SAY IT WAS A PLOT

KEARNEY AND HAINES, THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS, RETURN.

They Declare That the Bombs Found in Their Room in the Hotel in Amsterdam Were Placed There by Scotland Yard Detectives After They Had Been Arrested by Amsterdam Police.

New York, Oct. 18.—Among the second cabin passengers who arrived on the steamship Werkendam to-day from Rotterdam were two men whose names were not on the published lists of passengers. Their tickets bore the names of John Williams and Henry Smith, but the men themselves were John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, respectively, who were arrested on Sept. 13 in Rotterdam for having dynamite bombs in their possession and as being concerned in a conspiracy against the lives of the czar and the queen of England. When a representative of the Associated Press boarded the Werkendam his attention was drawn to two men with a strong Irish accent. These two men denied that they were Kearney and Haines, but after the steamer had tied up in her dock in Hoboken they tacitly admitted their identity. The representative succeeded in getting statements from the two recently released suspects.

John F. Kearney said that he had gone some weeks ago to Antwerp and later to Rotterdam to see his wife's friends on family and business matters. While there he said he met Haines and both recognized each other through their speaking English. They stopped at the same hotel in Rotterdam, where they arrived on Sept. 11. Haines was then ill and confined to his room on the following day. On Sunday morning, the 13th, about 9 o'clock, while occupying the same room at the Queen's hotel they were awakened by a rapping at the door. Kearney jumped from his bed and opened the door. As he did so he was confronted by six Dutch police officers and an inspector. The latter told the two men to

Consider Themselves Under Arrest.

They were surprised and asked what charge there was against them. The inspector informed them that he had orders to arrest them and asked that they would come peaceably to police barracks. They dressed themselves and consented to be handcuffed. They were taken to the barracks and held there without being given any further information until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then they were served with some sandwiches and coffee at their own expense.

On the following Wednesday, after being separated in the meantime, Kearney was brought before the commissioner of police.

"From Sunday afternoon until Wednesday," continued Mr. Kearney, "and in fact for the remainder of the time I was confined, I was kept aloof from all the other prisoners and continually under watch of two armed guards. When brought before the commissioner of police and inspector I was informed that I was charged with manufacturing and having in my possession dynamite bombs. This I knew to be false, as I had never had possession of these things, and when told that several of them were found underneath the bed in which Haines and I had slept, I almost had a fit when I thought of the danger I had been in. It seemed clear to me that it was simply another of those deep laid plots of the Scotland Yard men who stop at nothing in order to make a case against Irishmen whenever they find it necessary. Those explosives were put there after we were taken out of the room.

"A week to last Saturday two officers came to my cell and told me to come out. I met Haines at the entrance of the prison and we were both hustled into a carriage. Accompanied by the officers we were driven to the Netherland pier and put aboard the vessel."

Newspaper Man Dead.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 18.—S. G. Sherburne, an old newspaper man well known in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and other places, died of heart failure here to-day. He was attacked on the street and expired in a few minutes. Sherburne came to La Crosse county, Wis., from New York in 1855 and entered politics, leaving it for newspaper work. He was with the Chicago Times under Storey, and afterward with the Kansas City Star, Pioneer Press, St. Paul Globe and Minneapolis papers. He came here in 1893 as managing editor of the Daily Leader, and was engaged in newspaper work up to two weeks ago. He had wealthy relatives and a brother at Spirit Lake, Iowa.

French Botanist Dead.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Auguste Trecul, the French botanist, died to-day in a hospital in this city in a condition of poverty. Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trecul, member of the institute, was born in France in 1818, studied pharmacy at Paris but turned toward the study of botany and published in 1843 several memoirs. These caused to be confided to him a scientific mission to the United States by the museum of natural history and by the minister of agriculture for research, especially of certain roots used by the savage tribes of North America. He wandered with the Osage Indians in 1848 and was in Texas and Mexico the next year.

Snow in Wisconsin.

Marshfield, Wis., Oct. 18.—The first snow of the season came down to-day. It continued nearly all forenoon.

Hayward, Wis., Oct. 17—Two inches of wet snow fell here this morning.

Cuban Independence.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: "If Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States virtual recognition of their independence. It can be further stated on authority that the president does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in this matter.

GEN. LEE SAYS NAY.

Spaniards at Havana Called Down by the Consul.

Havana, Oct. 18.—Another international incident occurred in the harbor to-day. The police attempted to arrest on board the Ward line steamship Vigilancia a passenger who was on his way from New York to Mexico. The man's name was Angel Fernandez. He was born in Asturias, Spain, but claimed to be a Mexican citizen. Capt. McIntosh, of the Vigilancia refused to deliver up the man, and the police ordered the Vigilancia to be detained. Thereupon Capt. McIntosh consulted with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States general, and soon alterward the vessel was allowed to sail with Fernandez on board to Mexico.

Gen. Malonias' gunboat Contramaestro while reconnoitering in the River San Juan, near Trinidad, had a brush with some insurgents and succeeded in capturing over 500 rifles, a quantity of ammunition, a cannon, some medical supplies and some important correspondence. The arms, ammunition, etc., were found in boats marked "The Three Friends," but it is supposed the supplies belonged to the Dauntless expedition. The firing between the gunboat and the insurgents lasted for about five hours. The commander of the gunboat Contramaestro met the gunboat Ardilla, on which Gen. Molinial was a passenger, near Trinidad, and hearing that there were indications that an expedition had landed in the River San Juan he sent Lieut. Pasquin and thirty men detailed from the two gunboats. The naval force on landing were fired upon by about 300 insurgents, but, protected by the fire of the Ardilla, the sailors captured two large boats believed to have belonged to the Dauntless, containing 620 carbines, ammunition and medical stores.

At Palma, Province of Santa Clara, the insurgents' leader, Ricardo Lugo and two of his followers have been killed in a skirmish with the Soria battalion.

FIREMEN KILLED.

Fatal Fire in a Chemical Warehouse in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 18. — Three firemen were killed and six badly injured at a stubborn fire to-day at the chemical warehouse of Gilmour & Co. The dead are Edmund LaPorte, Harry King and Silvan Charpentier. The latter's body is still buried under the tons of debris. Of the injured the only one likely to die is Castian Bennett. The fire raged with great fury owing to the combustible nature of the contents. The firemen fought the fire courageously, and after an hour's work seemed to have had it under control. At this stage the firemen were distributed in all parts of the building and were drowning out the flames when with a terrible crash the second floor gave way and fell to the floor beneath. The men who were on top escaped half-suffocated and bleeding from many wounds, but the men below were crushed under tons of timbers and goods. The loss to property is in the vicinity of $100,000; insurance about half.

THE "PASSING BELL"

Tolls in England for the Late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Canterbury, Eng., Oct. 18. — There was general mourning throughout Great Britain to-day. Passing bells were tolling almost everywhere and memorial services in honor of the late archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., who died suddenly in Hawarden church on Sunday last, have been held in hundreds of churches. The lying in state of the remains of the deceased prelate in Canterbury cathedral was watched throughout by the clergy of Canterbury, the Sisters of St. Peter and the boys of the St. Augustine school. The old cathedral looked cold, dismal and forbidding. Rain was falling outside, the atmosphere within the huge edifice was heavy and charged with moisture, and even the famous martyrdom chapel looked dark and frowning in spite of the many tall, graceful lighted tapers within it. Many prominent people attended the burial services.

CALL ON M'KINLEY.

Lehigh Valley People, Where the Coal Comes From.

Canton, Oct. 18.—Congressman Jas. H. Codding, of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh Valley to the McKinley home this morning and introduced them as miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens representing that territory. The party was organized in the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming and Carbon and adjactnt territory. Their greetings to Maj. McKinley were most cordial and their demonstration was enthusiastic. Tyler and Wetsel counties of West Virginia sent greetings to Maj. McKinley with a delegation of representative citizens in a special train of twelve coaches. Sisterville furnished the greater part of the crowd, organized as the Elkins Invincibles, named in honor of Senator Elkins. The party greeted Maj. McKinley with cheers and hurrahs. They were introduced by R. L. Moore and P. A. Shannon.

Died for Love.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—A. W. Clemens, 25 years of age, of Preston, Ont., sprang over the railing of the Second roadside ravine bridge to-day, dashing down 100 feet and was instantly killed. Clemens left a note on one side of which was a statement that his name was Austin W. Clemens and on the other side were these words: "I die for love and entertain no ill will to any one." Clemens has been under treatment for some time for nervous prostration.

Tug Sunk.

New York, Oct. 18.—The tug Niagara was run down in the North river off the American line pier by the steamboat Magenta to-day. The tug went to the bottom three minutes after being struck. The crew jumped into the river and two were drowned. Three were rescued. It could not be learned positively whether there were five or six men on the tug. If there were six then three were lost. Capt. Moriarity, the cook and the engineer were rescued. John Simms, colored, a cook's helper, and the fireman were drowned.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Interesting Happenings in the North Star State.

Ex-Mayor Smith has been appointed postmaster at St Paul, to succeed Capt. H. A. Castle.

An insurance man was arrested in Minneapolis on the charge of obtaining some $30,000 by fraudulent means.

Amelia Wildt secured a divorce from ex-Assistant Secretary of State Peter M. Wildt at St. Paul.

Burglars robbed Roxey Reber's residence at St. Paul of about $1,000 worth of property.

Duke Suplehs of Austria, in an interview at St. Paul, says he finds Minnesota the best place for Austrian peasants, and he will send all he can here.

Family trouble is supposed to have caused George R. Brennan, residing near Grand Rapids, to shoot himself, at his farm on the upper Mississippi.

A man by the name of Mitchell was arrested at Elk River, and taken by officers from Anoka, who want him on a charge of forgery.

The Minnesota Methodist conference has expelled Rev. J. C. Hull, who has been indicted by the grand jury at St. Paul, for attempting to poison his wife.

The state board of corrections and charities estimates the current expenses of state institutions for 1898 at $2,047,000.

The Ramsey County W. C. T. U. has decided to ask the legislature to give women the right to vote at municipal elections.

David Bonner, a former resident of South Stillwater, aged twenty-five, was killed in a railroad accident at Glasgow, Mont.

The large barn of F. R. Grieber, at Brownton, burned to the ground. The barn was full of hay, and several cattle were burned. The fire was caused by a lantern.

A young son of T. W. Hinton of Albert Lea, while out hunting, was accidentally shot in the head while pulling a gun from a wagon. It is believed the wound will prove fatal.

The farm residence of F. G. Douglass at Baroda, a small station five miles west of Alden, was totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the offices of the Blue Earth Valley telephone.

Jacob Fath was shot in the leg at Wells by Mrs. Grunskie. He worked for Grunskie, and they disagreed in settling. Fath drew a dirk and cut the latter's hand, and the woman shot him, inflicting a flesh wound. He has been bound over to the grand jury under $1,000 bonds.

The lumber office of Christensen & Somerville of Delhi, was forced and the safe opened, but, fortunately, no money had been left there The only booty secured by the thieves was a new bicycle belonging to F. P Henning. Another wheel was stolen from the farm of Peter McKay, three miles from Delhi, a couple of night ago.

While several boys were hunting in the woods near Camp Lakeview, one of their number, Ernest Bennett, fourteen years of age, was accidentally shot by his brother, Walter. The bullet entered his shoulder and lodged at the base of the brain, the wound being inflicted by a twenty-two-caliber rifle. The lad is now in a precarious condition.

The Faribault police have not been able to get any clue to the clever forger who worked his game on the unsophisticated merchants here Oct. 8. Further developments show that eight checks were forged and passed, and that the same party buncoed a farmer out of a nice fur overcoat that same evening. In all, the fellow secured near $100.

Two men engaged in a quarrel in an open lot at Moorhead, resulting in one of the men nearly losing his nose through being cut with a knife. The nose was almost severed. The injured man is said to be a gambler from Minneapolis and his assailant a resident of Fargo. No complaint has been made as yet, and there is certainly a disposition to hush the matter up.

The Standard Oil company's oil house and stock yards of the Minneapolis & St Louis Railway company, at Hanley Falls, were destroyed by fire. The fire started in the oil house, spreading to the stock yards, which were in close proximity. Two large storage tanks of oil only a few feet from the fire, were the cause of considerable alarm, as there was great danger of an explosion. The origin of the fire is not known. Loss, $3,000; partly insured.

The ministers of the Lutheran church of the Norwegian district, comprising the Red River valley, held their annual conference at Brainerd. Questions of theology and methods of church work took up most of the time. Much interest was manifested in debating the various subjects introduced. Other matters pertaining to the church in general were discussed. It is expected that the local society at Brainerd will build what will be the finest church in the city.

A stranger arrived in Lake City recently and secured lodging for the night at the Hotel Ryan. Next morning he was found dead in bed by the landlord The coroner was notified and an inquest held. The jury found that he came to his death through natural causes Nothing about his person could be found to identify him. The sum of 22 cents was found in his pockets. He was about thirty years of age, weighed nearly 160 pounds, and from his appearance it was thought he was a laboring man. No one having called for his remains, he was buried.

About two weeks ago J M U. Thompson of Mathews, a county commissioner, so it is alleged, and as the evidence showed, set a fire near Mathews. He failed to attend to it, and allowed it to go unprotected. Everything being in a dry condition, it soon got beyond the control of all the people in and around Mathowa, and the state warden was appealed to for help. He ordered assistance from Barnum and Carlton and several other towns, and after several days' hard fighting the fire was subdued; not, however, until it had done great damage to the timber and destroyed several buildings and hundreds of tons of hay. Mr. Thompson, his wife and son were arrested and taken to Carlton. He was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $75 or stand committed for seventy days in the county jail. Mrs. Thompson and the son were discharged.

Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

Synopsis of Laws and Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the Legislature for submission to the voters of Minnesota at the General Election to be held on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896.

At the general election to be held in the State of Minnesota on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896, the following laws and amendments proposed by the legislature of said state at the last session thereof, will be submitted for adoption or rejection, viz.:

I.

An act will be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the next general election, entitled:

"An act relating to the taxation of certain lands owned by railroad companies in this state, and repealing laws and parts of laws relating to the taxation of the same, and to provide for the submission of this act to the people of this state for their approval or rejection."

So far as material the act is as follows:

"Sec. 1. All lands in this state heretofore or hereafter granted by the State of Minnesota or the United States, or the Territory of Minnesota, to any railroad company shall be assessed and taxed as other lands are taxed in this state, except such parts of said lands as are held, used or occupied for right of way, gravel pits, sidetracks, depots and all buildings and structures which are necessarily used in the actual management and operation of the railroads of said companies.

Provided, That said railroad companies shall continue to pay taxes into the state treasury upon their gross earnings in the same manner and in the same amount as now provided by law. And that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal said laws except in so far as the same relate to the tax upon said lands.

"Sec. 2. Such portion or portions of any act or acts, general or special, of the State or Territory of Minnesota heretofore enacted, which provides or attempts to provide for any exemption of lands hereby declared taxable, from taxation, or for any other method of taxing said last mentioned lands different from the method of taxing other lands in this state, or which are in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 3. If this act shall be held to be void so far as it applies to the lands of any particular railroad company in this state, it shall not be ground for declaring it void or inapplicable to any other company not similarly situated."

The purpose of this act is to secure the taxation of unused railroad lands acquired by railroad companies under federal and state grants.

II.

I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that the electors of this state will be called upon to vote upon the following proposition: "Shall there be a convention to revise the state constitution?"

III.

Attention is also called to the fact that an act will be submitted to the electors of this state at said election providing for the appropriation of the income derived from the investment of the internal improvement land fund to the road and bridge fund. The act provides that such moneys shall be used only for making public roads and building bridges on public roads.

IV.

"An act providing for an amendment to section four (4) of article five (5) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, defining the authority and duties of the governor in relation to pardons for criminal offenses and creating a board of pardons."

Section 4 of article 5 of the constitution of Minnesota now reads as follows:

"Section 4. The governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature such information touching the state and condition of the country as he may deem expedient. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for offenses against the state, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a state librarian and notaries public, and such other officers as may be provided by law. He shall have power to appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or other instruments in writing, to be used in the state. He shall have a negative upon all laws passed by the legislature, under such rules and limitations as are in this constitution prescribed. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses of the legislature. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and such other state and district offices as may be hereafter created by law, until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified."

It is proposed to amend the said section by striking therefrom the following words:

"And he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for offenses against the state."

In place of the words thus proposed to be stricken out, it is proposed to insert the following words:

"And he shall have power, in conjunction with the board of pardons, of which the governor shall be ex-officio a member, and the other members of which shall consist of the attorney general of the State of Minnesota and the chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, and whose powers and duties shall be defined and regulated by law, to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for offenses against the state."

The effect of the adoption of the aforesaid proposed amendment will be to deprive the governor of the power to alone grant pardons and reprieves, which he now enjoys, and to create a board of pardons, consisting of the governor, the attorney general and the chief justice of the supreme court.

The proposed amendment contemplates that its adoption will be followed by the enactment of a suitable law defining and regulating the powers and duties of such board of pardons in granting reprieves and pardons.

V.

"An act proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota which relates to the elective franchise."

Section one of article 7 of the constitution of Minnesota now reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this state for four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

Third—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Fourth—Persons of Indian blood residing in this state, who have adopted the language, custom and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the state, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the state."

The proposed amendment, if adopted, will read as follows:

"Section one (1). What persons are entitled to vote:

Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this state six (6) months next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election.

Second—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Third—Persons of Indian blood residing in this state, who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the state, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the state."

The effect of the last above proposed amendment upon a person's right to vote for elective officers in this state will be:

1. To eliminate the present requirement of one year's residence in the United States.

2. To require a residence in this state, next preceding an election, of six months instead of four months as now required.

3. To require a residence in the election district, next preceding an election, of thirty days instead of ten days as now required.

4. To require a citizenship of the United States of three months. The constitution now permits citizens of the United States to vote regardless of the period of citizenship, provided they possess the requisite qualifications of residence above indicated.

5. To repeal the present provisions of the constitution which enables a person of foreign birth to vote after having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and before becoming a fully naturalized citizen thereof.

In addition to the foregoing, the effect of the adoption of such last proposed amendment will be to deprive a foreign born person of the right to hold an elective office in this state before becoming a fully naturalized citizen of the United States.

VI.

"An act proposing an amendment to article four (4) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota allowing cities already incorporated, and villages desiring to become incorporated as cities, to frame their own charters as cities."

It is proposed to add to article four of the constitution the following section:

"Sec. 36. Any city or village in this state may frame a charter for its own government as a city consistent with and subject to the laws of this state as follows: The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper, for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the judicial district in which the city or village is situated, which board shall, within six months after its appointment, return to the chief magistrate of such city or village a draft of such charter signed by the members of said board or a majority thereof. Such charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city or village at the next election thereafter, and if four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting at such election shall ratify the same it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city or village as a city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof; provided, that in cities having patrol limits now established such charter shall require a three-fourths majority vote of the qualified voters voting at such election to change the patrol limits now established.

Before any city shall incorporate under this act the legislature shall prescribe by law the general limits within which such charter shall be framed. Duplicate certificates shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of said city or village, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of said certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which such city or village lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city or village, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter so deposited may be amended by a proposal therefor made by a board of fifteen freeholders aforesaid, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of general circulation in such city or village, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city or village voting at the next election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota. The legislature may prescribe the duties of the commission relative to submitting amendments of charter to the vote of the people.

The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created, and said board shall always contain its full complement of members.

It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the citizens.

In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

The legislature may provide general laws relating to affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited to cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants, or less, which shall apply equally to all such cities of either class, and which shall be paramount while in force to the provisions relating to the same matter included in the local charter herein provided for. But no local charter, provision or ordinance passed thereunder shall supersede any general law of the state defining or punishing crimes or misdemeanors."

The effect of the adoption of the last named proposed amendment will be:

1. To vest cities and villages with the right of framing their own charters, subject to limitations imposed by the laws of the state.

2. The charter will be framed by a board of fifteen freeholders, or a majority thereof.

3. The charter will thereupon be submitted to the qualified voters at the next ensuing election, and will require for its ratification four-sevenths (4-7) of the qualified voters voting at such election.

4. If ratified at such election the charter will thereupon, after the lapse of thirty days, become the charter of such city or village.

5. A city will be unable to incorporate under the proposed amendment until the legislature shall have first prescribed by law the general limits within which its charter may be framed.

6. A charter once adopted may be amended in a manner similar to that prescribed for the framing and adoption of the original.

7. The board of freeholders is to be perpetual and without limitation of term, except that arising from death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits of the city or village.

8. The charter must provide for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, the members of at least one house shall be elective "by the general vote of the citizens."

9. Alternate articles or sections of a proposed charter may be voted upon; that is to say, the voter may vote for one or the other of two given articles or sections.

10. The legislature may classify cities upon the basis of population alone, as follows:

(a) Cities of over 50,000 inhabitants.

(b) Cities of 50,000 and not less than 15,000 inhabitants.

(c) Cities of 15,000 inhabitants or less.

11. When cities have been so classified, the legislature may thereupon pass general laws limited in their application to one or more such classes.

12. The general law applicable to any class of cities, will be paramount to any inconsistent provision found in the charter of any city belonging to such class.

VII.

"An act proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13), article one (1), of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to taking private property for public use."

Section 13, of Article 1, of the constitution of Minnesota, now reads as follows:

"Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured."

If the proposed amendment is adopted, section 13 will then read as follows:

"Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor first paid or secured."

The amendment will consist of the insertion into the original section of the following words, viz., "destroyed or damaged for public use."

VIII.

"An act to amend article eight (8) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to school funds, education and science."

It is proposed to amend Article 8 of the constitution of the State of Minnesota by adding thereto a section reading as follows:

"Sec. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the purchase of bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the issue of which the same is part would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than 3 per cent per annum nor for a shorter period than five (5) years nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, village, city or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

The proposed amendment contemplates the investment of the permanent school and university funds of the state, for periods not less than five (5) nor more than twenty (20) years, in the bonds of counties, school districts, cities, towns and villages.

Loans cannot be made to such municipalities under such amendment in amounts exceeding seven (7) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property thereof.

No loan shall bear interest at a rate less than three (3) per cent.

Section 5 of the same article of the constitution now provides for the loaning of the permanent school funds of the state to counties and school districts, to be used in the erection of county or school buildings, and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Such loans are now limited to amounts not exceeding three (3) per cent of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real estate of the counties or school districts, respectively.

Ample provision is made for the collection of the principal and interest of loans made pursuant to said section 5.

IX.

"An act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Minnesota, to authorize the taxation of the property of sleeping, drawing room and parlor car, and other companies and owners, in the manner therein provided."

It is proposed to amend Article 9 of the constitution of Minnesota by adding thereto a section reading as follows:

"The legislature may impose, or provide for the imposition of, upon the property within this state, of any and all owners or operators, whether corporate or individual, or otherwise, of any and all sleeping, parlor and drawing room cars, or any or either of the same, which run in, into or through this state; also upon the property within this state of any and all telegraph and telephone companies, or owners, whose lines are in, or extend in, into or through this state; also upon the property within this state of all express companies, or owners, or any or either of the same, doing business in this state; also upon the property within this state of all domestic insurance companies of this state of any kind; also upon the property within this state of any and all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state of any kind; also upon the property within this state of all owners or operators of any and all mines or of mineral ores situated in this state; also upon the property within this state of all boom companies or owners, and of all shipbuilders or owners doing business in this state or having a port therein; provided, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies, their lands and other property; and upon the property of either or any of such companies or owners a tax, as uniform as reasonably may be with the taxes imposed upon similar property in said state, or upon the earnings thereof within this state, but may be graded or progressive, or both, and in providing for such tax, or in providing for ascertaining the just and true value of such property, it shall be competent for the legislature, in either or all of such cases, to impose such tax, upon any or all property thereof within this state, and in either case by taking as the basis of such imposition the proportionate business, earnings, mileage or quantity of production or property now or hereafter existing of any such companies, persons or owners, transacted or existing in this state, in relation to the entire business, mileage or quantity of production or property of such companies, persons or owners as aforesaid; or in such other manner, or by such other method as the legislature may determine; but the proceeds of such taxes upon mining property shall be distributed between the state and the various political subdivisions thereof wherein the same is situated in the same proportion as the proceeds of taxes upon real property are distributed; provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall operate to authorize the assessment or taxation of land or ordinary business blocks or property owned by any such corporation, person, firm or company except in the manner provided by the ordinary methods of taxation."

This proposed amendment contemplates the taxation of the property in this state of:

1. Sleeping, parlor and dining room car companies.
2. Telegraph and telephone companies.
3. Express companies.
4. Foreign and domestic insurance companies.
5. The owners or operators of mines or mineral ores.
6. Boom companies and shipbuilders or owners doing business in this state or having a port therein.

The foregoing provisions are modified in the following very important respects:

1. The amendment will not apply "to property owned by railroad companies, their lands and other property."

2. Taxes may be imposed upon the property of the companies above enumerated or upon the earnings thereof within this state, and may be graded or progressive, or both.

3. In providing for such taxation, or the just and true value of such property, it shall be competent for the legislature to impose such tax upon any and all property thereof within this state; and

4. In either case by taking as the basis of such taxation, the proportionate business, earnings, mileage or quantity of production or property now or hereafter existing of any such companies, persons or owners, transacted or existing in this state, in relation to the entire business, mileage or quantity of production or property; or

5. In such other manner, or by such other method, as the legislature may determine.

6. The proceeds of taxes upon mining property will be distributed between the state and the various political subdivisions thereof wherein the same is situated in the same proportion as the proceeds of taxes upon real property are distributed.

7. The amendment contains a provision to the effect that it shall not operate to authorize the assessment or taxation of land or ordinary business blocks or property owned by any such corportation, person, firm or company, except in the manner provided by the ordinary methods of taxation.

—H. W. Childs,
Attorney General.

July 1, 1896.

SMALLEST OF ALL NATIONS.

Tavoralo, an Island Near Sardinia, Claims the Distinction.

Some of the encyclopedias and many newspapers have commented on the smallest independent country in the world, and have given the credit therefor to either Andorra or San Marino. A late issue of the Westminster Gazette takes these authorities to task, declaring that they are mistaken as to the government which can lay claim to being the smallest independent territory on the globe, and says that the position belongs to Tavoralo, an islet off the northwest coast of Sardinia. Its size is three miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad ,and its population numbers exactly fifty-five souls. From 1836 to 1882 the islet was governed by one Paoloto, who had all the authority of a king, but when he died in the latter year he advised the inhabitants to form a republic, which was done. All the adult islanders, women equally with men, have votes, and every six years a president is elected for that period. Nominally the island is claimed by Italy, but no attempt is made to exercise any control from there or from the near Island of Sardinia.—Deseret News.

An English writer says that the Glasgow water from Loch Katrine is very soft, and on that account it is computed that the annual saving to the city in soap alone amounts to some $180,000.