

# ITS WORK IS OVER.

## THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

**A Brief Sketch of the Legislation Enacted—The Tax Levy Remains the Same, and the Appropriations Are Smaller—An Inheritance Tax Provided for—Banking Legislation—Constitutional Amendments.**

The legislature of 1897 has wound up its affairs and adjourned. In considering the legislation enacted during the session the matter of state finances and taxes are undoubtedly of the greatest importance. Each house who pay the bills. In the matter of appropriations the legislature has made a record for economy that will commend itself to every taxpayer, without regard to political bias. The school levy has been considerably under that of any session for a number of years. The omnibus bill carried \$1,955,359.15. This total is slightly in excess of that of 1893 and 1895, but added thereto and last night the matter was still in controversy between the two bodies. The house took the ground that it would prefer to see no legislation at all than that proposed by the senate, and on that it was willing to stand or fall. That there was no doubt about its position may be seen from the fact that the senate bill with the house amendments passed the latter body yesterday afternoon with 92 affirmative votes and none recorded in the negative. There have been comparatively few constitutional amendments approved by both houses. One has passed allowing the right of suffrage on inheritance questions. The Sheehan home rule amendment was agreed to by the house yesterday. This follows the line of the amendment which bore the same name and which was ratified by the people last fall. It perfects that proposition, however, by limiting the terms of the board of freeholders, providing that amendments must be submitted upon petition of 5 per cent of the electors and that no new classification of cities for purposes of general legislation. The other Sheehan bill, the enabling act under the amendment of two years ago was also passed by the house yesterday.

In this connection it may be noted that the attempt to frame a charter that would fit the needs of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth failed utterly. Such a bill was prepared and introduced, but it ended there. The same is true of the attempt to secure civil service reform for these same cities. Senator Ozmun started out with a universal civil service bill. It was gradually trimmed down and modified until it only applied to the water, fire and police departments of the three large cities and then was laid away.

Civil service in the grain inspection force had not been secured up to last evening. Such a bill passed the senate. It was killed in the house, resurrected, again adversely acted upon and allowed to lie on the table in a state of suspended animation. The provisions of the grain inspection and weighing act as applied to terminal points have been extended to Little Falls, signed by Governor Winona. Provision has been made under the constitutional amendment of last fall, for the loaning of the millions in the permanent university and school fund to the several counties, cities and school districts of the state upon their bonds. This law is surrounded by abundant safeguards. The bonds must not increase the bonded indebtedness of the borrowing village, county or school district above 1 per cent of its assessed valuation, and the money is to be loaned at 4 per cent. With this bill goes a companion piece authorizing the sale of securities now held, so that the ultimate result will be the loaning of this money to home borrowers at a lower rate of interest than they would have to pay, while at the same time it increases the amount of the school fund.

Two new judicial districts have been organized, the Seventeenth, out of the counties of Faribault, Martin and Jackson, and the Eighteenth, out of the counties of Anoka, Wright, Isanti and Sherburne. The Twelfth district has been enlarged by the addition of Renville county, taken from the Ninth district, and the new Twelfth has been given a second judge.

The above review of the legislation of the session includes only a few of the more important matters handled. Of the proposed legislation that has failed only incidental reference has been made. The act over the location of the new hospital of the fourth hospital for the insane makes up a long chapter of the history of the session, beginning with the investigation of the action of the commission that finally settled upon Anoka and ending with the attempt to pass over the veto of the governor the bill transferring the institution to Hastings. The result was a quarrel defeated all legislation looking to increased accommodations for the insane of the state.

Another chapter might be devoted to the attempt on the part of what proved to be a minority of the house to enact a law fixing maximum rates to be charged by the railroads upon a distance basis. The house did declare decisively for the election of the railroad and warehouse commissioners by vote of the people, but the senate refused to be a party to throwing the selection of these officers into the grab-bag of politics.

There were investigations of the state labor bureau, of the operation of department stores and of the soldiers' home, as well as of the charges made by the stock yards of the state, but none of them had resulted in affirmative action up to last night, although there were then pending in the senate a constitutional amendment looking to the regulation of department stores and a bill providing a schedule of charges for the stock yards. The list of bills below includes those which have been passed and one of them is already a law. It gives to the railroad and warehouse commission the power to initiate proceedings looking to a reduction of rates. Hitherto the commission has been forced to await complaint made in due form before it could take up any of these matters. Now they may proceed on their own motion. The other bill passed yesterday was the result of the joint consideration of the two houses. It left the house carrying two subjects and came back with one of them eliminated and the other elaborated. It provides that in the event when an order made by the railroad commission reducing passenger or freight rates, and that order results in an order by the district court, the latter comes at once operative, pending an appeal to a higher court and before the appeal will lie the railroad must file a bond against which passengers or shippers may recover the difference between the rate charged and the rate ordered. In the event the appeal finally fails, another railroad bill, already signed, requires the construction of waiting rooms and freight rooms at all stations. A full synopsis of the bill appears under the appropriate head.

The house passed a bill increasing the gross earnings tax upon railroads from 3 to 4 per cent. They did it with some question as to whether there was not a possibility of losing the whole gross earnings tax system as applied to the railroads, but the house was willing to chance it. The bill has not, however, passed the senate.

The Duluth & Iron Range fortifere bill passed the senate yesterday. It is expected to pave the way to a suit to recover the six hundred thousand and more acres of land granted and claimed by this com-

pany upon the theory that the terms of the grant were never complied with, or if they were, at a period when by constitutional amendment the legislature had no power to make such a grant.

Another investigation was had of the circumstances of the relinquishment of the valuable M'Intosh iron mining property, which fortified the conclusion, previously entertained, that the state had never lost title to this property, now in the hands of the Rockefellers. The provision made by the house for the prosecution of suits in these two matters and others, by a joint legislative committee sitting during the recess, was rejected by the senate, but it is probable that some means will be found to take up the work.

### Banking Legislation.

The legislature of 1895 passed a general banking act, but the events of the past two years have proved that there was something wrong in the law. Each house has made its attempt at a remedy. The house bill was the more drastic of the two and provided efficient remedy for its violation in the shape of penal provisions. The senate bill was more moderate and did not reach the points which the judgment of the house deemed vital. Accordingly the house returned to the senate its bill with all the provisions of the house bill added thereto and last night the matter was still in controversy between the two bodies. The house took the ground that it would prefer to see no legislation at all than that proposed by the senate, and on that it was willing to stand or fall. That there was no doubt about its position may be seen from the fact that the senate bill with the house amendments passed the latter body yesterday afternoon with 92 affirmative votes and none recorded in the negative. There have been comparatively few constitutional amendments approved by both houses. One has passed allowing the right of suffrage on inheritance questions. The Sheehan home rule amendment was agreed to by the house yesterday. This follows the line of the amendment which bore the same name and which was ratified by the people last fall. It perfects that proposition, however, by limiting the terms of the board of freeholders, providing that amendments must be submitted upon petition of 5 per cent of the electors and that no new classification of cities for purposes of general legislation. The other Sheehan bill, the enabling act under the amendment of two years ago was also passed by the house yesterday.

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# WORK OF CONGRESS.

## Condensed Proceedings of the National Law Mill.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Mason of Illinois made his maiden speech in the senate and signaled it by some breezy criticisms of the rules of the senate. It was such a variation from the prosy debate of recent days that the senator was accorded close attention and twice received the hearty applause of crowded galleries. The speech was in support of a resolution introduced by the Illinois senator directing the committee on rules to report a rule by which debate could be closed and the previous question ordered. In this connection Mr. Mason sarcastically referred to the inaction of the senate on all great questions before it, and long and fruitless debate on Cuba; the delay of the arbitration treaty and the inability to say whether our difficulties are to be settled by arbitration or by the methods of Corbett and Fitzsimmons. Mr. Hoar replied briefly, pointing out that the other branch of congress was more open to criticism than the senate. A motion was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion to refer the Mason resolution to the rules committee, which prevailed—32 to 24. A further discussion of the subject is promised as Mr. Hoar has a pending resolution to discharge the committee on rules from further consideration of the reform of the rules. Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill. The vote on the substitute and amendments will be taken to-morrow. It was agreed that a committee of fifteen senators should represent the senate at the coming Grant memorial ceremonies.

The chaplain of the house, Mr. Cuden, in his prayer, gave thanks that this nation was at peace with all other nations and prayed that higher and holier methods than war might prevail everywhere. He prayed for the friends of Representative Milliken of Maine, who died Sunday and whose desk was draped in black and covered with flowers. The death of Mr. Milliken was announced by Mr. Dingley, and out of respect, the house adjourned.

Washington, April 23.—The session of the senate was one of the most eventful since congress assembled. It opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This soon was merged into a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the senate, during which Senator Morgan characterized Speaker Reed as the "great white filibuster." Later in the day the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8. Mr. Allen offered a resolution providing that the chief executive express the sympathy of the American people to the government of Greece. Senator declared that the present contest was one between Christianity and paganism. At the request of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the resolution was referred. Mr. Davis promising speedy action. The bankruptcy bill as passed is the substitute framed by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota. The success of the substitute in displacing the committee bill was a great surprise and disappointment to the judiciary committee, which had reported a comprehensive bill known as the Torrey bill. It was regarded as a personal triumph of Mr. Nelson. The Nelson bill provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, but the theory of its author was to free it from harshness and make it of substantial benefit to debtors and creditors. The free homestead bill was made the unfinished business of the senate. A committee of fifteen senators was named to participate in the Grant ceremonies. The announcement of the death of Representative Holman was made and the senate adjourned as a mark of respect, the adjournment being until Monday.

The house adopted a special order for the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill without reference to a committee. The Democratic objections again came to the surface. Mr. Baileys and his followers joined the Republicans on this proposition after the special order had been modified so as not to cover the appropriation bills. Mr. Bland protested vigorously against the course, but only had a following of 24, not enough to give a second vote. The senate amendments of minor importance were concurred in except that removing the Indian supply depot from Chicago to Omaha. The amendment to open up the Uncompahgre Indian palgre reservation was not acted upon to-day. While it was being debated the death of Judge Holman was announced and, as a mark of respect, the house adjourned.

Washington, April 24.—The house completed the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference. The main contention centered about the senate proposition to open up the Uncompahgre Indian reservation under the general land laws. Finally an amendment was recommended to the effect that no corporation should be allowed to obtain possession of these glitstone deposits, but that the government should lease the lands in limited areas and for limited terms of years. The senate amendment striking from the house bill the provision for the ratification of the oil and gas leases made by the council of the Seneca Indians last December after a sharp debate was disagreed to. Mr. Bland of Missouri objected to the resolution relative to the United Pacific railroad mortgages which he tried to offer last week, but the speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged. A resolution was adopted by which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb in New York on Tuesday, and the house agreed to a programme of three days' adjournment for next week.

Washington, April 27.—The senate chamber had a deserted appearance when the session opened, many of the senators having gone to New York to attend the Grant ceremonies. Mr. Harris of Tennessee was at his desk for the first time in many weeks and was congratulated on his recovery from a serious illness. In the absence of the vice president and president pro tem, Mr. Frye, Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, occupied the chair. Dr. Milbourn's opening prayer made eloquent reference to the gathering of thousands to pay tribute to the great

officer. Grant, and invoked that the glow of patriotism freshly enkindled may strengthen our nation, our government and the union of the states. When the Indian bill was reported back from the house the effort was made to send it to conference, but Mr. Gorman objected, saying that it had been understood that no business whatever was to be transacted. The senate then adjourned until Thursday.

The house held a purely formal session yesterday. Many of the members had gone to New York to attend the Grant exercises, and under the arrangement made last Friday an adjournment was taken until Thursday. The president's message transmitting the report of the Mexican boundary line commission was, however, received before adjournment. Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, presided. There were less than fifty members present.

### THE MARKETS.

**Latest Quotations From Grains and Live Stock Centers.**

Chicago, April 25.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 84c; No. 2 hard winter, 74 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 73 3/8c; No. 1 spring, 77c. Corn—Cash No. 2, 24 1/2c; No. 3, 23 3/4c. Oats—No. 2, 17 3/4c; No. 3, 16 1/4c. Hogs—Light, \$3.90-4.15; mixed, \$3.95-4.15; heavy, \$3.60-4.10; rough, \$3.60-3.75. Cattle—Beef, \$3.55-5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.4-5.0; Texans, \$3.40-4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.40-4.50. Sheep—Natives, \$2.75-3.5; Westerns, \$3.00-3.45. Lambs, \$3.00-3.25.

Milwaukee, April 28.—Flour steady. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 spring, 73 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 81c; May, 74 1/2c. Corn firm and wanted; No. 3, 24 1/2c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 21a2c. Barley steady; No. 2, 33 1/2c; sample, 2a23 1/2c. Rye lower; No. 1, 37 1/2c. Provisions drooping; pork, \$8.50; lard, \$4.15.

Minneapolis, April 28.—Wheat—May opened at 74 1/2c and closed at 73 3/4c; July opened at 74 1/2c and closed at 73 3/4c; September opened at 68 1/2c and closed at 67c. On track—No. 1 hard, 76 7/8c; No. 1 Northern, 74 7/8c; No. 2 Northern, 73 3/8c.

St. Paul, April 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74 7/8c; No. 2 Northern, 73 3/8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 21a22c; No. 3, 20a21 1/2c. Oats—No. 3, white, 19a19 1/2c; No. 3, 17 1/2c. Barley and rye—Sample barley, 20a25c; No. 2 rye, 32a33c; No. 3 rye, 31a31 1/2c. Seeds—No. 1 flax, 75a76c; timothy, 90a91 1/2c; clover, \$4a 4.60.

### FOR KILLING A DOG.

**United States Supreme Court Reverses Damages.**

Washington, April 28.—The United States supreme court has decided a case involving a claim for damages for killing a dog which had made its way from the lower courts of New Orleans through the various phases of litigation to be finally decided here in opposition to the claim. The suit was instituted by George W. Sentell, Jr., of the New Orleans & Carrollton Railroad company. The dog, a Newfoundland valued at \$200, was killed by a car owned by the railroad company. The case turned upon the validity of an act of the Louisiana legislature recognizing dogs as personal property only when placed on the assessment rolls. In this case the dog was not assessed. Justice Brown delivered the opinion, sustaining the constitutionality of the law and refusing damages.

### BLOWN INTO THE AIR.

**Fatal Work of a Cyclonic Vistation in Michigan.**

Omer, Mich., April 27.—A cyclone struck this town, completely demolishing the general store of W. R. Closton, whose residence was also torn down and his shingle mill wrecked. Mr. and Mrs. Hagley were blown sixty feet into the air and were fatally injured. Mr. John T. Balkie and his brother, John Cannally of Port Huron, were in the upper portion of the store building when it collapsed. They were buried beneath the debris, but escaped serious injury. John Campbell's building, under course of construction was blown down and completely wrecked. The Hagley residence was blown to pieces. The cloud was funnel-shaped and took a northeasterly direction. When it reached the woods trees were uprooted and carried into the air.

### HYPNOTISM IN SIOUX CITY.

**Even School Children Practice Upon Each Other.**

Sioux City, Iowa, April 27.—Amateur hypnotic exhibitions, according to local physicians, are growing too common in Sioux City. The practice is a fad here and is indulged in at social gatherings almost every evening at various places in the city. School children have taken it up and boys and girls yet in knee breeches and short skirts amuse themselves by throwing each other into the hypnotic trance. Doctors say this is most injurious to the subjects and may be expected to result in cases of serious illness, or possible insanity. They want the city council to prohibit the practice except by licensed physicians.

### Will Appeal to the People.

Montreal, April 27.—A sensation has been created in political circles here owing to the reported, but as yet unconfirmed, intention of Mr. Merry Del Val, the paper delegate to Canada, on the government's settlement of the Manitoba school question. It is stated on good authority that J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, is strongly in favor of an immediate dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the people to endorse the agreement entered into with the Manitoba authorities.

### Young House Is Convicted.

Albert Lea, Minn., April 27.—Henry A. House, a young man who resides in this city most of the time, has been convicted of grand larceny in the district court of Dabugue county, Iowa. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but a motion for a new trial had to be overruled before it could be done. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and House is out on bail.

# MINNESOTA NEWS.

## Interesting Happenings in the North Star State.

Several stores are being constructed at Monticello this spring. Considerable damage was done at St. Vincent by the recent wind storm. J. F. Satory has been appointed surveyor of logs for the Fourth district. Charles Schwentz was held up, robbed and assaulted at St. Paul. About eight hundred trout fry will be placed in Minnesota streams this season.

The village council of Royalston unanimously passed a curfew ordinance. John Haef of Hay Creek, near Red Wing, was run over and killed by a Milwaukee passenger train.

August Hoglund of Willmar has made an assignment to Attorney Samuel Olson.

The "little mill" of the Pine Tree Lumber company at Little Falls was slightly damaged by fire.

John Hammer of Brainerd is laid up with a broken leg as the result of scaling a fence.

Munch, a Great Northern brakeman of Barnesville, had his right hand badly crushed while coupling cars at Crookston.

James McGuire, who was arrested at Jackson for attempting assault on young girl a short time ago, was sentenced to the reformatory.

Dr. Julius Spangenberg of Waterville is dead. He leaves a widow and family of four children. He was an Odd Fellow.

Olof Erickson, residing four miles from Red Wing, was found dead in bed. He was seventy-five years old. Heart disease caused his death.

George E. Leonard, shoe dealer, died at Rochester of pneumonia, aged forty-eight years. He was a prominent Mason.

The state Sunday school convention convened in the Methodist church at Rochester. Rev. Matt S. Hughes delivered the opening address. Three hundred delegates were present.

The village council of Monticello has recently expended \$200 in purchasing an addition to the public park, in the lower town, which is beautifully situated on the Mississippi.

The parents of Louis Fedge of Oakland, near Albert Lea, are greatly alarmed over their son's absence. The young man left home April 9, and has not since been seen or heard from.

Justine Paul Noe of Two Rivers, who a few days ago sentenced the Chuba and John Baoha of Elmdale to serve terms in the county jail for assault, found that the commitment was defective, and the men were let go.

The Great Northern passenger train struck the wagon of Mr. William Decker near Barnesville, knocking him senseless, but only slightly injuring him. The injured man was wholly to blame.

Burglars bored holes in the front door of the hardware store of Christ Erickson in Waltham and made an opening through which they crept in and secured booty in the form of pocket knives, silverware and revolvers to the value of \$40.

The Stillwater city council at its meeting last evening passed an ordinance granting a franchise to the American Telegraph and Telephone company to erect poles and operate its lines in this city.

Park Rapids is to have electric lights. George Mandigo is behind the scheme and will put in a plant soon. The water power will be used. Sufficient patronage has already been pledged to assure a success.

The St. Louis County bank at Duluth was entered and \$2 worth of postage stamps and 50 cents in money taken from the drawer. No attempt was made on the vault. The entry was obtained by raising a window. It is thought to be the work of boys.

F. G. Chombard of Fairfax has started for France as an expert for the William Deering Machine company. Mr. Chombard has lived here for ten years, and was formerly in the grain business. Later he owned an interest in the firm of Greer, Mauer and Chombard.

E. S. Swanson, ex-manager of the Western telegraph office in Litchfield, has sued the company, Superintendent McMichael, and Folgatter and company, a Minneapolis grain firm, for \$10,000 damages, and bases his claims on a charge of malicious prosecution.

The Canadian government, after two months' delay, has refused to honor the state department's request for the extradition of Frank Martin of Crookston, who gave forged checks. It is alleged to Polk county farmers for two thousand dollars' worth of cattle, sold them in St. Paul and skipped.

Graduation honors for the Fergus Falls high school have been announced, based on standing. Charles Grass will be valedictorian and Miss Marion Dumble salutatorian. The class of '97 numbers thirty; the largest class heretofore has been sixteen. Commencement occurs on June 3. Rev. J. R. Hingley of Minneapolis will deliver the sermon, and Rev. Samuel G. Smith of St. Paul, the address.

John Lafond, a French storekeeper on Sixth street south, Brainerd, was arraigned, charged with making indecent assault upon Mrs. Julia Anderson, who occupies rooms in the Lafond residence. Lafond is quite a prominent citizen, and has many friends here, and he claims the arrest to be blackmail. He has a wife and three grown daughters. Mrs. Lafond is absent from the city.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the postoffice at Barrett. The rear of the building is occupied by the Barrett Lake Breeze. The proprietor, J. S. Arneson, and an assistant sleep in the building. Mr. Arneson was awakened, and upon investigation saw a man entering a side window. The alarm was immediately given, but a search of the village proved fruitless.

A man by the name of A. W. Rogers, claiming to be a buyer of eggs for a mill near Minneapolis, has just been working the town and vicinity of Alexandria, and has victimized a number of merchants. He wanted to buy 1,000 cases at once, and would pay 2 cents above the market price. He gave in payment personal checks of Williams on St. Paul banks, which proved to be worthless. The man has disappeared, of course, but took a good many eggs with him.

# The Hot Bed.

Mr. Frank O. Sibley says, in an exchange, in regard to constructing the hotbed: "Begin by making an excavation or pit about three feet deep and of size sufficient to accommodate the number of plants you wish to start. Of course the pit will be better if built of brick, but boards or planks will do. As to situation, it is needless to say that it should be located in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. It is practically useless to construct a hotbed anywhere else. It should also be kept in mind to make the beds of the right dimensions so that they will fit the sashes to be used. Usually hotbed sashes are 6x3 feet and one sash alone will generally afford plants enough for a large family. To build them properly, have the frames for the sashes eighteen inches at the back and twelve inches in front, for this gives the required slope to catch the sunlight. It is advisable to insert cross-pieces for the sashes to slide on, since these will facilitate the opening and shutting of the frames. Everything being in readiness, the prepared manure should be placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, which is generally two and a half feet deep. This done, put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. If the weather is favorable, the heat will probably go up to 100 degrees or more, which is altogether too warm to grow seeds in; but after two or three days it will subside to ninety degrees or less, and then is the time to put on the soil, which should be done to the depth of six to eight inches. In case you are at all in doubt as to the heat however, it may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer into the manure. I make mention of this because it is very important that the soil be not added until the temperature has gone down to 90 degrees at least. As to the soil used, it should be well rotted, though common garden soil will do, and it is best to mix it with about a third of fine, old manure. In this soil the seeds, thin, in drills, two or three inches apart, and as soon as they have come up nicely and are out of the seed leaf, either thin out or transplant to another frame. It is advisable to give the plants air every mid day by raising the sashes at the back. Moreover, water the plants with tepid water whenever you think it necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms be sure to keep the frames well covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, peppers and egg plants ought to be sown in a separate frame from cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce, in that they require more heat than the latter."

### Manurial Value of Feed Stuffs.

It is not an easy matter to determine in which of the various forms we can most economically supply the fertilizing material necessary for the growing crops. We realize that the form most generally adapted is that of the prepared fertilizers and the increase in the manufacture and sale of these goods from year to year indicates that the goods are used at a profit, for if not they would not be so regularly and extensively purchased. Notwithstanding this fact, however, we fear the manurial value of feeding stuffs of various kinds is not appreciated by the farmers as it should be. The amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in one ton of ordinary gluten feed would cost over \$11 in the form of commercial fertilizers, gluten meal \$15, malt sprouts \$13, dried brewers' grains \$12, wet ditto \$3, wheat bran \$12, rye bran \$10, wheat middlings \$9.50, wheat shorts \$7.50, buckwheat middlings \$5, cottonseed meal \$24, cottonseed hulls \$3.25, linseed meal \$19 to \$20, while corn, oat and barley meal or various combinations of these grains figure from \$5 to \$6.50 per ton in manurial value, and pea meal nearly \$11. If all the solid and liquid excrement from stock fed with these articles is carefully saved, it is generally estimated that three-fourths of their manurial value is got back in the manure.

**Laws of Nature**—The growing of a berry calls into action some of the most wonderful laws of nature. In the growth of plants we find these laws in perfection. We also find in various forms a complete supply of every element required for the full development of both plant and fruit. Nature gives us all these products, without stint. She simply asks in return that we assist her in some of the smaller details of the work. She asks that the soil be made rich and well prepared. That the plants be of good quality and carefully set out. That frequent hoeing and cultivation be given. That plants be protected from winter frosts and summer drouth. That no insect pest or fungus disease find an abiding place with them.—M. A. Thayer.

**Controlling Your Market**—If you are already producing more than you can sell, cut down your force and produce less with less expense, until you produce only profitable crops. It may be that some other crop would pay better for you than the one you are now growing. Each one must determine that. Not all sections demand the same. Choose always what is demanded. One may not be able to sell vegetables in summer, when he might in winter. Act accordingly. Or he could sell strawberries when he could not beans. Grow berries. Or extra early peas will sell, and not late ones; or very late and not medium ones. Your course is clear; only keep your eyes open for facts and hints. No one crop will still pay everywhere, but every crop will still pay somewhere. Look sharp to your own location and choose wisely for yourself.—Ex.

**Goatskin rugs** can be cleaned by rubbing with a soft rag wet in naphtha. No gas should be lighted in the room when it is being done, and the rug should be hung in the air afterward till the odor disappears.