

THE HOUSE IN LEGISLATURE

HENNEPIN'S BEATEN

Committee Reapportionment Scheme Goes Through the House.

TWO VERY MAD LEGISLATORS

Messrs. Somerville and Larson Say the Bill's Managers Broke Faith.

The congressional reapportionment as planned by the committee of seven, went through the house this morning. Guided by the skillful hands of the committee members, it passed the house by a vote of 52 to 31.

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some things about its subcommittee, it was due to discover others. Mr. Jacobson criticized the Hennepin member as "whining," and then declared that three speeches similar in import to that just read had been delivered before the committee. The legislator had his choice, he said, it could accept the present plan or go without reapportionment. In that event the sixth district would be left with 100,000 more population than Hennepin now had. He intimated that the cities might not object to this plan; it would enable them to land two congressmen-at-large. Their attitude had been, "we'll make the river line or die."

Peterson Puts a Question. Mr. Peterson undertook to interpolate a question. Being met with some evasion, he said peremptorily, "Answer that."

Amendment Considered. The first amendment was considered at this point. It bore Mr. Washburn's name and it proposed in effect to annex that territory east of the Mississippi in Hennepin county to the sixth district. It was rejected by the house. Mr. Johnson and G. W. Armstrong, who was on the committee, spoke. Mr. Washburn then moved to take a recess; but this was also defeated. The house refused to agree to the Lee amendment, renouncing the districts, and the Larson amendment detaching Redwood from the new seventh district, and taking it to the second, and taking the Larson from the second to add it to the first.

This last action completely prostrated the Redwood county delegation. They had been assured that "everything would be all right," but on the division there had been forty-two yea and forty-one nays. The Speaker thereupon declared that he would not have a tie vote and a result of the amendment was declared lost.

The Roll Call. On the roll call there were disclosed thirty-one in the negative, as follows: Nays—Armstrong, G. W.; Deming, Dobbin, Fennoy, Harlan, Hendricks, Herber, Hillmond, Johnson, Lane, Larson, Johnson and Mark, Martin, Morley, J. A. Peterson, Phillips, Kilday, and the working men, Schwarg, Smith, Stevenson, Sweg, Torrey, Umland, Wallace, Washburn, Total, 31.

In explaining his vote, Mr. Larson declared very sarcastically with the methods "of that were in authority and held the whip."

Short Session Resolution. Before taking up the special order, the house considered the special resolution proposed by Mr. Young limiting the present sitting of the legislature to April 5.

Mr. Rich, of Ramsey, was anxious to have action postponed until Tuesday next, but a week from to-day proved a more agreeable date to the house.

One of the ten bills introduced, provides for submitting to the people the question of repealing the section of the constitution whereby there is vested in the legislature the right to enact a five-sixths jury law. This bill is in line with the successful effort last week in defeating the Sweet five-sixths jury bill.

James A. Peterson of Hennepin made posing the bill on the resolution in opposition to the position, as no one expected it to muster 31. When the roll was called he wanted to explain his vote and was preparing to do so, when Mr. Peterson's rough-shod again, but Mr. Jacobson raised a point of order, and while he was looking up authorities, Peterson announced that he would not speak. It is believed that Mr. Peterson was so solicitous to shut him off.

Mr. Peterson in leading the minority enjoyed one unique advantage. The chances of defeating the bill were so slender that the speaker had to exercise moderation. Feeling himself free to deal boldly with the injustice Hennepin county had sustained, Mr. Peterson took up his argument with great vigor. He said in part:

In speaking against the passage of this measure I feel that so far as the committee is concerned I am not the only one who have fully decided the matter and are only waiting for an opportunity to record their votes in accordance with such decision. Nevertheless, I feel that I am not the only one who have fully decided the matter and are only waiting for an opportunity to record their votes in accordance with such decision. Nevertheless, I feel that I am not the only one who have fully decided the matter and are only waiting for an opportunity to record their votes in accordance with such decision.

When Senator Jepson's bill creating a state medical examining board of twelve, was taken up in committee of the whole in the senate to-day, there was a scramble to get the floor, four senators sometimes being on their feet at one time. Opinions were many and varied.

Senator Horton objected to the bill, asserting that it would not give the osteopaths a fair share on the board. The object of the bill, he said, was to suppress the osteopaths and their system; the promoters of the bill were afraid to include the Christian scientists on account of the many magnificent cures they had made.

Senator Jepson insisted that he had no objection to osteopathy. He said he knew the osteopaths, and that he had known many who were educated and competent men and were well qualified to treat diseases.

Continuing, Mr. Peterson said: "You may pass this bill, gentlemen, and do an injustice to one of the fairest and brightest spots in our beloved state, but you cannot rob our city of any of its vigor, strength or fame. You are proud of her now. You will be more so in the future. Do not do anything to-day that you will be ashamed of or regret. Gentlemen, we can always afford to do right, but we can never afford to do wrong. A majority means more than a majority; it means control must be just or it will put the minority in power. I have confidence in you men. You all want to do right. Throw off all entanglements and rise above personal and local considerations. Interead correctly the declaration of independence and our own bill of rights, defeat this unjust bill and send it back to the committee where it originated. Do not breathe the words of life by your votes. Let it die here and now and you will have served well your constituents and your state and the political parties to which you belong."

Mr. Martin, a Ramsey democrat, claimed the floor long enough to comment on the "political logberry" the bill represented to their system. If the bill was passed the candidates for licenses as osteopaths would be examined and graded by the osteopathic members of the board and their decision would be final.

Senator Wilson called attention to the prejudice of the school physicians, which he said, were well known and were intense. The osteopaths, he believed, were entitled to recognition.

Declares It a Fraud. Senator Halvorson did not like the new system and repeated his former assertion that it was a fraud. By pretending to be able to cure everything it had at first won many adherents, but many trials by the suffering ones had shown them that it could not be relied upon. This was the case in his section, anyway.

The present fight of the osteopaths was likened by Senator Stockwell to the one which the homeopaths were compelled to wage twenty years ago, when they had to force their way. The Hamline college of medicine, he added, had had to struggle for recognition on the part of the "aristocrats" of the state university.

After over an hour had been occupied in debate without harmonizing the various factions, the bill was dropped and with Senator Horton's osteopathic bill, was made the special order for the afternoon session, following the re-apportionment discussion.

Inheritance Tax Question. An earnest effort was made to secure a favorable recommendation on the Thompson bill proposing a constitutional amendment, striking out the provision on the inheritance tax making the maximum tax 5 per cent. Senator Thompson in urging a favorable action, quoted at some length from Andrew Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," as follows:

The growing disposition to tax more and more heavily large estates left at death is a cheering indication of the growth of a salu-

ary change in public opinion. Men who continue holding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would be good to the community from which it came, should be made to feel that the community in the form of the state cannot thus be deprived of its proper share. By taxing the estate heavily at death the state markets its condemnation of the less anxious millionaire's unworthy life. This policy would work powerfully to induce the rich man to attend to the administration of his wealth during his life, which is the end society should always have in view, as being by far the most fruitful for the people. Nor need it be feared that this policy would sap the root of enterprise and render men less anxious to accumulate, for to the class whose ambition it is to leave great fortunes and be talked about after their death it will attract even more attention; and, indeed, lend a somewhat nobler ambition, to have enormous sums paid over to the state from their fortunes.

Being a tax measure, Senator Underleak insisted that the bill should be referred to the new tax commission, but his suggestion found no favor.

A better plan of reducing large fortunes would be to place a limit on the amount by which they were amassed, declared Senator Stockwell, who further explained that the bill might enable the state to take any estate, whether large or small.

The measure finally received the approval of the senate by a vote of 19 to 16, many of those present refraining from voting.

\$20,000 for the Expo. Senator Schaller asks for \$20,000 for the insane hospital at Anoka and Hastings. This sum is to be used for two cottages at each institution, each cottage to accommodate at least 100 persons, the cost of the buildings to be limited to \$500 for each patient. The bill also provides that the first asylum for the insane shall be renamed "The Anoka Hospital for the Insane," and that the second asylum shall be known as the "Hastings Hospital."

Senator Benedict introduced three pure food bills. One bill includes in the definition of adulteration of lard the mixing of all substances which will lower the quality of the original article or the extraction of the necessary ingredients. Another bill increases the minimum fine for violating the pure food law, the clause relating to the fine being made to read "from \$25 to \$50," and imprisonment clause "from 30 to 60 days."

Senator Thompson's bill increasing state aid to high schools from \$800 per annum to \$1,000 was passed without a dissenting vote.

Must Head the Ballot. Constitutional amendments to be voted upon by the people must, if the house and the governor approve, head the ballot hereafter instead of being consigned to the end. Senator Young's bill providing for this has been passed by the senate.

LITTLE HOPE FOR YOUNGERS Deming Bill, as Passed, Requires Board of Pardons' Action. If the amendments made to the Deming bill yesterday afternoon are not responsible for the majority vote secured by that measure, it may at least be said they assisted in its passage. It appeared to be a strong argument with the house that the extension of the parole system to "ifers" would amount to a reflection upon the board of pardons, at least in the case of the Youngers. Therefore, when an amendment was made that the board of pardons must unanimously concur in a parole there was removed a decided obstacle to the passage of the bill. The vote stood 80 yeas, 37 nays.

Among the house bills yesterday was one for a constitutional amendment dissolving the state road and bridge fund. It was proposed by Mr. Johnson. The Scherf bill appropriates \$58,000 for extension of the school at Red Wing training school. Three new buildings are to be erected and 200 acres of land purchased. According to the Morris bill any person found carrying a rifle or gun and accompanied by dogs during the closed season is subject to arrest on presumption of having violated the game laws. An appropriation of \$20,000 for farmers' institutes is made by the Bush bill.

New House Bills. H. F. 452, Pope—To amend section 3743, General Statutes of 1894, relating to the duties of county superintendents. Education. H. F. 457, Judiciary—To amend chapter 31 of the General Laws of the state of Minnesota for the year 1881, being section 2749 of the General Statutes of 1894, relating to corporations and to the building of extensions and branches of railroads. Under the rules, the bill (H. F. 457) was read a second time and advanced to general orders.

H. F. 458, Pennington—Proposing an amendment to section 10 of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, repealing the provision authorizing the legislature to constitute the verdict of five jurors sufficient to sustain a verdict in certain cases. Judiciary. H. F. 459, Haugen—To legalize acknowledgments of conveyances and other instruments, and the record thereof. Judiciary. H. F. 460, Alley—To authorize the state superintendent of public instruction to revoke the certificates issued to and held by school teachers in certain cases. Education. H. F. 461, O'Neil—Making it a misdemeanor for an employee to obtain railway or other transportation or the benefit of other advantages made by employers, to be forfeited upon refusal to perform labor, or to perform labor, and providing for punishment therefor. Labor and labor legislation. H. F. 462, Norman (by request)—To amend "An act in relation to the sale of honey compounded or adulterated, and to prevent fraud and to preserve the public health." Public health, dairy and food products. H. F. 463, Grandt—To establish a weighing and inspection of grain at the city of Willmar, in the county of Kandiyohi, and to make applicable to the weighing and inspection of grain the laws of this state that are applicable to the weighing and inspection of grain at Duluth, St. Cloud, Fergus Falls, and Winona, applicable to Willmar. Grain and labor legislation. H. F. 464, Anderson—To authorize and empower the city council of cities in this state which now have or hereafter may have not more than 50,000 and not less than 10,000 inhabitants to change the names of and to rename any of the streets, avenues, public highways, parks and public grounds of such cities. Municipal legislation. H. F. 465, City of Willmar—To authorize and empower the city council of cities in this state which now have or hereafter may have not more than 50,000 and not less than 10,000 inhabitants to change the names of and to rename any of the streets, avenues, public highways, parks and public grounds of such cities, and to require all electric wires to be removed from the surface of the public streets, alleys, lanes and grounds of such city and placed in such conduits, and to prescribe penalties for the use thereof. Municipal legislation.

Basement Boards, the large size, rubbed finish, regular price \$1.50; cut to \$1.25. Crokinole Boards, with felt lined ditches; reg. price \$1.25; cut to \$1.00. Tin Tile Plates, all sizes, 3c only. Jelly Tins, 9-inch deep or 12-inch, 10 special. Dust Fans of all sizes, sell at 10c, cut to 5c. Butcher or Kitchen Knives, 15-inch long, hand forged steel, set at \$4, all sizes. Feather Dusters, large size, worth 50c, only. 100 hand forged steel paring Knives, assorted sizes and shapes, worth 10c, this sale.

Following bills were passed this morning: S. F. 158, Thompson—Relating to state high schools and crematories. Corporations. S. F. 225, Somerville—Relating to municipal courts in cities having less than 5,000 population. S. F. 183, Young—Relating to elections. H. F. 215—Relating to salaries of sheriffs in counties of less than 100,000 and 150,000 inhabitants (St. Louis county).

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