

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events that Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

NORWAY.
A part of the Jofos (waterfalls) in Kviteseid has been sold to a syndicate for \$16,000.

The stakes at a card party in Eidsvoll last Christmas amounted to \$310.

A new paper called Norges Blad (Norway's paper) has been started in Bergen.

A man in Fredrickstad is said to have invented a flying machine. He spent three years on his contrivance.

The attendance at the Bergen naval academy is 113.

The late Chr. Friele, a conservative of conservatives, receives the following posthumous notice in a leading liberal daily: "When Friele withdrew as editor-in-chief of Morgen Cladet, in 1893, after an uninterrupted service of forty years, it was the oldest representative, the greatest journalistic capacity, the strongest will of the Norwegian press that retired from the political arena. He had a political conviction that proved strong enough to assure the fanatical adherence of a whole party to the opinions advocated by him. At most he was inclined to be sentimental. But he curbed his natural bias, and through his pen the world learned to know only his critical negative traits. His feelings found expression in the form of indignation, his sentimentality in satire and venomous insinuations which offended and wounded on the one side, and elicited admiration and applause on the other. He knew the weak and strong points of his contemporaries, and he was more inclined to unveil the frailties of a scrawny conscience than to put the good qualities of public men in a strong light. His observation of the development of political life at close quarters and from behind the scenes changed the whimsical and witty society man into a pessimist who lost confidence in everybody but his political allies, and who looked askance at everything called democracy and democratic progress. He underscored the saying, 'orthodoxy is my opinion, heterodoxy is the opinion of others.' He cherished the faith of a superhuman being in the unity and indivisibility of truth, even in affairs political, but forgot or overlooked that the light of truth in human knowledge and human efforts plays in a thousand broken rays. His development resulted in a literary activity and personal conduct which came to be looked upon as haughty and insulting. As a journalist he was rich in fresh resources; he knew where to find the right man for any branch of work; he knew how to start a discussion of some public problem at the right moment; in short, his journalistic instinct was as keen as the scent of a first-class bloodhound. And in his weary toil from year to year, from decade to decade, he never spared himself. So completely was the man absorbed in his paper that he would use men and sources which he abused in the same number of the paper. As to conscientious devotion to his calling he might serve as a worthy example.

An interpellation regarding the North Schleswig expulsions was introduced in the reichstag Feb. 8, by Deputy Gustav Johannsen, a Danish member from Flensburg, Slesvig-Holstein. On the other hand the nationalist party held a meeting at Kiel the same day and expressed strong approval of the government's policy with reference to Danish agitators, resolving to present an address of thanks to Superior President Koeller of Slesvig-Holstein for his zeal in carrying out the orders of the Prussian government.

The minister for the interior announced in the Folkething that the United Steamship Company had not decided to close its traffic between Denmark and Sweden, and that the government had no reason for taking action in the matter.

The times are so "heavily prosperous" in Denmark that the threatened strike at the Titan iron works in Copenhagen has been declared off.

SWEDEN.
The sheep and the goats kept apart. A few days ago Prince Bernadotte invited a number of people from different walks of life, including several officers of the army, to a prayer meeting at his house. The meeting was conducted by the host and Rev. Fjader, a missionary who was drowned in Norway last year, and who set many a young man because he had her life insured for \$3,000. After rousing appeals had been made to the guests, those who were "saved" were ordered to step to one side of the room, and the "unsaved" to the other side. This practice is no longer uncommon in ultra-religious circles in Sweden. But one authority adds that in this particular case those who were "saved" were asked to remain for supper, while the "unsaved" were permitted to leave the place. And the wagging of tongues goes on more merrily than ever.

The Swedish papers use very guarded language in speaking of the strained relation between Finland and the Russian bear for fear that they may arouse the latter and do their Finnish kinsmen more harm than good. Indeed, so meager are the Swedish papers on this subject that the facts given in the following lines had to be gleaned from a Norwegian paper. The national legislature of Finland convened to an extraordinary session January 24 for the purpose of acting upon a proposition of the Russian government to harmonize the military laws of Finland with those of Russia. The intended "harmonizing" is quite radical. The army of Finland is to be deprived of its national character and placed under the command of Russian officers; the recruits of Finland are to be drawn into Russian ranks; the term of military service will be increased from three years to five years; and these changes will increase the military burdens of the people very materially. The people are strongly opposed to the proposition, and it may be rejected. But what will happen if it is rejected? That is the great question which worries every patriotic Finn. The Finns can fall back on their own constitution. But suppose Russia should take a notion to brush the constitution aside? What could a couple of millions of Finns do against one hundred and twenty-five million Russians?

Smalands Allehanda says: "Those who are on the inside track claim that it has been the intention for some time back to drop Douglas, the minister of foreign affairs, and put in his place a man who would quietly yield to the Norwegian storking on the flag question, and order the consuls to accept the 'pure' Norwegian flag. At the same time a new ordinance was to be issued for removing the Union Jack from the Swedish flag, thus placing the Swedish people face to face with an accomplished fact. But the temper of the Swedish people was misunderstood. The slap of the Norwegians at the blue and yellow colors in the flag left a deeper wound than was surmised. The most precious symbol of the Swedish people had been disgraced. Many were those who thought the annoyances of the Norwegians ought to be rebuked. At the opening of the riksdag this sentiment was to be expressed in a manner which could not be misunderstood. The leading newspapers of the country voiced the same sentiment in a firm tone. This irritated the aged king. He desired peace, no matter how deeply he regretted the ingratitude of the Norwegians. If the Norwegians had remained quiet, satisfied with their victory, the Swedes, out of respect for their venerated king, might have yielded. But the Norwegians haughtily 'threw their cards game.' Through the breach caused by the flag law they proposed to force a settlement of all the union problems. A proposition had already been made to change the Norwegian laws so as to completely revolutionize the consular service without regard to the Swedes. In short, the political situation was such that a concession to the wishes of the king looked like a relinquishment of the legal status of Sweden in the union for all time to come. The unimpeachable position formerly occupied by Sweden was to be surrendered. Hence, a firm attitude of Sweden in regard to the flag question would be absolutely necessary in order to save the rights of Sweden. Count Douglas plainly proved himself to be in accord with the Swedish people in this matter. The crown prince has always remained in the background during the discussion of the union problems. But those who are in close touch with him claim that the repeated attacks upon royalty vested in his father have cut him to the core, and that his firm character is not inclined to give up everything to Norwegian self-assertiveness. The position of Premier Bostrom on this question is not clear. Personally he is said to favor firm resistance to the demands of the Norwegians, but he has developed a peculiar habit of going around things and always leaving an open way for retreat. It is hard to tell exactly where he is. Officially he stands immovable with the rest of the cabinet, but all of a sudden he is interviewed by some newspaper man to the effect that he has a back door, and that concessions may be made. And one of these concessions is, that Douglas is to be overthrown to please the Norwegians, and another, that Sweden must accept the change of the Norwegian flag. The stress and storm aroused in the minds of the Swedish people by this question has seriously affected the nervous system of the king, distorted his sleep, embittered his temper. He needs all the rest and ease he can get. The steps to be taken now must be decisive. Weakness and vacillation now may disturb the foundations of the union. Immovable firmness is necessary, or else the whole fabric will drop to pieces. Under these circumstances the regency of the crown prince has a deeper meaning than otherwise. It is expected that the crown prince will be at the helm of the government for months to come. In the course of that period definite steps must be taken in regard to the pending union question, notably that of changing the Norwegian flag." The above is given because it affords a reliable and interesting glimpse of the inside of Swedish politics with reference to the union controversy. It must be added that the king, contrary to expectations, recovered so rapidly that he could resume his duties as actual ruler of Sweden and Norway on February 17.

The "piece party" in the riksdag held a caucus three weeks ago. The old officers were re-elected. A Hedin was instructed to present a motion to the riksdag, demanding permanent neutrality for the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and asking for an appropriation of \$2,700 for carrying on diplomatic negotiations with this point in view. It was finally resolved to have the peace party represented at a peace conference which is to take place in Kristiania August next. Upon presenting those motions in the second chamber, Hedin explained Russia has not yet been wholly persuaded that Sweden means peace, and that Germany is still figuring on Sweden as a sure ally in case of a general European war. Under the circumstances Hedin was strongly in favor of having the peace policy of Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries definitely established by a formal declaration. He thought the times were favorable to such a step. On the one hand the defenses of Sweden are in a fairly good condition; and on the other the czar has made himself conspicuous before the world as a champion of peace.

DENMARK.
The minister of the interior has presented a comprehensive report to the riksdag from the railway department, the estimated cost of the improvements proposed being almost ten million dollars. The most prominent features of the report are proposition to build a bridge across the Little Belt, a double track across the Fyen, additions to the stations at Esbjerg, Aarhus and Korsor, and large railroad shops in Copenhagen.

Both Politiken and Dannebrog assert that the czar's international peace conference will not be held in Copenhagen.

One minister of agriculture has announced that all cattle imported from abroad must be subjected to tests with tuberculin. The importation of cattle will be permitted only by way of Copenhagen, Heisingor and Fredrikshaun.

One thousand women who are engaged in sewing gentlemen's clothing in Copenhagen have organized themselves into a union.

Georg Brandes says he has lost tens of thousands of kroner because there are no laws preventing Germans from stealing, translating and selling his books abroad against the will of the author.

The Copenhagen employer's union of 1896, threatened to lock out a number of strikers at the Titan iron works unless they returned to work before Jan. 23.

A fire in a shingle factory in Korsor resulted in an explosion which killed Mr. Nielsen, the proprietor, and knocked down part of the building.

CONGRESS KEEPS BUSY.

End of the Fifty-Fifth Session Is Near at Hand, and Work Is Being Rushed.

COMPLETE SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate completes the Private Pension Calendar and Considers Appropriation Bills—House Passes the Bill to Pay Spain \$20,000,000—Other Transactions.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The army reorganization bill was reported in the senate yesterday, the military academy appropriation bill was passed, and the post office appropriation bill was considered.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the senate yesterday the naval personnel bill and a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to John M. Palmer, of Illinois, were passed, the private pension calendar was completed, 74 bills being passed, and a resolution adopted expressing to the government and people of France sympathy over the death of President Faure. The committee on commerce decided to put the Nicaragua canal bill on the river and harbor bill.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Bills were passed in the senate on Saturday to amend the patent laws so as to give the right of applying for a patent on the part of an insane person to his legal guardian, and for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservation, Kansas. The post office appropriation bill was discussed and an amendment was adopted extending the franking privilege as now fixed by law to the Hawaiian islands.

Washington, Feb. 21.—During almost six hours yesterday the post office appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate. A favorable report was made upon an amendment to be offered to the sundry civil bill providing for the construction of a cable to Hawaii and Manila. The nomination of Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, was confirmed.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Formal discussion of the army reorganization bill was begun in the United States senate yesterday. The post office appropriation bill and the bill withdrawing from entry and sale and granting to the state of Wisconsin certain lands were passed.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The senate yesterday devoted the time to the reading of Washington's farewell address and the pronouncing of eulogies on the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.

HOUSE.
Washington, Feb. 17.—A proposition to include the item of \$20,000,000 to be paid Spain for the cession of the Philippines in the sundry civil bill was defeated in the house yesterday. Mr. Hepburn (La.) moved to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated in it, but the motion was defeated. Mr. Bland (Mo.) introduced a resolution providing that the government should take immediate steps to care for the graves of Confederate dead.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the house yesterday the sundry civil appropriation bill (\$40,000,000) was passed, as was also a bill authorizing the president to appoint five additional cadets at large to the naval academy. A bill was introduced to pay Spain \$20,000,000, provided for in the Paris treaty.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The house spent two hours on Saturday upon the naval appropriation bill and devoted the remainder of the session to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway, of Ohio.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed in the house yesterday by a vote of 213 to 31, as was also the senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The naval appropriation bill was discussed in the house yesterday and a favorable report was made on a resolution proposing amendments to the constitution prohibiting polygamy within the United States and all places subject to their jurisdiction, and disqualifying polygamists for election as senators or representatives in congress. The report of the judiciary committee on the status of Gen. Wheeler and other members of the house holding army commissions declares vacant the seats of the representatives.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the house yesterday the naval appropriation bill was discussed and a bill was introduced reviving the rank of admiral and vice admiral, and naming Rear Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Schley as the persons to fill the respective positions. Washington's farewell address was read.

Potatoes Frozen.
Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 20.—More than 100,000 bushels of potatoes have been lost to the farmers of Chippewa county by freezing in the pits, owing to the continued cold weather. The absence of snow on the ground permitted the frost to work in deeper than it would otherwise have done.

Alaskan Railroad Completed.
Skaguay, Alaska, Feb. 16, via Seattle, Wash., Feb. 21.—The task of building a railroad along the precipitous side of the canyon from Skaguay to the summit of White pass, an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, has been completed.

Pot Poison in Coffee.
Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 21.—Marie Anderson, aged 14, has confessed that she tried to kill her foster parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, on February 7 by putting rat poison in the coffee.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Feb. 23.

In a mine at Blocton, Ala., five miners were killed by a dynamite explosion. Three miners were killed at Hooper, Col., by drinking wood alcohol.

Bachelor broke the four-mile racing record at San Francisco, the time being 7:16 1/2.

The transport Sheridan, carrying the Twelfth infantry, left Brooklyn for Manila.

Miss Salie Potter, said to be the oldest woman in Illinois, died in Urbana, aged 102 years.

Mrs. Mahala Bentley celebrated her one hundredth birthday at her home in Bloomington, Ill.

The Union Pacific overland limited was wrecked at Rawlins, Wyo., and several persons were killed.

Gov. Bushnell issued a proclamation calling attention to the Ohio centennial to be held at Toledo in 1902.

The total receipts of internal revenue for January last were \$20,812,212, a gain over the same month in 1898 of \$8,476,285.

Agonillo, the Philippine insurgent representative who fled from Washington to Canada, left Montreal for London.

The plurality for Ashbridge (rep.) for mayor of Philadelphia is 119,766, the largest ever given a candidate for that office.

Charles Miller, of Chicago, won the six-day bicycle race in San Francisco, going 2,182 miles and making a new record.

Joseph H. Choate, the new ambassador to the court of St. James, sailed from New York on the American liner St. Paul.

George F. Baer, president of the Reading (Pa.) Iron company, ordered a voluntary advance in wages of its 2,000 employes.

Gov. Powers, of Maine, has called a special election for June 19 to choose a successor in congress to the late Nelson Dingley, Jr.

Frieberg, Klein & Co., whisky dealers in Galveston, Tex., filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$630,000; assets, \$1,400.

The post office department has shipped to Porto Rico 4,000,000 United States stamps with the words "Porto Rico printed on each."

George B. M. Harvey has bought the North American Review, published in New York, from Lloyd S. Bryce and David A. Monroe, for \$225,000.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, celebrated Washington's birthday by affixing his signature to the bill to prevent improper use of the national flag.

John Logan, who was appointed postmaster at Cross Roads, Pa., by President Van Buren, and who has served continuously ever since, died at the age of 88 years.

David Bradley, president of the David Bradley Manufacturing company and the oldest plowmaker in the country, died suddenly at his home in Chicago, aged 88 years.

A corporation composed of 90 per cent. of the builders of iron and steel bridges in America, capitalized for \$50,000,000 and backed by Andrew Carnegie, is announced.

THE SPANISH CORTES.
Opens in Madrid with a Warm Discussion on the Conduct of the War with America.

Madrid, Feb. 21.—The cortes assembled yesterday and took up the American peace treaty. Count d'Almenas said the government was responsible for the surrender of Santiago and declared that the Spanish generals engaged in the war ought to be shot. Gen. Primo de Rivera denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator," and Gen. Blanco defended the generals, accepting full responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island.

Tragedy in Illinois.
Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22.—John Rathgeber, a prominent farmer residing near this city, Tuesday morning shot and killed his wife and then put the revolver to his temple and sent a ball through his brain. His wife had filed a bill for divorce, alleging drunkenness and cruelty. This, with a dispute over their large real estate interests, led to the tragedy.

THE MARKETS.
New York, Feb. 23.

LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4 00 @ 5 20
Hogs.....	3 25 @ 4 25
Sheep.....	3 50 @ 4 25
WHEAT—Winter Straight.....	3 50 @ 3 65
MINNESOTA PATENTS.....	3 90 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	83 1/2 @ 84
March.....	82 1/2 @ 83
CORN—No. 2.....	42 1/2 @ 44 1/2
May.....	40 1/2 @ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	35 1/2 @ 37
BUTTER—Creameries.....	16 @ 18
Factory.....	12 @ 14
CHEESE.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	53 @ 54
Barley, Choice to Fancy.....	24 1/2 @ 25
CATTLE—Prime Beeves.....	\$5 80 @ 6 00
Texas Steers.....	3 50 @ 4 55
Stockers.....	3 10 @ 3 10
Feeders.....	1 15 @ 2 50
Bulls.....	2 50 @ 3 00
HOGS—Light.....	3 80 @ 3 75
HEAVY MIXED.....	3 60 @ 3 75
SHEEP.....	2 40 @ 2 50
BUTTER—Creameries.....	14 @ 21
Dairies.....	12 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	27 @ 30
POTATOES—(per bu.).....	38 @ 40
MILWAUKEE.....	3 85 @ 4 05
LARD—May.....	5 25 @ 5 35
RIBS—May.....	4 67 1/2 @ 4 75
GRAIN—ST. LOUIS.....	3 90 @ 4 25
Corn, May.....	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Oats, May.....	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	53 @ 54
Barley, Choice to Fancy.....	50 @ 50 1/2
MILWAUKEE.....	70 1/2 @ 73
GRAIN—Wheat Northern.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	56 @ 56 1/2
Barley, No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 50
KANSAS CITY.....	65 @ 67
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Mixed.....	36 @ 36 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	55 @ 55 1/2
ST. LOUIS.....	50 @ 50 1/2
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$4 60 @ 5 40
Texas Steers.....	3 25 @ 4 65
Stockers.....	3 10 @ 3 10
Butchers.....	3 75 @ 3 75
SHEEP—Native Muttons.....	3 90 @ 4 00
OMAHA.....	4 00 @ 5 25
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$4 00 @ 5 25
Cows.....	3 30 @ 4 65
Feeders.....	4 00 @ 5 10
HOGS—Mixed.....	3 85 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Native Muttons.....	3 85 @ 4 45

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP

Our Special Correspondent Tells of the Solons' Doings.

The Work of Introducing Bills, Both Public and Private Goes Merrily On. As Yet but Few Measures Have Received Final Action.

St. Paul, Feb. 17.—It Senator Halvorsen can have his way there will be some new offices created. He introduced a bill yesterday to have the office of temperance commissioner created, with a salary of \$2,000 a year, and one deputy with \$1,000 salary with special deputies at \$3 per day, to be selected by the commissioner. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000.

Senator Miller offered a bill compelling individuals, partnerships or corporations to exhibit their insurance policies and premiums paid to the assessor for the purpose of being used as a basis for taxation.

Only two bills passed the Senate. Insurance Commissioner Dearth is now out as John O'Shaughnessy, of Stillwater, was confirmed as his successor.

The House now has a county option bill pending as well as the Senate, and there seems to be a very determined effort on the part of the temperance people to secure some restrictive legislation. The bill granting a bounty of 50 cents per ton on pig iron manufactured in the state, was recommended to pass, but almost at the same time the Governor sent in a veto message on the proposed increase of the sugar beet bounty, which may indicate the fate of this bill if it passes both houses.

Prison labor and good roads combined received some attention in a bill appropriating \$20,000 to enable the state prison commissioners to secure rock land near the prison and use the prisoners and machinery to crush rock, which is to be delivered free of charge to commissioners of any county asking for the same.

St. Paul, Feb. 18.—The bill placing commission men under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission, and requiring them to give bonds, precipitated a lively debate in the Senate and was finally sent to the judiciary committee to see if it was constitutional. The committee on illuminating oils presented a substitute bill for the one pending, making the state oil inspector a salaried office. The new bill fixes the salary at \$2,400 per year, and provides for one deputy in each county, at a salary of \$100 per month.

The 50 cents per ton bounty on pig iron bill was again the subject of a lively debate in the house. Numerous amendments were offered, and J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, was assailed by Mr. Jacobson, but no result was reached.

This debate occupied so much of the session that little else was done. A bill was offered exempting newspapers from execution to the extent of \$2,000, and job printing offices to the extent of \$400.

St. Paul, Feb. 20.—There was a semi-session in the house Saturday when the question of the Governor's veto of the sugar beet bounty bill came up. The bill appropriated \$19,975 to pay the one cent per pound bounty on the best sugar produced at St. Louis Park, Minneapolis, last year. It was a sort of vested right, the works having been erected and operated with a law on the statute book promising the one cent bounty. The argument upon which the Governor based his veto was that the law creating the bounty did not limit the length of time the bounty should run or the amount which might be paid. He argued that before another session of the legislature obligations to the extent of \$19,975 or more might be created. The house grew indignant over the "interference" with legislation by the members termed it. It was the first direct issue between the governor and the legislature, and the vote on passing the bill over the governor's veto was largely on party lines, only two Democrats voting to pass the bill over the veto. The bill passed by 84 to 22. It is predicted that it will go through the senate over the veto as well. It is quite probable that even with this result some limitation will be placed upon the amount of future bounties. The veto message was read in the house when the bill providing for a bounty of 50 cents a ton upon pig iron manufactured in the state was pending. It is customary to interrupt business at any stage of the proceedings to receive a message from the governor. This only applies, however, to the mere clerical act of the governor's private secretary handing the document to the clerk of the house and it can be read at some future time, not necessarily interrupting the pending proceedings. Mr. Staples was in the speaker's chair, owing to the illness of Speaker Dare, and he had the message read as soon as received. A vote on the pig iron bounty bill immediately followed and as the result of the veto bounties argument it was defeated. So it might be termed a drawn battle between the government and the legislature.

Under the present law a saloon cannot be located within 1,500 feet of a school building, but a bill was offered in the house reducing the limit to 900 feet.

The house passed a bill providing for the taxation of sleeping cars used in whole or in part in the state, the same as other property.

By comparison with the house the senate was a dull body today. The only scrimmage was over a bill which prohibits probate judges or their clerks from acting as attorneys in cases pending before them. The lawyers all favored the bill, as it would increase their business, while the four editors in the senate opposed it, so that it became a battle of professions. An effort to indefinitely postpone failed, and the bill goes on the calendar to be voted on for passage or rejection.

The state board of barbers had a bill introduced in the senate today which places barber schools under closer restriction and forbids graduation upon only three months' education. They will, perhaps, ask to have a barber school made a department of the state university.

The senate passed a bill of its own taxing sleeping car companies, so that each branch of the legislature has shown on the same day its intention to tax that class of property. If they succeed in getting together on some definite plan, the sleeping car companies will be obliged to pay heavier taxes.

St. Paul, Feb. 21.—The bill to allow 10 men to render a verdict in civil jury trials received its quietus in the senate yesterday. No bills were passed, but a number were introduced, one of the most prominent being to prevent the docking of horses' tails.

In response to a resolution, Atty.-Gen. Douglas reported \$107,989.39 of state money as still unpaid by broken banks.

Though the house did not meet until 2:30 p. m., it held a four hours' session. Most of the time was spent in discussing measures in committee of the whole. The bill regulating the sale of state prison binding twine occupied a good deal of time, but was finally amended and recommended to pass. The bill gives the farmers the first opportunity to buy the twine and guards against the buying up of the product by the trust. All the twine on hand May 1, not ordered by farmers, except \$60,000 pounds, can be sold to dealers.

The senate bill, allowing the Children's Home Society to take absolute custody of children up to ten years of age, elicited a long discussion. At present only children two years or younger are placed in charge of the society. The bill was recommended to pass.

The Republican members of the senate held a caucus and decided to pass the sugar beet bounty bill over the governor's veto. A number of other bills were discussed, and the indications are that from now on partisanship will have a good deal to do with legislation.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22.—The expected happened in the Senate yesterday, and the bill appropriating \$19,975 for the sugar beet bounty was passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 46 to 16, 42 being enough to override the veto. As the House had previously passed the bill over the veto, it is now a matter of the Governor's objections notwithstanding. Every Senator was in his seat, save one, who was detained by illness, and the vote was strictly a party one, with two exceptions, every Democrat voting to sustain the veto and every Republican voting to pass the bill. Senator Johnson (Dem.) of St. Peter, voted with the Republicans, explaining that he was in favor of the repeal of the bounty law, but that the sum named in this bill had been earned under the present law and it was a just obligation of the state. He hoped this bounty and all other bounties would be wiped out so far as the future is concerned. Senator McNamara (Dem.) of St. Paul, voted for the bill with a similar explanation. A number of the Democrats who voted to sustain the Governor for party reasons, stated privately that they would have voted for the bill if their votes had been necessary to pass it. Senator Wilson (Rep.) of Minneapolis, thought the Governor was wrong in that, while he admitted this claim was just, he demanded some other legislation as a condition of approving the appropriation in the pending bill. The call of the Senate to secure a full attendance of Senators and the explanation of votes occupied so much time that when the bill had passed, the Senate immediately adjourned until Thursday, today being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday.

The point of agitation in the House was the bill amending the probate code in such a manner that the wife's dower interest in the real estate of her deceased husband can be sold to meet the indebtedness of the estate without her consent. Mr. Foss violently opposed the amendment and so far succeeded that the bill was referred back to the committee of the whole for amendment.

The much agitated question of department stores was sprung by Representative Nelson, who introduced a bill forbidding their existence. Another bill offered regulates bicycle riding.

The House spent the afternoon in committee of the whole and adjourned until Thursday.

JOYS OF MARRIED LIFE.

One of the Greatest of Them Is the Multiplicity of Social Obligations.

"My dear," said a newly-married young woman on the South side to her husband the other evening, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, "I have planned to have mother and father come to supper with us and spend the evening to-morrow. Mary Johnston said to-day that she and her husband were going to call on us Thursday evening. Friday evening is the dance at the Kenwood club, and you know you promised to take me to see Sol Smith Russell Saturday night."

"But, my dear," protested her husband, "we have got to go over and see the old folks one night this week. And I told Billy Mathew that I would call him up to-morrow and tell him what night before Sunday we would be at home. And then you know I absolutely have to write that speech this week. And where do I get any time to read or rest?"

"Yes, I knew there was something else," put in his wife, disregarding his question. "There is a musicale at Mrs. White's Saturday evening. But we can't go to that, I suppose?"

"My dear," declared her husband, solemnly, "it is all right to talk about 'doubling your joys and halving your sorrows' when you get married. It is a great deal more true to say you double your engagements and halve your time."

BRIDGING BEHRING SEA.

Results of the Deposit of Immense Quantities of Debris by the Mighty Yukon River.

Prof. W. J. McGee, of Washington, declares that two slow but interesting changes are taking place in Behring sea. The immense quantity of debris that is borne down the Yukon from its sources and sides is being deposited in the sea beyond the mouth of that mighty stream, and its weight causes the bed of the sea to subside. A corresponding rise in the earth's crust is produced along the chain of the Aleutian islands. Now, not only are the islands themselves increasing in size in consequence of being lifted up out of the water, but new islands are being formed in the gaps between the others. In some instances the new islands are the result of the rise, and in others they are the result of volcanic action. Most of the Aleutians are of volcanic origin, and they mark the position of a fold in the earth's crust that is predisposed to eruption. In time, Prof. McGee says, there is likely to be a natural bridge from America to Asia along this route, but he admits that nobody now living is going to see it.