

MINNESOTA SOLONS.

Condensed Proceedings of Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature.

What is Being Attempted in the Way of Legislation by Our Law-makers.

Friday March, 27.

At the opening of the morning session of the senate yesterday there were no petitions, letters or resolutions, and the introduction of bills was proceeded with. At the end of half an hour the senators had emptied their pockets and desks, and then, as it was the last day for the introduction of new bills, it was voted to return to that order at 5 o'clock in order that no one should be shut off from getting any of his measures before the senate.

A bill introduced by Senator Tawney raises the tax on the output of iron mines from 1 cent per ton to 2 cents per ton.

Senator Dean introduced a bill prohibiting pool rooms and the selling of pools.

Senator Daugherty introduced a bill prohibiting all persons from engaging in private banking in Minnesota.

A bill introduced by Senator Craig provides that railroad companies are entitled to swamp lands must make their selections within a year. Otherwise the selections shall be made by the land commissioner.

A bill introduced by Senator Probstfield extends the time of redemption from mortgage sales of real estate from one to three years, on the condition that taxes and interest are paid.

Yesterday was the last day in the house for the introduction of bills and the representatives did not fail to take advantage of it. For several hours there was a continuous stream of new bills which dealt with all manner of subjects and matter and legislation upon what has been called the five elements—earth, fire, air, water and whisky. When the first bill was introduced and read there was a brief intermission and some other business was transacted, but the fit came on at intervals during the day, and before the hour of adjournment 125 bills had been introduced.

Any one who has traveled over country roads in winter will appreciate the provisions of a bill introduced by Mr. Daly, which provides that all double sleighs used in Washington county shall be of the width of six inches between the runners and providing a fine for violations of this law.

Mr. Hadland introduced a bill limiting the expense of the state board of corrections and charities, which shall not exceed the sum of \$2,500 annually.

Mr. Thomas Cole introduced a bill which proposes to abolish the state board known as the board of managers of the state prison at Stillwater. The bill is exceedingly curt, not occupying more than seven lines.

Mr. Tripp introduced a bill requiring the observance of seven legal holidays in this state, including New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, general election day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas.

Mr. Tripp also introduced a bill providing for a monthly settlement between the city of Minneapolis and the county of Hennepin.

Saturday, March 28.

Senator John Day Smith resurrected the senatorial contest of two years ago next when he arose to make his report as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate how the testimony of ex-Senator Sabin, taken by bribery investigating committee two years ago, came to be omitted from the printed report. This report recited the testimony taken, which was obtained from Prof. Bowers, of Minneapolis, and drew no conclusions as to its omission. It was then ordered that the report of Senator Sabin be printed and pasted into the copies already printed.

Senator March's grain and warehouse bill was the first measure brought up and it at once became the subject of a hot debate and was finally indefinitely postponed.

Senator Keller's livery bill, S. F. 367, was recommended to pass. Another measure was introduced by the same gentleman, providing for liens for livery stable keepers in certain cases, was returned back to the author, and then the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The senate joint resolution, expunging the impeachment proceedings against E. St. Julien Cox, came up in the house. Mr. Turrell, of Redwood explained the resolution. Mr. Cox was the judge in his district at the time when he laid himself liable to the charge of drunkenness—the judge had been sufficiently punished and these impeachment proceedings should be stricken from the records in justice to his family.

Mr. Lynn moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was so agreed.

Several bills of local interest were passed after which the house adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

Monday, March 30.

Senator Day gave notice that he should introduce a resolution providing for the cleaning of the windows of the senate chamber if they did not have an improved appearance by the succeeding morning. The senators present gave unmistakable signs that they would heartily support the resolution, and the janitors will doubtless act upon the hint.

The senate entered upon reports of committees and the passage of local bills. Among the first measures passed was the Duluth annexation compromise bill, which had already passed the house. There is now needed only the governor's signature to the measure to end the fight over this question.

The senate judiciary committee reported back a substitute for the various bills designed to prevent corruption of elections.

About 11:30 o'clock the senate went into committee of the whole to consider general orders, with Senator March in the chair. Senator Day's bill, amending the law relating to roads and bridges, Senator Keller's measure providing for livery stable liens, and Senator McMillan's bill, requiring railroads to provide automatic brakes and couplers, were recommended to pass.

The house by an almost unanimous vote ordered 5,000 copies of the report of the special prison investigating committee to be printed.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Greer of Wabasha in the chair, but even in committee the general stagnation which pervaded the whole day's business crept in and but little of interest transpired. H. F. 1015, authorizing the state agricultural society to make a lease with the Twin City Jockey club for the club house and grounds on the state fair grounds, went through after some questions had been asked, but H. F. 653, a bill relating to the foreclosure of chattel mortgages, was not so fortunate.

The World's fair appropriation bill also went over, as the attendance was not large enough to pass any appropriation bill.

Mr. Gallagher's bill reappointing one of the Hennepin county senatorial districts was recommended to pass and several other bills were also favorably passed upon before the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Tuesday March 31.

Senator Daugherty's bill prohibiting private banks came back from the committee

on banks and banking with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The Duluth senator objected to such a treatment, however, and succeeded in getting the bill referred to the committee of the whole.

In the afternoon the first matter of importance to come before the senate was Senator Donnelly's mortgage taxation bill, S. F. 36, which was on its final passage. There was no debate whatever. Senator Leavitt attempted to get an amendment before the senate, but Senator Brown objected and the roll was called on the bill. The result showed 22 votes in its favor and 23 against it.

When the house met to-day Mr. Gallagher moved to have his bill providing for a three-cent street railway fare taken from the table, but after a lurid discussion, extending over half an hour, the motion was voted down.

The session of the morning was caused by Mr. Tripp of Hennepin, who sent up a resolution to enforce the rules of the house against the admission of lobbyists to the floor for the rest of the session.

Mr. Penney, on behalf of his bill, made a speech in which he pointed out the cruelty of the present law, which provides that executions shall take place between midnight and sunrise, and further that so far as the provision of the present law prohibiting the publication of reports of executions was concerned, it had never been observed by any of the newspapers of the state.

After a lengthy discussion, in which the objections of the people of Stillwater to have all the executions take place at the penitentiary were enlarged upon at considerable length, the bill was defeated by a vote of 36 yeas to 44 nays.

Wednesday, April 1.

The committee on printing recommended the indefinite postponement of the resolution of Senator Leavitt providing for the asking of bids for the printing of the session laws. This report was signed by Senators Craven, Day and Eaton. Senators Hompe and Grate dissented from the report.

The afternoon session of the senate, though spent entirely in the consideration of general orders, was productive of not a little interesting debate and action. Most of the time was spent on Senator Hompe's bill entitled "An act to prevent abuses of the right of the liberty of the press, but which Senator Crandall, in his remarks styled "a blow at the liberty of the press." The bill as introduced provided that all articles and items of whatever nature which appeared in any newspaper should be signed by the author.

John Day Smith offered an amendment excepting from the provisions of the bill all articles not reflecting upon any one's character.

Senator Lienau was about the only one who voted against the bill. It was almost unanimously recommended for passage.

There were several important bills considered in the house yesterday, among the number being Mr. Tripp's bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections, the bill relating to foreclosures of chattel mortgages and the world's fair appropriation bill. This latter bill provided for a \$100,000 appropriation, but it was cut down in committee of the whole to \$75,000. The major part of the morning session was devoted to considering the reports of committees, a number of bills being reported back to the house.

Gov. Merriam's veto of the Pickrel lake bill was taken up and by a very large majority the house sustained the veto.

A number of senate bills were given their first reading, among them being S. F. 699, Senator Hompe's railroad bill. Mr. Searle moved that the rules be suspended and the bill referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Currier objected to this, and the bill should take its regular course and be referred to the railroad committee. There not being sufficient members present to suspend the rules the bill was referred to the railroad committee in the usual way.

The bill providing for the appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of making a Minnesota state exhibit. On the motion of Mr. Bell it was amended so as to provide for the turning into the state treasury of all proceeds from any sale of the exhibit.

Mr. Bjorge said he believed \$50,000 was as much as the state could afford at this time. If more was to be appropriated the money would have to be found.

A vote of Mr. Feig's amendment was taken, and it was carried by 48 in the affirmative and 43 in the negative.

The bill as amended was then recommended to pass by a vote of 48 to 43.

Thursday, March 26.

The routine business of the senate was inordinately dull yesterday. Nearly the whole day was spent on general orders and it happened that no bills of particular interest to the general public were discussed. It was the same way with the calendar. Senator McMillan's automatic coupler and brake bill—the measure which provides that all cars and engines in the state must be equipped with couplers and brakes within four years—was referred to a committee consisting of Senators McMillan and Morse, the latter having discovered a provision which he thought needed modification. It will be reported back to-day, and being first on the calendar is likely to be passed. This was the most important bill on yesterday's list. The bill providing for the revision of the statutes under the direction of the attorney general went through without objection.

In the afternoon there was a little more animation in the senate over J. W. Peterson's bill amending the law relating to the sale and manufacture of baking powder and prepared foods, syrups and the like. After the bill had been amended by provisions requiring that all ingredients be labeled the bill was recommended for passage.

The joint resolution petitioning congress to establish a postal telegraph was favorably considered. This was one of Donnelly's pet schemes. Another bill of some interest was that of Senator Leavitt, providing for the assessment and taxation of telephone and telegraph lines. The Currier bill from the house was substituted for this—it having practically the same provisions—and was then recommended for passage.

The question of increasing the compensation of employees of the house came up. Mr. Feig calling up his resolution of March 24, this resolution provides for increasing the pay of the reading clerk, Robert Dakin, one of the best and most efficient officers of the house, to \$8 per day.

Mr. Lomen offered an amendment raising Mr. Dakin's pay to \$10 per day, and in support of his amendment Mr. Lomen made quite an effective speech.

The amendment of Mr. Lomen was then passed by a vote of 77 to 2, the objectors being Messrs. Knudson and Lewis.

Mr. Knudson called up his resolution authorizing the purchase of copies of the statutes for the use of state officers and it was adopted.

Mr. Doyle, in behalf of the Goodhue county delegation, reported back H. F. 1196, a local bill fixing the salaries of the county officers. On his motion the bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

Scientific men say that the earth's age is about half a million years for the nebular and stellar period, and about 25,000,000—of which 15,000,000 are past—for the period of organic beings.

THE FARM AND FIELD.

INSTRUCTIVE MATTER FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Estimated Quantities of Seed Required for the Spaces Given—Potato Culture—Barley for Hogs—Care of a Horse's Hoof.

Estimated Quantities of Seed Required for the Spaces Given.

Asparagus—One ounce produces 1,000 plants, and requires a bed of 12 feet square.

Asparagus Roots—1,000 plants, a bed four feet wide and 225 feet long.

English Dwarf Beans—One quart plants from 100 to 150 feet of row.

French Dwarf Beans—One quart plants 250 to 350 feet of row.

Beans, Pole, Large—One quart plants 100 hills.

Beans, Pole, Small—One quart plants 39 hills, or 250 feet of row.

Beets—Ten pounds to the acre; 1 ounce plants 150 feet of row.

Brussels and Kale—One ounce plants 2,500 plants, and requires 40 square feet of ground.

Cabbage—Early sorts, same as broccoli, and requires 60 square feet of ground.

Cauliflower—The same as cabbage.

Carrots—One ounce to 150 feet of row.

Celery—One ounce gives 7,000 plants, and requires eight square feet of ground.

Cucumber—One ounce for 150 hills.

Cress—One ounce sows a bed 16 feet square.

Egg Plant—One ounce gives 2,000 plants.

Endive—One ounce gives 3,000 plants, and requires 80 feet of ground.

Leek—One ounce gives 2,000 plants, and requires 60 feet of ground.

Lettuce—One ounce gives 7,000 plants, and requires seed bed of 120 feet.

Melon—One ounce for 120 hills.

Nasturtium—One ounces sows 25 feet of row.

Onion—One ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Okra—One ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Parsley—One ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Parsnips—One ounce sows 250 feet of row.

Peppers—One ounce gives 2,500 plants.

Peas—One quart sows 120 feet of row.

Pumpkin—One ounce to 150 hills.

Radish—One ounce to 100 feet.

Salsify—One ounce to 50 feet of row.

Spinach—One ounce to 200 feet of row.

Squash—One ounce to 75 hills.

Tomato—One ounce gives 2,500 plants, requiring seed bed of 80 feet.

Turnip—One ounce to 2,000 feet.

Watermelon—One ounce to 50 hills.

Barley for Hogs.

In a hog fattening experiment at the Wisconsin experiment station it was found that barley meal required more water to properly soak it and make it palatable to the hogs than did corn meal. Each pound of meal required three pounds of water, while the corn meal was as well soaked with two pounds. As the hogs fed on barley ate about ten pounds of meal each, daily, they consumed fully 30 pounds of water therewith; while the cornmeal hogs consumed only 22 pounds of water with 11 pounds of corn meal each. Even with this amount of water in the feed, the barley hogs drank two pounds of water daily from separate troughs, while the cornmeal hogs drank but three-fourths of a pound, daily, on the average. The total result of these experiments led to the conclusion that barley meal was a very satisfactory feed for hogs, whether growing or fattening, though the animals did not make quite as good a gain in either case as did those fed on corn meal. In both trials it required about 8 per cent more barley; by weight, than corn meal to make 100 pounds of gain. Remembering this difference breeders can calculate closely the price they can afford to pay for barley. In concluding his report on these experiments Prof. Henry strongly urges the farmer to throw away all prejudice against barley for feeding hogs and other stock. If those who raise this grain will do so and study how to feed it to get the best results they will be less at the mercy of the grain buyers, who perhaps, would prefer to have the idea continue that barley is poison to hogs, which is a belief without the least foundation.

Potato Culture.

The only true criterion of any method of successful potato culture is the test of several years including one or two bad years. The soil may be of any kind but it must be fine and in good tilth. Do not follow potatoes with corn. Some think sod best for potatoes. Put your corn on the sod then follow with potatoes. The first cultivation of the potato is the main, if not the only one. Manure broadcast in the fall, plow under deep in the fall, make furrows three feet apart and 4 inches deep; plant 1 foot apart in the furrow and drag twice. Seed raised in another climate is not good. He recommends Early Rose and Early Ohio. "I plant small wholeseed for cut seed is more liable to fail in dry years. If you use fertilizers, 150 pounds muriate of potash to 1/2 of a ton superphosphate is about right. Ashes by themselves are not good. Cover with a shovel plow. Just before they are up, cross drag; when up so you can see the row, shovel plow and cover without mercy; then drag with a slanting tooth drag lengthwise of the row. When fairly recovered, plow again putting on the shields and letting no clods fall on the leaves or stalks. After this plow shallow.

Root-pruning is disastrous to potatoes and tends to weaken and creates rust from which they cannot recover."

Draft Horses.

This class of horses is still on top. Large, active, young horses well broken to drive are bringing good prices, even under the influence of depression. When you hear persons say, "there is getting to be too many heavy horses in the country, the draft horse business will soon be overdone," you can set it down that such persons do not know what they are talking about. How often in years gone by have we heard just such talk. These same fellows have been forced to fall in line and breed draft horses, simply because the demand for draft horses is constantly on the increase and the prices they command are remunerative, while the breeder of the so-called "all-purpose" horse could scarcely find a buyer for his surplus stock. Farmers should supply what the market demands in horses as well as all other produce of the farm. There must be a demand for heavy teams, and this demand will increase. The farmer that starts in now to breeding good, active, heavy horses will be a year ahead of the farmer who starts in next year. The same illustration of the loss of time may be more fully realized by looking forward to those men who started ten years ago and see where they are to-day. Remember you don't have to look back to see what these men have accomplished.—G. W. Hervey, in Western Stockman.

Clover as a Weed Exterminator.

Among its other excellent qualities as an agricultural plant it is a common experience among farmers that clover is one of the best exterminators of weeds. Air and sunshine are as necessary for the life of weeds as they are for cultivated plants, and when growing together, if one is thrifty enough to outgrow and overshadow the other, if not disturbed, it eventually takes possession of the ground. So where clover is thickly sown on ground naturally weedy the two yearly mowings and the shade will prove too much for nearly all varieties of weeds, and when the ground is ploughed for a different crop it will not only be enriched from the clover, but it will be comparatively free from weeds. But it must not be forgotten that land may be so unfruitful that clover cannot be grown upon it without first manuring it and putting the soil into a suitable condition for receiving the seed, while a great many weeds have the faculty of growing on very poor land without any fertilizer whatever.

Care of a Horse's Hoof.

When a horse's hoof becomes brittle, soak the foot for an hour in water as warm as the hand can be held in without being burned, then, having dried it, put on a poultice of glycerine four ounces and linsed oil meal, one quart, with sufficient hot water to make a poultice. Repeat this often enough to keep the hoof naturally moist and pliable. Rub the coronets, the space just at the top of the hoof with the following liniment, daily: Camphorated soap liniment, seven ounces, and water of ammonia one ounce, keeping the bottle well corked. The most important part of these cases is careful shoeing. Frog pressure, got by a bar shoe or otherwise, is imperative. A horse with brittle hoof should never be given fast work, but he should have regular exercise. Complete and permanent cure is doubtful.

Useful Hints

Kerosine should be used cautiously as an application for skin diseases. It is very irritating in many cases, as animals, like individuals, differ.

Old sod-land, if ploughed during the winter, will be benefited by the effects of the frosts, and the insects that infest such lands will be diminished.

Cut straw for bedding saves labor when it is added to the manure heap, as it decomposes quickly and is easily handled when hauling out the manure.

D. C. Miller, of El Paso, Colo., made his dairy pay him at the rate of \$80 a cow for 1889. Good management and close calculation did it.

A bull ought to be broken to hauling or working a treadmill, or both. He needs the exercise and it will harden his muscles and keep him in health.

Sow the dwarf peas for an early supply. For peas of the best quality, for a later crop, try the champion of England, which is an old and tried variety.

Farmers who study their soils are the true agriculturists. They watch the workings of various materials and realize the importance of careful and liberal applications of plant food to grow crops and restore fertility.

The late Professor Arnold once said: "The most exquisite flavored butter I have met with came from the exposure of the cream to the pure air at about 60 degs. for thirty or forty hours on milk spread 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep."

Such seeds as tomatoes and melons may be started in doors in a box placed at the window where the sun's rays will assist them. After they have grown up a couple of inches and it is too early to transplant into the garden. It is a good plan to move them to the hot bed which many times can be done after most of the cabbage and other plants have been removed. Thus placed in the hot bed they should be watered at night, but the glass should be raised in mid day so as to give them fresh air. Often we have grown them in this way until the first of June before transplanting to the garden.

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C. H. CHADBURN, President. C. H. ROSS, Cashier.

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New Ulm, Minn.

Collections and all Business pertaining to Banking Promptly Attended to.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY, \$500,000.

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ROLLER MILL CO.,

Merchant Millers,

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MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE SPRING WHEAT FLOUR.

Received First Premiums at Minnesota State Fairs 1887, 1889. Iowa State Fair 1887. St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair 1887.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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Cor. Minnesota and Center Streets, NEW ULM, MINN.

Jno. Neuman,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Notions,

Groceries, Provisions,

Crockery and Glassware,

Green, Dried and Canned

Fruits, etc., etc.,

I will always take farm produce in exchange for goods, and pay the highest market price for all kinds of paper rags.

In connection with my store I have a first-class saloon furnished with a splendid billiard table and my customers will always find good liquors and cigars, and every forenoon a splendid lunch.

All goods purchased of me will be delivered to any part of the city free of cost.

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WM. FRANK, JOHN BENTZIN.

Cottonwood Mills.

Custom grinding solicited. Will grind wheat for 1/4 (one eighth) or exchange \$4 lbs. flour, 5 lbs. shorts and 8 lbs. bran for one bushel of wheat. Flour and feed sold at low rates and delivered a New Ulm free of expense.

FRANK & BENTZIN.

AUG. QUENSE,

HARNESS MAKER

—and Dealer in—

Whips, Collars, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class harness shop.

New harnesses made to order and repairing promptly attended to.

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LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS,

SASH AND BLIND.

Lime, Cement and Coal.

Lowest prices always.

Opposite Railroad Depot.

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NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

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Eagle Roller Mill Co.

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600 Barrels Per Day.

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Groceries, Crockery, Stoneware,

Glassware, Notions, Canned

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All goods sold at bottom prices and delivered free of cost to any part of the city.

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LUMBER,

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS

SASH, BLINDS,

—and all kinds of—

Building Material.

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