje's forces have far more protection from Field Marshal Lord Roberts' heavy fire than the first dispatches indicated. A special dispatch from Paardeberg published in the second edition of The Daily Chronicle and dated Saturday, Feb. 24, says:

"A balloon has discovered the enemy well covered by a system of burrowings in the river bank, which resembles a rabbit warren and affords shell-proof positions."

This, perhaps more than any other circumstance, explains why what is looked upon here as General Cronje's death struggle, is prolonged. Thus it will not be much of a surprise if a day or two pass without being marked by the surrender or annihilation of the gallant band so overwhelmingly hemmed in, though the closeness of the investment appears open to criticism. Small bodies of Boers, apparently, are able to make their escape, causing comparison here between the Boers' methods of investment, with their quick dug, surrounding trenches, impassable barbed wire, etc., and those of the British.

Opinion of the Critics.

The military critics, though little better informed as to the commander-in-chief's motives than the public, are inclined to the view that though the main cause of the prolongation of the Paardeberg tragedy undoubtedly consists in Lord Roberts being unwilling to risk the great loss of life which an assault would entail. His delay is also prompted by the subsidiary motive of attracting and relieving Boer units as will come, feeling strong enough to treat them as General Buller treated General Buller's attempts to relieve Ladysmith. In other words, Lord Roberts holds a position almost analogous with that held so long by the Boers at Ladysmith. As General Cronje is reported to have plenty of food, the plan of starving him out can scarcely avail, so Lord Roberts must either wait until his ammunition, which is said to be short, runs out, or those of General Cronje's forces who are counseling surrender, prevail. So indefinite is the information that either of these alternatives may occur at any moment. In the meanwhile, Lord Roberts' engineers are sapping steadily towards the Boer laager, and, according to a special from Paardeberg dated Sunday, Feb. 25, the cordon is gradually drawing closer.

Buller Discovers a Hornets Nest.

General Buller's march on Ladysmith is being marked by sharp fighting. A Pietermaritzburg dispatch of Monday's date says he is still heavily engaged in fighting. In Grobler's kloof, General Buller seems to have discovered a hornet's nest.

In Cape Colony, the British arms are steadily advancing.

Barley East is now in their possession, according to a dispatch from that district, the Boers evacuating the place, retreating on Lady Grey and wiring President Steyn for reinforcements to prevent their surrender.

The Pretoria government proclaimed Feb. 25 and Feb. 27 days of thanksgiving and prayer, presumably in memory of the battle of Majuba Hill.

A dispatch from Kimberley says its inhabitants have planned to erect a statue to Cecil Rhodes, in recognition of his services during the campaign.

General Buller, in a dispatch from Colenso dated Sunday, Feb. 25, reports that the British casualties Feb. 20, were 12 killed and 99 wounded, among the Somerset and Dorsets, and that Feb. 22 and Feb. 23, 13 officers were wounded.

FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Reports that Boer Reinforcements Attacked Him in Great Force.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The war office published the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 24.—Parties of Boers, recently arrived from Natal, attacked our outposts in force yesterday. They lost a good many killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners, including a commandant and three field cornets. Our casualties were 4 officers wounded and 9 men killed, 23 men wounded, 2 men missing.

"On the 21st and 22d 1 officer and 13 men were wounded.

"Six men were wounded yesterday by

hollow-nosed Mauser bullets. The nickel case is slit with four slits making the projectile of the most expansive and explosive nature possible. A wounded Boer brought to our hospital yesterday had 60 of these bullets in his pockets.

"During the advance to and at Kimberley the casualties were: Officers, 2 killed, 13 wounded; men, 4 killed, 78 wounded."

Cuban Fourth of July.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 27.—The order of General Wood making Saturday a holiday in honor of the beginning of the revolution was very popular and was observed universally. Except for a few American houses it was impossible to find a business establishment open.

SPEECH BY CECIL RHODES.

South African Magnate Utters Some Remarkable Sentiments.

KIMBERLEY, Saturday, Feb. 24.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, presiding at a meeting of the De Beers company, delivered a remarkable speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

After announcing that the year's profits of the De Beers company amounted to £2,000,000, he spoke of the Chartered company's transactions with the De Beers and said that shareholders were divided into two classes, imaginative and unimaginative. The latter, he said, passed their lives filling money bags that are dissipated by their offspring on wine and women and horses. To the latter class he stated that the transaction with the Chartered company had closed satisfactorily, as the De Beers company owned all the diamonds wherever its charter existed. To the imaginative, he drew an eloquent picture of these mines 100 years hence, as mirroring European civilization in the far South.

"The latter, he said, 'feel a glow of satisfaction at the thought that the immense riches taken from the soil have not been merely devoted to the decoration of the fair sex.'"

Speaking of the war he considered it a puzzle why it had arisen.

The Transvaal and the Free State were not republics, he declared, but oligarchies and had been long conspiring to seize British South Africa. Each government was simply a small political gang who humbugged the poor Dutchmen, appealing to their patriotism and dividing the spoils among their coteries. The Afrikaner had been working 20 years for independence. He said that the former president, Reitz, of the Orange Free State had years ago avowed that his only ambition in life was to drive England out of Africa.

After showing how Kimberley had been defended by citizens of whom 120 had been killed or wounded, and thanking General French for his gallant ride, Mr. Rhodes closed brilliantly, asserting "we have done our duty in preserving and protecting the greatest commercial asset in the world—her majesty's flag."

HAD LOST THEIR WAY.

Gloucesters and Essexes Bivouac Close to the Boer Laager.

PAARDEBERG, Orange Free State, Feb. 21.—The fourth day of General Cronje's fine defense opened in startling fashion. Soon after dawn a most terrific rattle of rifle fire broke out, waking the sleeping camp. It was the heaviest fire during the war, and all awaited with foreboding the news of its effect.

It soon developed that the Gloucesters and Essexes had lost their way and had bivouaced in error close to the Boer laager on the north side of the river. As soon as they were perceived by the enemy the latter assaulted. Wonderful to tell the British casualties were practically none.

There was desultory firing all day long on both the north and south banks. General Knox's brigade holding and

Pushing Forward the Line.

south of the river, while General Smith-Dorrien, on the north side, worked toward the laager. Meanwhile General French advanced, in a northerly direction, near a strong kopje held by some of Cronje's men, reinforced by a Lady-smith contingent. At the same time General Broadwood's brigade, with a battery of horse artillery, took up positions to the left and rear of the same kopje.

The front of the hill was thoroughly searched by a raking fire. Suddenly the Boers bolted from every side towards General French, who headed toward the drift, shelling vigorously. A great number escaped, but many were killed by shrapnel and about 40 were captured. As soon as the kopje was evacuated this correspondent visited it. The position was found to be wonderfully strong naturally and to form the real key to the position in the case of defense against Boer reinforcements advancing from the east.

ARRESTED FOR TALKING.

Right of Free Speech Abridged in Idaho, According to Riot Case Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Levi R. Miller continued his evidence before the house military committee in reference to the Idaho labor troubles. It developed little in addition to previous testimony. One of the questions brought out the statement that several men were arrested for talking with those unfriendly to the mining companies. After a brief session the investigation went over until Wednesday.

ASKED FOR DELAY

Majority Asks More Time for Debate on the Porto Rican Tariff Bill.

Minority Agrees, but in So Doing Secures Some Important Concessions.

Mr. Richardson Takes Occasion to Make a Few Caustic Comments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house met at 11 o'clock to resume the debate on the Porto Rican tariff bill. There were few members upon the floor, but the leaders on both sides were active. Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader, announced that no compromise had been made with the dissatisfied Republicans, and that there would be a further conference. The leaders have decided to extend the general debate another day. When Mr. Payne presented the request for the extension of time, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, said:

"This is a remarkable request to come from the majority. We construe it to be a frank and candid confession that they have brought here a bad bill and an admission in open house to the country that they have not votes enough to pass it."

Democrats Always Magnanimous.

The Democrats, he continued, were always magnanimous. They would not strike their foes when they were down and they were not disposed to take advantage of the situation on the other side of the aisle. Still, they felt that some terms should be imposed and he demanded as conditions to an extension one night session and permission to offer a substitute in the house when the final vote was taken. "With these conditions," he remarked blandly, "the minority would grant the 'entreaty' of the majority?"

Mr. Payne smilingly replied that he appreciated the "generosity" of the other side, and not to be outdone in magnanimity, he would agree to the conditions.

Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) then took the floor with a half hour's speech against the bill. He laid down as an elementary principle of international law that whenever a country, whether empire, monarchy or republic, acquired territory by conquest, purchase or treaty, that territory became a part of such country and subject to her laws.

There was one consolation, he said, for those who believed this bill was unconstitutional. Whatever this congress might do, however, they might trim down, shade or override the sections of the Constitution, there was a court which was the greatest that ever sat upon a bench and would, if guided by prior decisions of that grand tribunal, hold to the inextinguishable principles of the Constitution, which were our only safety and hope for the perpetuation of the republic.

Mr. Lanham (Tex.) in opposing the bill, declared that the Porto Ricans were either Americans or were aliens. There could be no such a thing as separating and dividing the immunities and privileges of American citizenship. The inhabitants of the island, he insisted, were entitled to unrestricted free trade with the United States. If an imperial policy was set up, it could but end in the downfall of the republic.

WILL BE MODIFIED.

Changes Which Republicans Claim Will Pass the Porto Rico Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Republican leaders after an hour's consultation with Speaker Henderson over the Porto Rican tariff bill, announced emphatically that the bill would be modified, and that as modified, it would pass. The changes decided upon are a further reduction on the duties to be levied upon American goods to be imported into Porto Rico, and upon Porto Rican goods into the United States from 25 per cent of the American tariff, as provided in the bill, to 10 per cent. The bill is only to continue in force until a general law for raising revenue for the island can be framed. Representative Tawney of Minnesota, the Republican whip, after canvassing the situation, said that only five Republican votes would be cast against the compromise measure.

IS A SOUND STATUTE.

Federal Supreme Court Upholds a Law Making a Jury of Eight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The United States supreme court has decided that the provisions of the constitution of the state of Utah, allowing proceedings in criminal cases to be prosecuted upon the process of "information" and limiting juries in certain cases to eight persons, instead of requiring the common law jury of 12, were not in contravention of the federal constitution. The decision was handed down by Justice Peckham in the case of Maxwell vs. the Warden of the State Penitentiary, Maxwell having been convicted under these provisions.

YAQUIS DEFEATED.

Mexican Troops Save Guayamas From the Indians at Heavy Cost.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A special to The Chronicle from Pottam, Sonora, Mex., says:

The Mexican federal troops under General Torres have saved Guayamas from the Yaquis, but by dint of the fiercest fighting of the war and at a sacrifice of 200 soldiers. This town is filled with wounded and all the public buildings are utilized.

Torres anticipated the surprise the Yaquis intended. The Indians were accompanied by 10 adventurers, miners and cowboys, who acted as commanders of separate companies of 40 men each. The Yaquis had also a Maxim gun, which had been smuggled through at Bisbee, A. T., in a load of machinery. The gun was manipulated, the Mexicans claim, by two ex-rough riders. Torres reached here Thursday afternoon and then decided to advance his army of 700 men in two divisions. The first and strongest, flanked by the gunboat Democrita, left here at daybreak Friday morning. No scouts preceded the force and the first intimation of the presence of the Yaquis was a withering fire from the Maxim and of rifle volleys from

Fortifications in a Dense Thicket.

The first division retreated in confusion and was sheltered in the timber growth along the river. More than 100 men fell at the first fire. The Democrita then steamed up and swept the thicket with her machine guns, but evidently ineffectively. Her forward decks were swept and the protected upper deck peppered from the Maxim. Ten sailors and First Lieutenant Rambo were killed. The Democrita drifted for more than half a mile until a bend in the river sheltered her. Late in the afternoon hill signals showed the waiting commanders of the first division that the second detachment had reached the neighboring heights to the southeast in its flank movement. A simultaneous attack was then made from the front and flank and the Indians retreated. The Maxim gun, displaced and useless, was brought to Pottam and 78 Indians, the official report states, were found dead. There was no pursuit and the Indians must have withdrawn in good order. During the first fire of the Yaquis 23 Mexican federales were driven into the river in a panic and were drowned. The total Mexican loss was 227.

DANCED SEVEN DAYS.

Yakima Indians Hold Their Medicine Dance—Some Barbarous Practices.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 27.—The Yakima Indians have just closed a seven days' medicine dance near Toppenish. A peculiar feature of this dance and one that neighboring white people supposed had never existed except in the minds of dime novel writers is the self-inflicted torture of those participating in the dances. This rite has a deep religious significance for them. Of course not all of the Yakima Indians take part in these barbarous practices. Many of them are well-educated men and women and live very much as their white neighbors.

The Indians who tortured themselves this week included several young bucks who have been away to school and educated. Returning home they relapsed into the ways of savagery and discarded the white man's dress for blankets and feathers.

All of the dancers inflicted numerous wounds upon themselves with knives, stones and sharpened sticks. Cutting holes in their flesh, they inserted rings of leather through them and pulled at these things until the flesh gave way. Some of them danced almost continuously for seven days, stopping only when physically exhausted. A young buck about 30 years old held out the tribe's head medicine man for the next three years.

BIMETALLISTS TO MEET.

Arranged for a Convention at Kansas City July 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Judge A. W. Rucker of Denver, Colo., president of the United States Monetary league, has been in Washington for several days conferring with the leading bimetallicists throughout the country with the view of getting their opinion concerning the propriety of holding a national convention of bimetallicists at some time in the future. It is now definitely determined that such a convention will be held at Kansas City on July 4.

It is expected that some six or eight hundred delegates will be in attendance from all the states and territories of the Union. A committee has been chosen to confer with the local committee at Kansas City for the purpose of securing accommodations for the guests.

Goldborough Insolvent.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 27.—A builder's trial trip of the torpedo boat destroyer Goldborough resulted in an accident which will delay the final builder's test six weeks. When off Alki point, running at 30 knots a rock shaft arm broke disabling one engine. A new forging must be made in the East. Captain Nicholson of the trial board says the damage can be repaired for about \$600 and says that the accident does not prove the boat's construction faulty.

TRUST GOES BUMP

United States Flour Milling Company in the Hands of Three Receivers.

The Crash Came Saturday, but the Announcement Was Delayed.

Most of the Mills of the Corporation in Wisconsin—Some in Minneapolis.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—The United States milling combine, generally known as the flour trust, went to pieces Saturday afternoon, but the fact did not become known until Judge Jenkins, in proceedings ancillary to the United States court of New Jersey, appointed three receivers for the company, two of whom are now in charge of the property. The receivers are Daniel Thomas of New York, Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis.

The collapse of the company is due to the inability of the company to float its securities on the open market.

George William Ballou, the stockholder who institutes the suit in which the receivers are appointed, makes the following statement concerning the causes leading to the failure of the company in the complaint:

"The trouble in the organization of the company," says Mr. Ballou, "was that sufficient means would be provided for the property required by the company and to supply sufficient working capital to carry on its business, by the sale of its first mortgage collateral gold bonds, but because of the tight money market and the depression in industrial securities, the company was unable to carry out the plan and was obliged to resort to borrowing money on its collateral trust bonds, and otherwise urged to secure a temporary loan by its issue of so-called trust bonds, and further, by the failure of this plan, by borrowing in open market. Money so borrowed constitutes the floating indebtedness, which amounts to \$1,095,508.08, of which \$144,365 is due and \$954,150 is on demand loans.

The United States Milling company was formed with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, on April 27, 1899, having secured control of the following flour milling properties:

In Milwaukee—The Daisy and Faist-Kraus Mills.
In Superior—The Lake Superior, the Anchor and the Listmann mills.
In West Superior—The Grand Republic, the Freeman, and the Minkota mills.

In Minneapolis—The Excelsior, the Standard and St. Anthony mills, together with 95 per cent of the capital stock of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company, which operates and owns five big flour mills.

In Duluth—The Imperial and the Constructed Terminal elevators.
In New York state—The Syracuse mills, the Baldwinville mill, the Urban mill.

In New Jersey—Ninety-five per cent of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling company, which operates and owns four large mills.

Similar proceedings will have to be instituted in every circuit where the company owns property. The bond fixed by the New Jersey court is \$100,000 in each case. Judge Jenkins requires them to give an additional bond of \$25,000 each. While the original suit is in New Jersey, the greatest litigation will probably be in Wisconsin, as the majority of the company's property is in this state.

Satisfied It Is Wholly Insolvent.

Mr. Ballou is a resident of New Jersey, but his bill filed in the United States court in Milwaukee goes into greater detail. Mr. Ballou says he has made a careful investigation of the affairs of the company, and is satisfied that it is wholly insolvent.

The company, Mr. Ballou sets forth, will be unable to meet any of its obligations as they mature. Its cash in the bank is but \$1,000 and it has no bills or accounts receivable, the proceeds of which would be sufficient to meet the matured and maturing obligations.

In the order appointing the receivers, they are directed to proceed with the operation of such of the mills as have not been shut down and they are required to proceed to carry out contracts on hand. An injunction is issued restraining all parties from interfering with the receivers or from bringing suit. All creditors must file their claims in the receivership proceeding. The officers, directors agents of the company are commanded to surrender the property to the receivers forthwith. The receivers are ordered to file an inventory within 60 days and creditors in Wisconsin have until Jan. 1, 1902, in which to file claims.