

Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City of St. Paul.
Printed and Published Every Day in the Year,
By H. P. HALL.
NO. 17 WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription for the Daily Globe.
By carrier (7 papers per week) 70 cents per month.
By mail (without Sunday edition) 5 papers per week,
60 cents per month.
By mail (with Sunday edition) 7 papers per week,
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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1879.

The members of the legislature seem to have made up their minds to go to work in earnest to clear up the business before them, and will no doubt hold three sessions a day from this date to the close of the session. Notwithstanding this it is doubtful if the business of the legislature can be closed up in time, and there is a prospect that an extra session will be necessary.

Public generally will regret to learn that the financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, are not at an end, but seem to grow greater as time advances. Claims against him have now been filed amounting in the aggregate to over three million dollars, and he has only about one-third of that amount of assets. No taint of dishonesty attaches to the archbishop for his discharge of the trust reposed in him, but the verdict will be unanimous that the experiment of combining secular with clerical duties is a failure.

An appropriation is asked of the legislature for \$300 for the publication of the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the State Dairywomen's association, recently held in this interest. The object of the association is the encouragement of one of the most important interests of the State, too long neglected. The proceedings of the association contained much valuable information, and its general dissemination could not but exert a healthy and beneficial influence, and it is to be hoped the legislature will see the wisdom of granting the small appropriation asked in aid of the undertaking.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of the success of the scheme to unseat Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and place Corbin in the position. Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Conover, of Florida, and Patterson, of South Carolina, have announced that they will not consent to any such inquiry, and as a consequence it cannot be perpetrated for lack of the requisite majority. A vote will be forced, however, at an early day, but there is no danger of its consummation. Cameron is independent of the party whip, while the other two have no further favors to expect from the Republican party and are also on record as opposing Corbin's claim. There need be little fear that the scheme will prove a success.

REPRESENTATIVE BOHAN, of Blue Earth county, is in a sorry fix. Last evening when the bill appropriating money for repairs on the normal schools came up for passage, he took tally of the vote, and thought the bill lacked a vote or two of the number necessary to secure its passage. He therefore changed his vote from yes to nay for the purpose of moving a reconsideration in case of the failure of the bill. When the vote was announced and the bill was declared to have been passed, he sought to place himself right on the record, but objection being made he appears upon the journal as voting against an appropriation for needed repairs at the normal school located in his own town. It's a joke on Mr. Bohan, to be sure, but it places him where he don't want to be placed, and where he didn't desire to be placed.

MR. JORDAN, one of the editors of the Minneapolis Tribune, is the agent of the associated press at Minneapolis, and he had the partisan impudence and indecency to send the following telegram over the country yesterday:

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The taking of testimony by the contestant in the contested election case of Donnelly against Washburn, in the Third Minnesota district, closed last evening. The investigation extended through forty days, and is generally admitted to have shown the election an unusually fair one. None of the charges have been sustained in any particular, and it is understood Washburn has concluded not to go through the form of taking testimony.

This is a sample of a good deal of the political stuff which the associated press indulges in, and it is time there was a remedy. If the statements were true, (which they are not) it is a partisan measure unit for the general press of the country, and Mr. Jordan ought to be dismissed at once for the advantage which he has taken of his position to perpetrate a partisan outrage.

A FEASIBLE PLAN.

There have been numerous propositions to pay off the old railroad bonds of 1858 with the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands. In 1870, we believe, one of the plans was adopted by the people, and only failed because by its terms the surrender of two thousand bonds was necessary to make it operative. These previous propositions involved the literal exchange of the bonds for the lands, compelling the bondholders to take land or nothing. The present plan substitutes land scrip for the bonds, leaving it optional with the bondholder whether he takes scrip and lays it upon the land or holds or sells the scrip.

The bill suggested by the Chamber of Commerce proposes that the State Auditor, acting as Land Commissioner, shall appraise the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands at such prices that the appraisal shall amount in the aggregate to the face of the bonds with the interest coupons attached. Then the holder of bonds, in large or small

amount, can surrender his bonds and coupons and receive therefor land scrip of a corresponding amount. If he wishes the actual land he can take, at the appraised figures, what he desires and pay for it with his scrip. Or if he does not want the land he can put his scrip upon the market and sell it to those who do desire to become possessors of the soil.

All interest on the bonds ceases when the act is approved by the people. The land scrip neither draws interest or is taxable, but the moment land is taken with the scrip, the land becomes subject to taxation. If the legislature should approve and the people adopt this measure, it would not only settle a vexed question, but it would be one of the greatest immigration movements ever inaugurated. Every holder of scrip would either become a land owner himself, or would seek to make some one else a land owner. The scrip would necessarily go into the market and be picked up by those wishing to secure farms in Minnesota. It is a measure which the people of the State ought to endorse as an aid to immigration if nothing else.

THE BACKWARD STATE OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS has given rise to a fear that there will be no agreement of the two houses on several very important measures, and that therefore an extra session will be inevitable. There is certainly ground for such a fear, but yet there is some hope that an agreement will be reached by which such a contingency can be avoided. A Washington correspondent who is usually well informed, predicts that a compromise, or a series of compromises, will be effected, and that they will be pretty much as follows:

The Senate will not allow the supervisors' law to be repealed under any circumstances. It is thought that the Democrats will concede to the House the repeal of the law, but the House will not insist upon striking out of the army appropriation bill the clause authorizing the use of troops for elections. The House will insist upon the killing of the army reorganization scheme. It is a dead subject. The Senate will not insist upon the repeal of the law, but the House will insist upon the killing of the scheme. The Senate will not insist upon the repeal of the law, but the House will insist upon the killing of the scheme.

We certainly trust that there will not be any necessity for an extra session, but if the Democrats should force one, by insisting upon the repeal of the supervisors of election law, we are convinced that the country would uphold them in their conduct. Yet it may be expedient to forego this repeal till another session. The law will be practically inoperative until the general election in 1880, and in the meantime the law can be repealed by a Congress in which both houses are agreed. If they should succeed in having the use of troops at elections forbidden, in abolishing the jurors' test oath, and in defeating the Brazilian subsidy bill, they will have accomplished sufficient to entitle them to the gratitude of the country. To permit the supervisors of election bill to go over, would not, therefore, be a national calamity under the circumstances. It would be simply a postponement of the matter, which could be amply atoned for in the future.

AN IDIOTIC IDEA.

For a few minutes yesterday a little interest was excited at the capital by the following paragraph in a Des Moines letter to Bill King's paper:

I saw in the Pioneer Press a formidable list of swamp lands in the State of Minnesota which the legislature proposes to turn over to railroad companies. If these lands were turned over to the State by the act of Congress of September, 1850, the legislature of Minnesota will refer to a recent decision of the United States supreme court. American Emigrant Company vs. Adams county, Iowa, that they cannot appropriate swamp lands to any other purpose. If these lands were turned over to the State by the act of Congress of September, 1850, the legislature of Minnesota will refer to a recent decision of the United States supreme court. American Emigrant Company vs. Adams county, Iowa, that they cannot appropriate swamp lands to any other purpose. If these lands were turned over to the State by the act of Congress of September, 1850, the legislature of Minnesota will refer to a recent decision of the United States supreme court. American Emigrant Company vs. Adams county, Iowa, that they cannot appropriate swamp lands to any other purpose.

A very few minutes suffice to show that the writer was a first-class idiot. The swamp lands are given direct to the counties in Iowa, and Adams county gave a deed in escrow to the American Emigrant company, to be delivered on condition that the company performed certain acts. The conditions were not complied with, but the deed was surreptitiously recorded, and suit was brought to set the deed aside. The court dismissed the suit, and the county then tried to tax the land, and the assessment was declared to be void, it being held that the deed of the county in dismissing the suit was proper.

That is all the suit of Adams county, Iowa, against the American Emigrant Company has to do with the validity of Congressional swamp land grants. There would be as much sense and connection in announcing that a man was guilty of murder because he attended a prayer meeting.

The Evils of Democratic Rule.

[New York World.]
Boston is a Democratic city and Georgia is a Democratic State, and the accused corruption and extravagance of Democratic rule have so wrought upon the credit of these unhappy communities that they are now the only two bodies politic in the country, exclusively of the United States, which can float 4 per cent. loans at par. The recently public officers of Georgia, to conceal their nefarious schemes and the exhausted condition of the treasury, have even issued the miserable subterfuge of such are the fatal results of overhauling the government of the carpet-bagger, by the carpet-bagger and for the carpet-bagger, and substituting in its place a system which has no nobler aim than making both ends meet.

Wants to Know, You Know.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
Senator Windom appears to be still agitating the negro emigration scheme. Mr. Windom should be kind enough to state to which Northern community he desires to lead these Southern negroes. Perhaps those communities would like to know, you know. We have heard of no offer from Mr. Blaine of an asylum in his State, nor has Mr. Edmunds intimated that Vermont would like to have some.

The body of B. F. Thompson, of Coldwater, Miss., was recovered from the river near Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, with his throat cut. We have heard of no offer from Mr. Blaine of an asylum in his State, nor has Mr. Edmunds intimated that Vermont would like to have some.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A BRISK DAY IN BOTH BRANCHES AND A HOST OF NEW BILLS.

The Senate Starts Twenty New Bills and Passes the General Appropriation Bill for 1879 and 1880—Seventy-four New Bills in the House—Over Sixty Senate Bills Read the First Time and Thirty Bills Passed.

THE SENATE.

A fair business day was witnessed in the Senate yesterday in the number of bills introduced, the number passed, and the number considered in committee of the whole. Among the bills introduced was one providing for the disposal of the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands, and to encourage settlement upon the same. The bill contemplates the payment of the State railroad bonds by the issue of land warrants in exchange for the bonds, which warrants may be located upon these lands. The bills appropriating money for the general State expenses for the years 1879 and 1880 were passed, and a number of others of importance in committee of the whole. In committee of the whole, although a considerable number of bills were passed upon, there was a disposition to defer the more important ones, and the bills relating to savings banks, tramps and vagrants, defining and punishing vagrants, forest culture, delinquent taxes, relief of seed grain borrowers, salaries of State officers, and the duties of executors, were laid aside. An effort was made to fix the term of the supreme court at five years, but the proposed bill was defeated by a determined opposition had the effect to defer action on the bill fixing the salaries of State officers, that Senators might have an opportunity of informing themselves upon the prospect of the bill being able to make a respectable living out of the fees of the office alone.

ROUTINE REPORT.

Senate met at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S CLERK.

Senator Castle offered a resolution authorizing the railroad committee to appoint a clerk with compensation at \$5 per day. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Rice—To authorize the county of Kandiyohi to levy a tax for a court house fund. Passed under suspended rules.

By Senator Helling—To change the names of certain religious corporations at New Ulm. Passed under suspended rules.

By Senator C. D. Gillilan—To authorize the county of Kandiyohi to levy a tax for a court house fund. Passed under suspended rules.

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importance save the appropriation for repairs on the normal schools. Mr. Jones' bill for reforming the judicial districts was killed most effectively, and that gentleman was therefore ready to throw up the sponge on all other measures emanating from the committee on reorganization. He soon regained his accustomed good nature, however, and will be ready to fight for his measures with his usual obstinacy.

The sum total of the day's work is about as follows: Seventy-four new bills were introduced; sixty-eight bills were sent on their way rejoicing, and about thirty bills of a diverse nature were passed. It is about the first good day's work yet accomplished.

ROUTINE REPORT.

The House met at 9:30 A. M., Speaker Gilman in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain.

On motion the order of introduction of bills was taken up and the following bills were presented:

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Denny—Relating to civil actions.

By Mr. Denny—Relating to farmers' clubs.

By Mr. Denny—To incorporate the village of Young America.

By Mr. Denny—To amend section 108, chapter 1, of the laws of 1878.

By Mr. Denny—Providing for the payment of sheriffs and their deputies in attendance at court of Ramsey county.

By Mr. Gilman—To authorize Stearns county to issue bonds in aid of railroads.

By Mr. Gilman—Relating to cartways and bridges.

By Mr. Riebe—To amend the charter of Glenwood.

By Mr. Larsen—To authorize a free wagon bridge and road across the Minnesota river.

By Mr. Barnes—To aid the Grant & Dakota Railroad company.

By Mr. Shank—To authorize the village of Fairmount, Martin county, to transact the business of the town.

By Mr. Allen—To amend the charter of the town of Lyle, Mower county.

By Mr. Russell—To regulate the salaries of the officers of Olmsted county.

By Mr. Koons—For the relief of Theodore Brown and his wife, residing in Ramsey county.

By Mr. Peterson—Relating to the county commissioners of Washington county.

By Mr. Mead—Relating to the board of control of Ramsey county.

By Mr. Mead—Relating to juries in Ramsey county.

By Mr. Mead—Relating to the redemption and destruction of State bonds.

By Mr. Oppenheim—To authorize St. Paul to issue bonds to build a market house.

By Mr. Smith—To detach a portion of territory from the village of Minnesota Lake.