

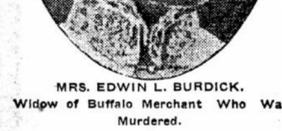
to British Columbia to inspect certain mining properties there, to visit California, where I have some interests, and to return home by way of Australia, where I have interests of various kinds."

THE STORY OF MRS. HULL

Mrs. Burdick's Mother Tells of the Finding of the Body in the Morning.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 16.—The most interesting news Saturday in the Burdick murder inquiry was Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Burdick's mother. She is a little woman with a nervous but resolute face, blue eyes and gray hair. She was gowned entirely in black. Notwithstanding her 64 years, Mrs. Hull stood up, with remarkable coolness, for two hours of severe examination by District Attorney Coatsworth. Even when shown a photograph of the man with the body of the murdered man lying on the couch with the head battered in, Mrs. Hull did not lose control of her nerves.

Mrs. Hull said that Burdick came into the dining-room Thursday evening (the night of the murder). He had a bottle in his hand. She did not know what it contained, nor did she see it again. She thought it strange that it had disappeared. Burdick and his daughter Marlon were in her room about 7:30. They talked about the message from Mrs. Burdick. She did not see Burdick again that night, but she heard him talking with his eldest daughter, whom he kissed good night, and went down stairs. She did not leave her room again that night after putting the children to bed about 9:30 o'clock. She



MRS. EDWIN L. BURDICK. Widw of Buffalo Merchant Who Was Murdered.

got up the next morning at her usual hour, 7:30, not being called. The Murray girl called to her that the door was open, and that the kitchen window was open, and that she had called to Mr. Burdick and got no answer. Mrs. Hull averred she heard no noises after she went to bed; she did not hear the Murray girl come in nor hear the bell ring. When she went to the den she said she opened the door a little way and called "Ed, Ed, Ed." She saw something on the couch. It was dark in there.

She saw the Murray girl in the hall and said: "Maggie, I fear that something has happened. I do not dare go in there, do you? What shall we do? Then I said that we had better send for Dr. Marcy. "I am not afraid of snakes, but I am afraid of you," she said. "I thought it best to call the doctor."

HERE IS EVIDENCE

A Story That May Account for the Riffed Drawer.

Buffalo, March 16.—The Express prints an interview with a person who at one time was a stockholder in the Buffalo Envelope company and for twenty years a close friend of Edwin L. Burdick. The interview in part is as follows: "I cannot help believing from all I heard from Mr. Burdick, that the motive for the crime might have been a desire to suppress the scandal that would have been incident to the trial of a divorce suit."

"The man who told me of his having begun divorce proceedings he showed me a letter he had just received from New York. "In the letter the writer was trying hard to bring about a reconciliation between Mr. Burdick and his wife. She pleaded with Burdick to take 'Allie' back. The writer also wrote in this letter something that Burdick construed as a threat that unless there was a reconciliation there would be a double suicide. I cannot remember the exact words, but they were something like this: 'Do you want to put an end to all our lives?'"

"Mr. Burdick pointed out that particular part of the letter to me and said: 'The man who told me of this, let them go ahead and do it.' "It seems to me this letter ought to be

March April May There is a best time for doing everything—that is, a time when a thing can be done to the best advantage, most easily and most effectively. Now is the best time for purifying your blood. Why? Because your system is now trying to purify it—you know this by the pimples and other eruptions that have come on your face and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Are the medicines to take—they do the work thoroughly and agreeably and never fail to do it. Hood's are the medicines you have always heard recommended. "I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly as a spring medicine. When we get in the spring we are feeling like the summer," Mrs. S. H. N. McCarty, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

found. What has become of it? Did he have it in his desk at his house in his den, and was it taken by the murderer when rifling the drawer that was found open? Another paper that should be found is a list of twenty meeting places that Mr. Burdick had secured for use in his divorce proceedings."

An Interesting Hotel Register. Niagara Falls, March 16.—On the register of the Prospect house here appears the name "Mrs. Edward L. Burdick, Buffalo." It was written on Dec. 8, 1902, the day the Buffalo murder mystery served divorce papers on his wife.

Mrs. Burdick's name is seventh from the top, and sixth below it, or thirteenth on the page, is the name A. R. Pennell, Buffalo, remaining the same to the president of Dec. 9, or the day following Mrs. Burdick's coming to Niagara, as told by her mother, Mrs. Hull, on the witness stand at the inquest in Buffalo on Saturday. Mrs. Burdick remained at the Falls until the morning of Dec. 9. For all "A. R. Pennell" registered at the Prospect house the day after Mrs. Burdick reached here, the hotel people do not recall any meeting between them that commanded their attention. In fact, were it not for the recent startling developments, the names would pass unnoticed. While it has been said that Mr. Pennell passed the day after the murder at Niagara with Mrs. Pennell, it does not appear that he stopped at the Prospect house. Mr. Pennell had dinner at the hotel and did not stop over night.

EDWIN L. BURDICK. Wealthy Buffalo Merchant Who Was Murdered at His Home.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

The North Dakota Itinerary—Fargo, Jamestown, Bismarck, Medora.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, March 16.—President Roosevelt to-day told Senator Hansbrough about the itinerary of the president's party through North Dakota. The first stop in the state will be at Fargo, where the train will arrive at 2:30 a. m. on April 7, remaining until 10. The president will be visible from 8:30, until 10, and subject to any program the local committee may make.

The next stop will be fifteen minutes at Jamestown, Bismarck will be reached at 4 p. m. and the party will remain thirty minutes. The last stop in the state will be at Medora at 8 o'clock for fifteen minutes. It is understood that the day of April 8th will be spent in South Dakota; that of the 9th and part of the 10th in Minnesota; and the day of the 11th in Wisconsin. The special train will leave Chicago at midnight of April 2 for Wisconsin points. The president will enter Yellowstone Park April 8th, and will not be attended here by correspondents or press association men. He will leave the park in time to visit several Nebraska points, make a speaking trip across Iowa, and down the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where he will arrive on the 15th for the dedication of the exposition grounds April 30. Then he will go to Kansas City and other Missouri river and Kansas points, and return to Chicago from the far west he will cross Iowa by a different line of railway and make another series of speeches.

In view of the tense state of republican feeling in that state on the tariff question it is not improbable that the president may have something to say there about the tariff question.

Major Edwards Calls. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota presented Major A. W. Edwards of Fargo at the White House to-day and then took him to the state department, where arranged for his visit to the state. The start for Montreal. It is understood he will leave Washington for Montreal the last of this week, not returning to Fargo. It is understood that he will have the family join him in Montreal or not, he expects to rent a house there and have Mrs. Edwards and the younger children join him in the spring.

New Postmasters. Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota—Wannanaha, Meeker county, Curtis S. Clark; Odin, Wotanwan county, J. C. Jensen. Wisconsin—Pelican Lake, Oneida county, William P. Tice.

BEE TAYLOR LOSES CASE

Judge Bingham Says That Her Strictures on President Were "License" Not Liberty.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, March 16.—Miss "Bee" Taylor's petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary of war to reappoint her as clerk in his department, was dismissed to-day by Justice Bingham in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. At the same time the secretary's demurrer to Miss Taylor's bill of complaint was overruled, and this disposes of the case so far as the lower court is concerned. Miss Taylor was present and immediately noted an appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

The substance of Justice Bingham's decision was that the court had no jurisdiction. In support of this he cited a number of decisions by the United States district courts and by the supreme court of the United States. He said that the power to appoint inferior officers was vested in the president and heads of departments by the civil service law. The power of dismissal and appointment were purely executive functions, which courts could not supervise or control, provided the civil service law had been complied with. As to the failure of the secretary to comply with all the civil service rules in the matter of notice, etc., Justice Bingham said that that was a mere matter of detail in which the main fact at issue was not affected.

In commenting upon the article which Miss Taylor wrote and which appeared in the local papers, Justice Bingham said that the clause in the constitution guaranteeing the right of free speech and press did not guarantee license. He said that Miss Taylor's article reflecting on the president's Philippine policy was so far in advance of anything ever intended by our forefathers when they inserted the liberty of speech provision in the constitution as to be regarded as "license" of speech.

W. W. Jermine.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

BLOW AT COUPONS

Trading Stamp Enterprises Get a Black Eye in the Senate To-Day.

Discussion Upon the Jepson Bill Waxes Warm—Morgan Amendment Is Killed.

Trading stamp enterprises received a serious set-back in the senate this morning and the indications point to their ultimate defeat. The Jepson bill, prohibiting "gift enterprises" was recommended for passage by an overwhelming vote. Even an amendment by Senator Morgan, said to be drawn in the interests of some merchants or manufacturers who wished to give away coupons with their own goods, was defeated. It was worded as follows:

That it shall not be unlawful for any merchant or manufacturer to place or give his own tickets or coupons in or with packages of goods, whether such packages or goods are sold directly to the consumer or through retail agents. The amendment was introduced by Senators Morgan and Horton and that this amendment was not in the interests of the trading stamp enterprise and that it would not affect the object of the bill. Senator Jepson declared that there was no merit in the amendment and asked that the bill would be killed, it should be done directly. Senator Horton followed with one of his characteristic addresses, dealing with the bill as "a piece of legislation by a poor man to get something for nothing that we must legislate against it?" he asked. Later, however, he declared: "I do not know if it is a fair one."

He spoke of a large department store in Minneapolis of which he was president. He had saved \$1,000 per month by the introduction of the trading stamp plan. Later he declared that the trading stamp people did not know what they were doing. He had not been about the corridors lobbying against the bill, while he had literally been besieged by lobbyists in favor of it.

It will be a long day, he felt, when all competition is destroyed, and the slow plodding merchant by law is placed on the same equality as the enterprising and progressive rival. He declared Senator Morgan "I believe the people are against these enterprises and I am sure the merchants do."

A Fervid Argument.

Senator Somerville made a rather fervid argument against the amendment and against trading stamps. "I have never heard that the big corporations, the tobacco trust, the cracker trust and similar institutions were in business for love of humanity," he declared. "I believe something for nothing. This amendment takes the very life blood out of the bill and should be killed."

On the question of constitutionality he said: "The District of Columbia has held this identical bill constitutional and I have yet to learn of a single state which has held such a bill unconstitutional. If we are going to kill it, let us do it by so, but don't kill it by emasculating it." Senator Wilson said: "Our sympathies and our duties lie with the people, the merchants and the taxpayers, they are strongly in favor of the bill. Those opposed to it are foreign corporations. They are not in business in this state for love. It is a get-rich-quick scheme and it sympathies should not lean in that direction."

Senator Wilson declared that the trading stamp system created unfair competition in that only certain concerns were selected for the enterprise and other concerns were barred. He was sustained in this contention by Senator C. A. Johnson, who stated that the trading stamp people selected for the enterprise were grocery store, one hardware store and so on, thus creating a small circle of privileged stores which had exclusive benefit from the trading stamp and an advantage over their competitors.

The amendment was defeated 10 to 23, and the bill recommended for passage. There being only one or two votes in the negative.

Reconsider Militia Measure. At the opening of the session, Senator Cooke moved reconsideration of the resolution by Senator Cole, authorizing the military authority to use the national guard appropriation for the militia to the national encampment at the world's fair at St. Louis in 1904. Lieutenant Governor Ray W. Jones ruled that the motion could not be collected, as the mover had not voted with the prevailing side.

"What proof have you that I did not vote with the prevailing party?" asked Mr. Cooke. "I have a very distinct recollection of your attitude on this resolution," replied the chair.

"But the Journal does not show that I did not vote with the prevailing side," argued Mr. Cooke. The chair was compelled to acknowledge this was true. Senator Wilson argued that, inasmuch as the resolution diverted a sum of money from its original fund, its effect was the same as making an appropriation. Consequently a roll call of the yeas and nays was necessary to make the action of the senate constitutional and legal.

Senator Cole said the resolution did not make an appropriation, but simply authorized the military authority to use the national guard encampment elsewhere than at the permanent state camp. The motion to reconsider was lost.

Senator Cooke, fighting hard for Lake City, moved that the journal be corrected to show that the senate did not concur in the house resolutions. The resolution did not have a majority of the entire senate. There was a majority in the senate, but the senate was contrary to the provisions of article 4, section 13, of the constitution of the state, and rule 69 of the permanent rules of the senate. This motion also failed.

Fees for Sheriffs. Senator Laybourn offered a bill allowing sheriffs in counties having a population of from 75,000 to 150,000 a fee of \$1 for returns on summonses when the parties are not found. Under the limitations of his bill it applies only to St. Louis county.

To Cure Unhealthy Growth. Senator Hawkins sent up a bill providing that cities having a population of more than 10,000 should not be allowed to include land or territory within two miles of the limits of existing municipal corporations.

Another Spurt on Bills. The senate settled down to business and disposed of it with a speed that has already made that body famous. Twenty-four measures were discussed and recommended for passage by the committee of the whole and a number of others were sent to new committees. Among the bills recommended for passage were the following:

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY

HOUSE. Judge for seventh judicial district recommended. Bill introduced for monument to Thirteenth Minnesota victims of Philippine campaign. Adjourned to Tuesday, 10 a. m. SENATE. Anti-Trading Stamp Bill recommended for passage. Reconsider resolution sending National Guard to St. Louis falls. Adjourned to Tuesday, 10 a. m.

Inhabitants or less to condemn waterworks plants. S. P. 30, Wilson—Relating to the probation of the fourteenth judicial district. S. P. 27, Stevens—Relating to inspection, weighing and handling of grain. S. P. 26, Wilson—Defining bills of lading and packing slips and the value in court proceedings. The following bills: H. F. 140, Leterson, Ole—Providing for the bonding of counties to build county jails. H. F. 141, Leterson, Ole—Providing for the bonding of counties to build county jails. H. F. 142, Johnson—Authorizing the expenditure of highway labor poll tax, road or bridge money on the highways of Hennepin county. H. F. 325, Simons—Authorizing the transfer of records from one county to another in certain cases. H. F. 13, Bennett—Creating an additional judge in the fourteenth judicial district. H. F. 67, Simons—Creating an additional judge in the fourteenth judicial district. H. F. 143, Johnson—Authorizing villages of less than 3,000 inhabitants to grant exclusive rights to highway labor poll tax. H. F. 228, Deming—To facilitate the identification of judgment debtors. H. 229, Deming—The anti-verger bill.

A Recess Voted. On motion of Senator Hawkins, the senate decided to adjourn on Thursday next until Monday at 10 a. m., in order to visit Duluth and the iron range.

NEW SENATE BILLS. S. F. 393, Johnson—Relating to the charge by sheriff of St. Louis county for returning stolen goods to the owner. H. F. 394, Johnson—Providing that no city, village or town shall have the right to incorporate a municipal corporation. S. F. 395, substitute for S. F. 137, Committee on Banks and Banking—Amending chapter 140, Laws of 1901, relating to depositories to state funds. Advanced to the engrossers.

ONLY ONE INCREASE

Hennepin Delegation Would Raise County Attorney's Pay. At the meeting of Hennepin delegation this afternoon the subcommittee on salary increase bill submitted its report. It recommended a 75 cent increase on the commercial club recommendations already printed in The Journal.

The only increase allowed is in the salary of the county auditor, which is raised to \$4,500. The increase asked for by the county auditor, at first considered favorably, is turned down. The committee recommends that the county auditor's salary be raised to \$4,500. The committee also recommends that the county auditor be given the right to employ each county office shall have, and what they shall be paid.

There is strong opposition in the delegation to this adjustment of the salary and there is a prospect that the friends of the various county officers might turn down the committee report.

MEN AND MEASURES

The Haugland franchise tax bill refuses to be downed. The vote in the house Saturday was emphatic in its reversal of the action of the senate. The members present 63 voted to give the bill a second reading on the floor. The peculiar feature of the situation was that Mr. Armstrong, who led the fight against the bill, was among the majority who voted to reform last winter. He and several others who voted to kill the bill are believers in franchise taxation, but they do not believe in the franchise tax as it is now levied with the governor that the legislature should not attempt tinkering with the tax laws this winter, but should submit a good constitutional amendment as the ground for the next session's legislature can build. They also believe that it is bad politics to bring the bill up for a fight and what seems certain defeat, in the senate.

Mr. Haugland made the only real speech in the house. They stand for a living as a good many who voted with Mr. Haugland to give his bill a chance will be opposed to it when the issue is presented on its merits. The important question either of personal consideration or because they believed so important a bill was entitled to consideration by the whole house.

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The executive committee of the state editorial association stands between the senate and the editors of the state on the Jepson bill, which provides that newspapers should not be allowed to include land or territory within two miles of the limits of existing municipal corporations.

The sheriffs of the state have not been heard from either for or against the Lewis electrocution bill, which has passed the house. While a legal execution is a slight source of revenue for the official who presides over it, there is probably not a sheriff in the state who would not be glad to turn his charge over to Warden Wolfner before the fatal day.

To-day was the first Monday of the session when both houses convened in the morning for work. As no adjournment was taken yesterday afternoon, very few of the county members took the trouble to go home over Sunday. The occasion for this extraordinary activity was that the iron range junket will compel both houses to adjourn on Thursday of this week over till Monday.

F. G. Sjoblom, who is official demonstrator for the voting machine now on exhibition at the state capitol, is preparing to hold an election in which the legislators and state capitol employees will elect a state ticket, and the legislative ticket and corps of constables. Election is already running high among the newspaper men who are contesting for the last-named office.

FIFTEEN YEARS

Mrs. Gallagher Denied a New Trial and Sentenced. Special to The Journal. Iowa City, Iowa, March 16.—Judge Byington overruled the motion of a new trial in the Mrs. Gallagher perjury case and sentenced her to fifteen years in the penitentiary at Anamosa.

NEEDS THIRD JUDGE

Addition to Seventh District Bench Approved by House Judiciary Committee.

A Monument for Thirteenth Minnesota Boys Who Died in the Service.

The seventh judicial district may have a third judge, as the house judiciary committee today recommended for passage a bill to that effect. This district includes the counties of Mille Lacs, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Todd, Douglas, Otter Tail, and Grand. It has now two judges, D. B. Searle of St. Cloud and L. L. Baxter of Fergus Falls. The understanding is that if the bill is passed, Governor Van Sant will appoint C. A. Lindberg of Little Falls as the third judge. The members of the district have all agreed to stand for the bill, though it was opposed in committee by Mr. Forney of Moorhead. The attorneys of the district claim that the judges have not time to give cases proper consideration. They point out that of 255 cases on the supreme court calendar, the district term is held only twice a year. The two judges had each 730 cases last year, while the average in Hennepin was only a little over 400.

To Save on Appeals. George R. Smith of Minneapolis presented a bill relative to court procedure in appeals of civil cases. The measure provides that where the appeal is from a judgment, "the clerk of the court from which the appeal is taken shall transmit to the appellant, forthwith transmit to the supreme court the original papers and orders, together with the original papers used by each party on the application therefor." This plan will be less expensive than the present procedure, which requires copies to be submitted, while the original documents are retained by the court. It will also reduce the fees paid to district clerks of court.

To Raise Age of Consent. Two bills introduced by S. A. Nelson of Lanesboro raise the age of consent from 16 to 18 years. For Dead of Thirteenth Regiment. Mr. McGregor of St. Cloud sent up a bill for the erection of a monument to the Thirteenth regiment men who lost their lives in the Philippines. The memorial is to cost \$5,000 and to be erected on the new capital grounds.

A New Experiment Station. Dr. Dorsey introduced a bill providing for the establishment of an experimental horticultural station at Glencoe. "For the purpose of producing hardy fruit, forest and evergreen trees, and for the benefit of the farmer of the state." The bill empowers the university regents to purchase a tract not to exceed 160 acres in extent and to devote not more than \$1,000 annually to maintain the same provisions in 1901. The work of the office in 1891 was very small as compared with the present time. There was then one deputy; now there are six. The bank and county work has doubled several times and the public examiner is by more recent laws now amount to \$500,000. For these he is held personally responsible under his bond of \$50,000, for which he has to pay. The public examiner is responsible for the acts of all his men and they in turn have to be responsible to him. The bill would prevent its repeal.

Home Rule Plan Revised. On the calendar the house passed Amrose Tighe's home rule charter bill which received the "O.K." of the Hennepin delegation Saturday. The bill gives increased authority to the cities to plan and frame their own charters and is designed to facilitate the amending of any charter now in existence.

Prison Labels Shelved. Mr. Shove sought to revive his bill requiring prison made goods to be labeled. It was defeated by a vote of 10 to 23. A definite postponement voted Saturday, but the house stood by the committee.

M. D. as a Pharmacist. A like fate befell a similar motion on the bill permitting physicians who have practiced medicine for five years to obtain a license of a pharmacist without securing a state license. Messrs. Dowling and Perley spoke against the bill, arguing that its passage would be an injustice to pharmacists throughout the state. Dr. Dorsey then secured the floor.

"I don't believe physicians generally are particularly interested in this measure," said Dr. Dorsey. "If we can't make a living by practicing medicine, why can we come to the legislature?" The house laughed and promptly voted down the motion to reconsider.

St. Louis Sheriff's Bill. Under suspension of the rules the house passed Mr. Dowling's bill relative to the sheriff's residence and of prisoners in St. Louis county. It was introduced by Speaker Babcock and George W. Armstrong of Minneapolis presided.

George W. Armstrong of Minneapolis introduced a speaker pro tem of the house this afternoon. The speaker is confined to his room for an indefinite time with the grip.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE. H. F. 150 Tighe—Relating to the framing of the charter for the cities in the state, by any city or village desiring to be incorporated as a city, and to the amending of any charter now in existence, by any city or village, for its government as provided in the provisions of section 26 of article 4 of the constitution of Minnesota, as amended in 1898 and of any statutes enacted in pursuance thereof. H. F. 105, Committee on Military Affairs—To provide for the erection of suitable monument and tablets to the soldiers who fought on the battlefield of Vicksburg in the state of Mississippi, and to the national park set apart and approved under act of congress of Feb. 21, 1899. H. F. 281, To amend section 8 of chapter 296, general laws of 1901, as amended by chapter 240, general laws of 1902, relating to the judicial system. H. F. 273, Judiciary Committee—Legalizing village bonds in certain cases. H. F. 325, Puman (by request)—To authorize administrators, executors and guardians to sue for the recovery of the balance of any estate, heirs, wards and creditors, with the county treasurer and for the discharge of administrators, executors and guardians in respect to money so deposited. H. F. 310, Hays—Legalizing the appointment of administrators and guardians in certain cases. H. F. 97, Lemons—To appropriate money to reimburse Anthony Xorg for his expenses incurred in the contest of his election as a member of the legislature of the state of Minnesota for the year 1903. H. F. 331, Putnam—To amend section 2 of chapter 132, general laws 1895, as amended by chapter 132, general laws 1901, entitled "An act to amend section 2 of chapter 132, general laws of 1895, relating to the common branches in state high schools and to appropriate money for the same." H. F. 543, Wells—To amend section 12 of chapter 1 of the probate code of Minnesota, prohibiting judges and clerks of probate acting as counselors or attorneys at law in any proceeding pending before them. S. F. 22, Schain—To amend section 36 of chapter 4, general laws of 1893, entitled, "An act to amend section 36 of chapter 4, general laws of 1893, relating to the probate code of Minnesota." S. F. 210, Dunn—To grant to religious corporations the right to sue for the recovery of any privileges conferred by sections 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133 and 3135, general statutes Minnesota, and all acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, and to acquire cemetery lands and property of cemetery associations. NEW HOUSE BILLS. H. F. 646, McGee—Appropriating \$1,000 for construction of a bridge in Jackson county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 647, McGee—Appropriating \$5,000 for construction of a bridge in Lake county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 648, McGee—Appropriating \$500 for construction of a bridge in Lake county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 649, Hilde—Appropriating \$500 for construction of a bridge in Todd county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 650, McGee—Appropriating \$5,000 for construction of a bridge in Anoka county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 651, McGee—Appropriating \$5,000 for construction of a bridge in Lake county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 652, McGee—Appropriating \$5,000 for construction of a bridge in Lake county. Roads and Bridges. H. F. 653, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 654, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 655, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 656, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 657, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 658, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 659, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 660, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 661, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 662, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 663, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 664, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 665, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 666, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 667, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 668, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 669, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 670, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 671, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 672, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 673, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 674, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 675, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 676, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 677, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 678, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 679, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 680, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 681, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 682, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 683, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 684, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 685, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. Crimes and Punishments. H. F. 686, Nelson—Of same purport as preceding. 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