ST. PAUL NEWS.

THE LAWMAKERS.

They Boom the Local Bills Upon the Market in Great Shape.

Helping Out the Public Examiner with a Little Kosh Poppy Just for Expenses.

The House not yet Sufficiently Supplied but They Refuse to Buy Themselves Postage Stamps.

Pretty Nearly Everything Hung up Waiting for the Committees to Make Their Reports.

SENATE.

Another dull day as far so matters of general interest are concerned. The usual number of local bills were put in, and after two hours session the senate adjourned to allow the committees to work and perfect measures for more mature consideration. Senator Doran's bill forbidding the running of corners in grain was not exactly killed, but it might as well have been, for it was amended to a fine as low as $1 to be imposed.

Routine Report.

The senate was called to order at 10:05 by President Gilman. Business opened with the

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Senator Compton—For an act proposing an amendment to section 2, of article 8, of the constitution of the state to be voted upon by the state.

By Senator Steenerson—Relating to surveyors general of logs. The governor to appoint a surveyor general for the Seventh district.

By Senator Wheat—To amend an act relating to division fences.

By Senator Steenerson—Relating to lumber districts; increasing them from six to seven.

By Senator Hickman—To appropriate $6,000 for the widening and deepening of Crain creek in Steele and Waseca counties.

By Senator Peck—To appropriate $149.80 to reimburse Frederick Molkenburg, of Scott county, for money paid into the state treasury.

By Senator Peck—To protect manufacturers, bottlers and dealers in ale, porter, lager beer, soda and mineral waters and other beverages, from the loss of their casks, barrels, kegs, bottles and boxes.

By Senator Sackett—To appropriate $1,200 to reconstruct a wagon bridge over Roberts creek in Nicollett county.

By Senator Sackett—To legalize acknowledgements of conveyances and other instruments, and the record thereof.

By Senator Rice—To amend section 2, article 8, of the constitution of the state.

By Senator Billson—To appropriate $15,000 for improving the wagon road from Duluth to Pigeon river.

By Senator Blake—To appropriate $1,600 to build bridges in Lyon county.

By Senator Steenerson—To authorize the village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county, to issue bonds for street and bridge purposes. Passed under suspended rules.

By Senator Morrison—To establish a third insane asylum north of the south line of Stearns county.

By Senator Castle—To reimburse Abe Hall and G. P. Hall for losses by the state prison fire in the sum of $3,769.40 for the former and $1,356.75 for the latter.

By Senator Pillsbury—To amend chapter 83, general laws 1878, relating to the office of public examiner. The bill calls for the appropriation of $2,000 to be used for the expenses in the work of making examinations. To reimburse the state for such payments shall be borne by the several banking, savings, and other moneyd corporations to be divided in proportion to the amount of capital stock as follows: $25,000 or less $20, those having more than $25,000 and less than $50,000 $25, those more than $50,000 and less than $100,000, $35; those of more than $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000, $40, those with more than $200,000 and not over $300,000, $45; those of $300,000 and not over $500,000, $50; more than $500,000 and not over $600,000, $60, and those exceeding $600,000, $75.

By Senator Comstock—To allow Isanti county to issue bonds to the amount of $16,000 for a new court house. Passed under suspended rules.

By Senator Sackett—To appoint Dr. C. K. Bartlett, St. Peter; M. J. Daniels, Rochester; H. H. Hart, St. Paul; Dr. Hewett, Red Wing, and Dr. Leonard, Minneapolis, as commissioners to locate a third insane asylum.

By Senator Buckman—To appropriate $5,000 to build a bridge over the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids.

By Senator Compton—To appropriate $1,200 to grade Union avenue in Fergus Falls opposite state property.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The judiciary committee reported on several bills as follows: the bill relating to furnish supreme court reports to county attorneys instead of probate judges, and the bill relating to practice in justice courts, were indefinitely postponed.

The petition for woman suffrage referred to the committee on elections. The bill relating to the examination of judges of insanity of probate courts was amended, giving the judge of the district court jurisdiction. The bill allowing the salaries of county attorneys to be raised from $1,200 to $2,000. The bill introduced by Senator Doran, relating to a misdemeanor for conspiring to control the market price of grain, was amended, allowing the lowest fine to be $1 instead of $1,000. The bill relating to the manner of voting for all school officers was referred to the senator who introduced it for reconstruction. The bill for repairs on the capitol, and the bill to prohibit the abandonment of inmates of insane asylums were recommended to pass. The third readings of bills passed the one for the relief of Daniel Rice, that relating to clerk hire in Otter Tail county, and that of a lengthened term of the county commissioners of the same county.

The senate then went into executive session to allow the resignation of William Dawson as a member of the state board of equalization, and accept Ansel Oppenheim as his successor. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is reported that one or more of the committees are considering the advisability of the example set by the railroad committee of excluding reporters from their sessions. It is a matter in which the newspapers, or the reporters are not specially interested, and the representatives should bear in mind that they are but the servants of the people, and that their masters have the right to know what they are doing as such servants, not only when in their seats in the chamber but when considering measures referred to them as members of committees. The people well know that the most important work of a legislative session is done in committees—that the report of a committee almost invariably settles the fate of a bill—and any attempt to throw the veil of secrecy about this work will certainly create the impression that there is a dishonest motive at the back of such proceeding, and that crooked work is contemplated.

The lengthiest document presented to the house so far this session is the petition presented by Mr. Lienau yesterday, detailing the objections of the interests in opposition to the Knife Falls Boom company. Clerk Warner read the story in good shape, but at the conclusion he was forced to retire from the arena temporarily for repairs.

Mr. Collester, of the judiciary committee, reported back the bill granting suffrage to women, without recommendation. Also, Stordock's bill requiring sheriffs to act in the foreclosure of personal property mortgages, with an unfavorable report.

The temperance committee held its first session yesterday afternoon, and Chairman Leland is correspondingly happy.

The committee on federal relations reported back the senate memorial to congress for an appropriation for the improvement of the upper Mississippi, recommending as a substitute a concurrent resolution making the same recommendations, which was adopted.

The house spent some thirty minutes in chaffing over resolutions to vote postage and bill binders to members and officers, finally defeating that for postage and ordering the binders. There was a good deal of levity exhibited while the resolutions were being considered, and a good deal of dodging when the vote was taken. Though the postage resolution was defeated, it will undoubtedly again bob up serenely ere long.

At the meeting of the temperance committee it was decided to ask the house to-day to limit the introduction of bills on that subject to February 2, the same as has been done in the case of bills in the case of warehouses, grain inspection and railroads.

The railroad committee held another secret meeting yesterday afternoon, at which they took up and considered the several bills before it for regulating these corporations. The provisions prohibiting railroads from charging higher rates to interior than they do to terminal points, was combatted very strongly by Mr. Drake.

The bill of Mr. Mason relating to the liabilities of insurance companies, dictates that in all cases where fraud is not proven, the amount of value written in the policy shall be accepted as the true loss in the liquidation of a loss.

If the bill of Mr. Becker becomes a law county attorneys will hereafter file their bonds with the register of deeds, where other bonds are filed, instead of the clerk of the court.

The bill of Mr. Lienau relating to the Knife Falls Boom company requires that company to pass logs for mills below its booms without hindrance and free of charge.

Mr. Pratt, of Washington, proposes that the clerk of the city of Stillwater shall serve four years and that his salary shall be increased from $600 to $800.

Hereafter, if the bill of Mr. Lee becomes a law, as it probably will, school district clerks will be required to file a bond with the register of deeds.

The bill of Mr. Turrell amending the charter of Baldwin school, now McAllister college, St. Paul, provides that two-thirds of the trustees shall belong to the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Griffin, in his bill, proposes a general law governing damages for street grades, where the same is not already provided for in city charters.

The bills of Mr. Becker and Mr. Cornish relating to taxes, introduced yesterday, embrace the recommendations of the public examiner as to uniformity of accounting by county treasurers and checks upon that office by county auditors.

The appointment of E. P. Wall as clerk of the enrolling committee, and of W. F. Thompson, of the engrossing committee, were announced by the speaker.

Mr. Lienau does not want to see the Sixth ward levee monopolized by any one coporation, and he therefore proposes to prohibit the city council from granting the right to use and occupy such levee exclusively to any one person or corporation.

PROTECTING ELECTORS.

Mr. Knox, of Aitkin, proposes to make it dangerous for a person to attempt to deceive an elector as to the composition of his ballot. His bill on the subject recites:

Section 1. That sec. 67, ch. 1, general statutes of 1878, be and the same is amended so as to read as follows: Whosoever shall furnish or cause to be furnished to an elector a ticket or ballot informing him personally or by any artifice or device whatsoever contained in or on such ticket or ballot in respect to the name thereof, or the arrangement of the name or names of the candidate or office, attempting thereby to induce him to believe that such ballot or ticket contains names different from those which do appear thereon, or candidates for office representing other or different political principles or parties from that which they do really represent, with intention to deceive, thereby inducing him to vote contrary to his inclinations, is guilty of felony. The finding of such tickets or ballots in his possession shall be deemed conclusive evidence, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in the sum of not less than $100, nor more than $500, or shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than sixty days nor more than one year. The said fine shall go to the general school fund of the county wherein such felony was committed.

Routine Report.

Called to order by Speaker Gibbs.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Lienau, of Ramsey—Of lumbermen doing business on the St. Louis river, protesting against the operations of the Knife Falls Boom company.

Mr. Nachbar, of Scott—Of citizens of Shakopee and vicinity, for female suffrage.

SUFFRAGE.

Speaker Gibbs announced the following committee on suffrage: Muzzy, Batchelder, McMillan, Haraldson and Nachbar.

LIMITING BILLS.

Mr. Hendrickson, of Ramsey—That no bills be introduced after Feb. 2, relating to warehouses, grain inspection and railroads, except such as are introduced by the committees.

Mr. Myers, of Stearns, opposed the resolution as unwise. It was too early yet to form any opinion as to the probable situation on the date named of bills upon any of the subjects named, and the house should not tie its hands at this time.

Mr. Daniels, of Olmsted, favored the resolution. The experience of the last legislature, which was deluged upon the last days of the session with such bills, should be a lesson to this body. The date specified gave all the time needed for the presentation of such bills, and that would give the committees abundant time to perfect bills that could be safely labeled "E pluribus unum."

Mr. Turrell, of Redwood, also favored the resolution. There would be no resolution perfected on the subjects named if individual members were not cut off from introducing bills.

The resolution was adopted.

POSTAGE.

Mr. Caine, of Isanti, offered a resolution that the chief clerk be authorized to draw his warrant not exceeding $10 for each member and officer for postage.

The roll call indicating that the resolution was lost, a number of members made haste to change their votes from the affirmative to the negative, a proceeding that raised a hearty laugh. The announcement of the vote was, yeas, 20; nays, 56.

Mr. Stordock, of Wilkin, renewed the motion, limiting the amount to $5.

Mr. Evans, of Hennepin, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Adopted.

BINDERS.

Mr. Spaulding, of Blue Earth, offered a resolution that the members be supplied with Sisson's magic binders.

In explaining, Mr. Spaulding said he knew nothing of the binders, but as the senate had voted them, he thought the house should also have them.

Mr. Drake desired to know if it was a wire or twine binder.

Some more chaffing followed, when the roll was called and the resolution adopted, the vote standing, yeas, 61; nays, 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cornish, of Ramsey—To provide for the collection of taxes and to provide a check upon treasurers.

By Mr. Cornish, of Ramsey—Relating to the sales of railroad equipments, etc.

By Mr. Johnson, of McLeod—Appropriating $1,200 for a bridge over Buffalo creek, McLeod county.

By Mr. Lienau, of Ramsey—Relating to the Knife Falls Boom company.

By Mr. Mason, of Hennepin—Relating to the liabilities of insurance company.

By Mr. Baumgarten, of Wabashaw—To establish an independent school district in county of Wabashaw. [Mr. Baumgarten moved the rules be suspended and the bill be put upon its passage, when Mr. Collister, chairman of the judiciary committee, called the attention of the house to the danger of treading upon the prohibition against special legislation. Mr. Foster, of Blue Earth, spoke to the same effect, and on motion the bill was referred to the judiciary committee for report upon the point raised.]

By Mr. Drake, of Ramsey—To authorize all fire and marine insurance companies doing business under the laws of the state, to do a hail, lightning and storm business.

By Mr. Becker, of Traverse—Relating to county attorneys.

By Mr. Maguire, of Lac qui Parle—Appropriating $1,000 for a bridge across the Lac qui Parle river.

By Mr. Iltes, of Carver—To prevent the destruction of fish in Clearwater lake, Carver county. Passed under suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Warner, of Blue Earth—Appropriating $2,000 for a bridge across the Le Sueur river, Blue Earth county.

By Mr. Becker, of Traverse—Amending the act of 1881 relating to taxes.

By Mr. Sweetser, of Rice—To repeal the act to regulate the catching of fish in certain lakes of Rice county. Passed under suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Brown, of Pipestone—Appropriating $400 for a bridge across Pipestone creek.

By Mr. Lewis, of Douglas—Appropriating $600 for a bridge across the Chippewa river.

By Mr. Smith, of Wright—To amend section 1, chapter 39, statutes of 1883, relating to the drainage of lakes.

By Mr. Turrell, of Redwood—To amend the act of 1884, relating to the Baldwin school, of St. Paul.

By Mr. Griffin, of Hennepin—To provide for compensation for damages by grades of streets, etc.

By Mr. Stordock, of Wilkin—Relating to cattle running at large in Clay county. Rules suspended and bill passed.

By Mr. Maguire, of Lac qui Parle—Appropriating $1,200 for a bridge across the Minnesota river.

By Mr. Morse, of Lincoln—Authorizing the commissioners of Lincoln county to issue bonds in $30,000 for funding the debt of the county.

By Mr Iltis, of Carver—Appropriating $1,000 for a bridge over the Crow river.

By Mr. Knox, of Aitkin—Appropriating $1,000 for a bridge over the Shell river.

By Mr. Knox, of Aitkin—To amend section 67, statues of 1878, for the protection of electors and ballots.

By Mr. Lienau, of Ramsey—Relating to the preservation of levees in the Sixth ward of St. Paul.

By Mr. Pratt, of Washington—Relating to the term of office of city clerk of Stillwater.

By Mr. Lee, of Todd—To amend section 34, chapter 36, statutes of 1874, relating to the bonds of clerks of school districts.

By Mr. Cornish, of Ramsey—To amend the law relating to the service of summons.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

ONLY TWO.

Judge Burr Had a Lonesome Day and a Dull One.

When Mary Duffy loomed up in the bull pen yesterday she looked as if she had blown in with the blizzard; she wore a Father Hubbard ulster which may have been new when Mr. Noah constructed the ark, and her general make-up was anything but inviting. The charge was street walking, and the copper said that she had been trying to make a mash; but this theory was so absurd on its face that the court evidently took no stock in it. The fact is that the poor old girl is without home, money or friends, and she was absolutely compelled to promenade the streets. In view of her pitiful condition she was sent out for ninety days.

The only other case of any interest was that of Wm. Thompson, a free lunch fiend, who was bounced from his route Wednesday night and who tried to raise a stake by stealing. The miserable wretch cabbaged a pair of hand-me-down shoes, and swift retribution overtook him in the form of a brawny policeman. He was sent to the bastile for sixty days.

A. Simon, a contractor, was arraigned on the charge of violating the fire and building ordinances; he was not ready for trial, and the hearing was set for the 26th inst. As this cleared the docket a recess was taken and the clerk was granted permission to go fishing.

Oakland Avenue Litigation.

The three appeal cases of James W. Heather, James Clear and Mrs. J. B. Hanler from the condemnation of the district court of their property on the assessment by the board of public works for opening, widening and extending Oakland avenue, came up for hearing before Judge Brill in the district court yesterday, it being decided by W. H. Mead, Esq., counsel for the appellants, and Thos. D. O'Brien, Esq., for the respondents, to try the three cases together. There were present nearly all the members of the board of public works, and quite a number of citizens as witnesses and spectators. The claim of the parties litigating is that the board allowed them insufficient and uncompensatory damages for the property taken from them for the improvement. The hearing will probably consume most, if not all of the two sessions of the court to-day.

Suit for $10,000 Damages.

Andrew Carlson having sued Frederick Althen for $10,000 damages, claimed as received by the parting of a cable rope and the falling of portions of a derrick upon him, at a stone quarry on Dayton bluff last summer, by which his skull was fractured, the trial of the case was entered upon before a jury in the district court yesterday.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge Nelson.]

Bridget English vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company, action for damages; on trial.

District Court.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Brill.]

Gottlieb Ris vs. J. N. Granger, administrator of the estate of Lauriston Hall; submitted and briefs to be finished.

In the matter of the appeal of James W. Heather from the assessment of the board of public works for the opening, widening and extension of Oakland avenue.

In the matter of the appeal of James Clear from the assessment of the board of public works for the opening, widening and extension of Oakland avenue.

In the matter of the appeal of Mrs. J. B. Hunter from the assessment of the board of public works for the opening, widening and extension of Oakland avenue.

It was agreed that the three cases be heard together and they thus went on trial.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Simons.]

State of Minnesota vs. John Donovan; dismissed.

State of Minnesota vs. Thos. Hamer; dismissed.

State of Minnesota vs. S. M. Culsom and Wm. Devitt; dismissed.

Frederick Kreiger vs. David Swank; jury failed to agree and discharged.

J. H. Metcalf vs. R. S. Mackey; dismissed on motion of defendant, and plaintiff gives notice of motion for new trial.

Andrew Carlson vs. Frederick Althen; on trial.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

DECISIONS.

[By Judge Wilkin.]

John Willoughby vs. Joseph Irish, impleaded with E. M. Shelton; action to recover note of $400 given by Shelton, on which Irish signed his name as surety. Found that Irish is entitled to judgment against Willoughby for costs, he having received none of the money and participated in none of the payments made on the note and interest, on which $430.55 had been paid.

COMPLAINTS FILED.

Russell C. Munger vs. Bullock & Co., of Townsend, Montana; action to recover $1,635.72 on promissory notes and interest.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Estate of Wm. L. Mintzer, deceased; hearing of claim of John M. McIntosh & Co., taken under advisement.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

Wm. Thompson, larceny; sixty days.

Fred Aeshe, drunk and disorderly; ten days.

Mary Duffy, street walking; ninety days.

A. Simon, violating building ordinance; continued to the 26th.

STATE HORTICULTURISTS.

A Spirited Discussion Regarding the Location of State Fair Grounds.

The Announcement of Minnesota's Premiums at New Orleans Received With Applause.

New Officers Elected and An Amended Constitution Adopted—Other Matters.

MORNING SESSION.

E. H. S. Dart, delegate of the society to the Iowa Horticultural society in 1884, took the floor. He said last year was a bad one for fruit in Iowa, the southwest only giving a light crop. Thirty per cent. of the fruit trees of the state were killed by the cold winter and 75 per cent. of the orchard trees in sections where the mercury went below 40 degrees were destroyed. This showed the necessity of hardier trees. Mr. Dart recomended districting this state and electing directors in each district to report annually to the society on the fruit interests in each.

The report of Oliver Gibbs, Jr., the secretary, was received from New Orleans. A history of the disposition of the last year's reports were given. The year 1884 was favorable to the apple crop, 200 bushels are shown at New Orleans and the showing of grapes here is an entire success. The total expenditures of the society proper for the past year were given as $230.23, and the total receipts $284.40; cash on hand $54.17.

The report of Treasurer S. D. Grimes showed the total reserve funds of the society to be $882.40; total receipts $1,737.29; balance in treasury over total expenses $257.29. The treasurer thought the affairs of the society are not being conducted in a practical business manner, that it has undertaken too much for its means, or is spending money without an equivalent. Especial reference was had to the secretary's expense account of $467.61 the past year in the items: for distributing reports $100; travel and hotel $42.95; reporter's service $60; printing $52.26, incidental expenses $211.41. It was further remarked by the treasurer that the secretary's salary of $400 per annum nearly equaled the state appropriation and left but little out of the membership fees to meet the other expenses and carry on the work of the society. In geometrical proportion the contingent expenses of the secretary's bureau have more than doubled. These figures are given in proof—in 1881 they were $16.31, in 1882 $71.35, in 1883 $202.03, in 1884 $467.61.

C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis, narrated the prospect for securing grounds at Minnehaha for the state fair purposes, and said that a bill would soon be introduced in the legislature providing for the purchase of the grounds. Col. Wm. King said it was the desire of Minneapolitans to co-operate with this society in this matter. They had no proposition to put now; but the Minneapolis people desired these grounds at Minnehaha falls, for which a bill had been prepared for legislative action.

D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, briefly set forth the action of the chamber of commerce of this city, endorsing the action taken by the Union fair ground joint committees at Midway. The advantage of the Midway grounds, by their proximity to the railroads, were pointed out at length.

Capt. Blakeley said St. Paul people were in favor of the Midway project. They had some idea of offering an alternative proposition for a location, but whether it would be done he could not say. If a pleasure park at Minnehaha be suggested he thought it would be a good place. But the State Agricultural society would have to settle on the location at its meeting next week.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Minneapolis, explained that for agricultural and mechanical purposes the committees of both cities were agreed on Midway, but the citizens of Minneapolis did not agree with their committee and desired to have the fairgrounds at Minnehaha falls.

Mr. Loring said that the cost of 200 acres at Midway would purchase 1,000 acres at Minnehaha. That point was connected with Minneapolis by two railroads and with St. Paul by one, which would soon be added to by a narrow guage road, and it also had steamboat connection, which river trip was the most delightful for a short one in the country. It was a little nearer St. Paul than Minneapolis, and the Manitoba road could reach it with a short branch. When people came to the state fair they also wanted to stop and visit both cities at the same time, and this colation would give them every advantage of doing so.

Col. King thought Midway all right for a purely agricultural fair ground, but for a track and pleasure ground added thereto thought Minnehaha took the cake, and Col. Blakeley thought an amicable settlement of the question would be arrived at, and said that this discussion from which the St. Paul men were absent, though deeply interested in, was merely to let the fruit growers know what was in contemplation and to secure their opinions.

Col. Blakeley and Mr. Stevens were appointed a committee to ask the senate and house to call up stairs, but they were both too busy at the time to respond.

A member said that the most valuable part of these sessions was hearing the off hand solutions of those present of how they had experimented with fruits, so that those most thoroughly versed in the science of fruit growing could collect valuable information therefrom. He believed in more talking and less presentation of "papers" on fruit culture. His head was very level and his premises decidedly correct.

Another member offered a resolution that as no four fruit growers present thought alike in reference to fruit culture that they should all study botany, but he got lost in the woods when he left bottom facts to dabble in scientific terms. The following resolution of Mr. Dart was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in offering premiums on apples especial prominence should be given to Minnesota production, and in bringing out new varieties, many premiums on separate plates will be offering large premiums on collections likely to promote the end sought. This was amended so as to include Russian apples as a special class and to strike out premiums on a general collection of crab apples.

Gen. Jennison, private secretary of the governor, then read the following dispatch, just received by that gentleman from F. C. Gould, superintendent of the Minnesota fruit exhibit at New Orleans.

"Minnesota grapes have received three silver medals, and ten prizes in all, the only medals given except to California. We break Ohio on Catawbas, also."

A most interesting communication was then read from Wilson Cutler, of Sumpter, McLeod county, who six years ago, becoming disgusted with raising wheat, sold a cow for $20, and invested in strawberry plants from afar off, which he planted on his prairie farm, and after much hard luck struggled on and purchased more plants from nearer home, to finally become one of the most successful strawberry growers in the state. He has raised as high 135 bushels to the acre. Last year he raised 1,300 quarts of Crescents, and neighbors came to pick them, paying fifteen cents a quart, they were of such fine flavor. Mr. Cutler after stating his successes and failures with different kinds of plants, says:

The strawberry is the natural production of the prairie, on which it grows wild, and seeds itself upon every bit of broken ground suffered to go back to nature.

Properly cared for it is as sure a crop as corn or wheat. The plants should be set June 1, or very early, on land plowed the fall before. They should be set two to four feet apart in straight rows, and kept free of weeds. Plants are lost by not pressing the earth firmly about the crown, than by any other cause.

No lazy man can raise strawberries, and they do not thrive under the care of a tobacco chewing and whisky drinking farmer.

The raiser should put up his fruit in a neat and tasty manner, give good measure and be a good salesman.

The Crescent, properly fertalized, is the most productive and profitable plant grown on the prairies of the northwest. It is the earliest, latest and hardiest grown, is the first to ripen, and it produces berries after all the others fail to bear. It is also a pleasure and a health giver to the family.

Mr. Cutler having just received a new seedling granger, gave this for his excuse for being absent. As he mentioned the fact twice in his report the new Cutler plant must be estimated to be worth $2,000 at least.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 Prof. Porter made a report of the Minnesota exhibit at New Orleans. He said every inch of space allotted the state was in use and that twice as much could have been utalized. There has been great rivalry between the states in getting up their exhibits, especially the northwestern states. The Minnesota pyramid is the highest at the exposition, reaching to the roof, and if any other state gets ahead of us it will have to punch a hole through the roof. The *Times-Democrat* put up its contribution box at the Minnesota exhibit as the most attractive place for such a receptacle. All the newspapers of the state are exhibited. They were prepared by Mr. West, of the West Publishing company. There are 300 or 400 varieties of potatoes on exhibition. We have over 5,000 entomological specimens there. Our grains and grasses are well represented.

On motion of Chas. Hoag, of Minneapolis, a vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Porter, whereupon the latter supplemented his remarks as follows:

There were no more extortionate charges at New Orleans than in other cities at the time of fairs. From $1.50 to $3.50 per day may be expended. During the Mardi Gras, however, expenses will be a little higher. The city will be overcrowded during that event, and I would advise people to go to New Orleans at some other time. If you go for two or three months, of course, it is better to seek out a private family. Our Minnesota teachers got accommodations for $12 a week. Unfortunately the city is practically bankrupt, and the planters are also in a bad financial way, but New Orleans has refused to ask for aid.

Geo. A. Brackett, of Minneapolis, said he fully endorsed what Prof. Porter said. He had been in New Orleans some eighteen days. He got accommodations for $2 a day. He was sorry to see the papers take the position they did in regard to the exhibition. He regarded the exposition as far ahead of the centennial at Philadelphia.

Cyrus L. Smith, of Minneapolis, opened the question drawer with the question:

"Are summer meetings a failure?" Prof. Porter: "No. I would rather have one summer meeting than four winter meetings. I would rather have an hour in a man's garden than to hear him talk ten."

C. L. Smith said he wanted to propose three summer meetings, one at Rochester during the fair there, one at Mankato and one at Minneapolis. A motion prevailed that the society hold one or more summer meetings this year.

Question—"Does the manuring of apple trees prolong their usefulness and life?" Prof. Porter: We want more mineral manure and less organic manure.

Question—"What is a fair commission for selling strawberries in St. Paul or Minneapolis?" Ten per cent., answered Mr. Cutler.

Question—"What is the most convenient, economical and satisfactory package to handle and ship strawberries in, and what should be the cost thereof?" Mr. Smith: The square quart box and the sixteen quart crate, which cost $4 to $5 per 1,000 for box material, 10c each for sixteen quart crates and 12c for twenty-four quart crates.

Upon motion the society adopted the full quart boxes as the measure for strawberries.

C. L. Smith of Minneapolis, said the Hennepin county Horticultural society was organized immediately after the annual meeting, and held weekly meetings thereafter, attended by fifty or sixty persons. On Sept. 20 the society held a fair. The exhibit covered two large tables. There were sixty-five entries and $139 in premiums paid. In December it was resolved to continue the weekly meetings. The average attendance has been about thirty. Last week we had a talk on corn, the week before the celery question was discussed, and on Saturday we are to have some papers on grapes. The members feel a strong desire that the work shall extend through the state. The meetings have been profitable to us. We have forty-six paying members, and we hope to make the finest exhibit next fall ever seen in Minnesota.

Mr. J. S. Harris, of La Crescent, read an entertaining paper upon market gardening, or truck farming. The paper will be entered in the annual report.

The legislative committee presented a series of resolutions, urging the appointment of a state entomologist, who should be authorized and instructed to disseminate useful information to the fruit growers and farmers of the state respecting the insects injurious to vegetation. The state is asked to make the proper provision and appropriate $1,000 per annum. The resolutions were adopted, and the society gave the legislature a pointer by electing Prof. Winchell its entomologist.

Mrs. Anna B. Underwood, of Lake City, entered the following varieties of apples: Scott's winter, Drake, Wealthy, Longfield, Melinda, Meader's winter, Red Winter seedling.

The report of the finance committee recommends retrenchment.

Upon motion fifty copies of the annual report were voted to the Amber Cane society.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Truman M. Smith, of St. Paul.

Vice presidents—A. W. Sias, of Rochester; F. G. Gould, of Excelsior; M. Cutler, of Sumpter; E. H. S. Dart, of Owatonna, and G. W. Fuller, of Litchfield.

Secretary—S. D. Hillman, of Minneapolis.

Treasurer—S. D. Grimes, of Minneapolis.

Executive committee—J. S. Harris, of La Crescent; J. N. Underwood, of Lake City; Wyman Elliott, of Minneapolis; M. Pearce, of Minneapolis; Ditus Day, of Farmington.

Librarian—E. H. Cozner, of Minneapolis.

Delegation to the meeting of the Pomological society of Michigan in September—J. N. Underwood, of Lake City, and J. S. Harris, of La Crescent.

The contest for the secretaryship was very spirited, the candidates being S. D. Hillman, Jesse D. Northrup and C. L. Smith, all of Minneapolis. The first ballot resulted, Northrup 20, Hillman 17, Smith 3; and the second, Hillman 21, Northrup 19.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened by the consideration of the adoption of a new constitution, prepared by a committee for the society to take the place of the old one, which latter all thought necessary to patch up, to say the least. After the vain attempt of Mr. Dart to incorporate into the new constitution some peculiar features of the constitution of the Iowa Horticultural society, Mr. Underwood, of the committee to prepare this instrument, proceeded to read the new constitution article by article, which, with some minor amendments, was adopted first in that form and then as a whole.

The main changes from the old constitution are that the secretary shall enter at once upon his duties on being elected at the annual meeting; that two members from each congressional district be a committee on fruit, to report in writing to the society at each annual meeting; that the programme of the summer meeting be decided on ten days before such meeting, and for the winter meeting thirty days; that the salary of the president and treasurer be $25 each per annum, that of the secretary $400, payable quarterly, and that of the librarian $10; vice presidents are required to make an annual report each, and will have their traveling expenses paid to and from the annual meeting.

President Smith, Lyman Elliott and C. L. Smith were appointed a committee on publication.

The exercises of to-day will close the session. At 9 o'clock the report of the society committee for the revision of the first list will be given, which will be followed by the reading of a paper on grapes by N. J. Stubbs and probably by a paper on roses by C. L. Smith.

At 2 o'clock p. m. will take place the Forestry session in which the effects of trees on climate and their relation to rainfall tree planting on the prairies, variety of timber etc. will be discussed.

Everett S. Geer, collections. Address, room 21, First National bank building, St. Paul, Minn. Compiler and publisher of the New Pocket Street Guide and City Map.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES.

The Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin Railroad to Open Business in St. Paul Next Monday.

Nearly All of the Lines Running East of Chicago Openly Cutting Rates—Miscellaneous Rail Notes.

Derailment of a Passenger Train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—N. P. Mail Car Burned.

The War Still Goes On.

The lines running east from Chicago are having a very hard time of it in regard to freight, and there seems to be no way out of the difficulty. All lines seem to be openly and secretly cutting the rates. On Wednesday it was discovered that the lines to the east had made a rate of twenty cents on grain and twenty-five cents on provisions from Chicago to New York, and as the appearances were that the rates would go a good deal lower, it was evident that something must be done. The Michigan Central being far ahead of its allotted percentage, is taking as little business as possible at the reduced rates, and the general manager has given orders not to go below twenty cents on grain for the present. The local committee of Chicago, on east bound freight traffic held a meeting and exchanged views in regard to the situation. Quite a number of the members declared they were not taking any business for less than tariff rates, but every one present knew this was not true and all smiled. Everybody present admitted the situation of affairs was a serious one and that if something was not done to stop the cutting of rates the demoralization would upset all business. Commissioner Fink has called another meeting of the joint executive committee for next week when a rigorous effort will be made to settle the present troubles. On the whole there is little confidence that the troubles will be settled. A sort of conference was subsequently held among some of the railroad officials and a temporary rate of 20 cents from Chicago to New York on grain and flour and 20 cents on provisions was agreed to, but there is no more reason to think this rate will stand any more than those that have already been upset. Some prominent railroad officials are of the opinion that the present conflict is a scheme on the part of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central to depress West Shore securities in order to give them an opportunity to buy up. The West Shore has been a thorn in the side of the trunk lines ever since it was opened for business, and it was stated a short time ago that rumors were afloat that the trunk lines meant to buy the West Shore, and thus place it in a position where it could no longer do them any harm. If such is the case, the present war will no doubt continue for some time.

The Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin Railroad.

This road, concerning which so much has been written, is, according to the official announcement, to be opened for business to St. Paul on Monday next. The statement has been made already in these columns that the road would be ready to do business on that day in this city, but now we have the official announcement, as follows:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15, 1885.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. The Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin railroad will be opened for business Monday, January 26, 1885. Freight will be received at the company's freight house on Third street, in St. Paul, and at the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba freight house in Minneapolis, on and after the above date, for all points on the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the Wisconsin & Minnesota and the Wisconsin Central railroads.

Agencies have been established on the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin road at Morris, Colfax, Lochiel, Barker, Downing, Emerald, Cylon, Jewitt Mills, New Richmond, Clarendon, St. Croix and Castle. Freight for Goddard, Carrollton, Glenwood, Arcola and Four Lakes will have to be prepaid, as there are no agents at those points as yet.

F. N. FINNEY.

Railroad Accident.

A short distance east of La Crosse, a railroad accident occurred yesterday, which, it is reported, caused no loss of life or injury to any person. When one considers the nature of the accident it seems very strange that it could have happened and no one should have been injured. The particulars are very meager indeed. The report is that the Milwaukee train No. 3, coming towards St. Paul, when near La Crosse ran into a freight train, which caused the whole passenger train to leave the track, and yet though the whole train was thrown from the rails no person was injured. Of course all the trains that were behind the passenger train were delayed. A track was built around the wreck and the fast mail train came around and reached St. Paul several hours late.

A CAR BURNED.

On the Northern Pacific, west of Bismarck yesterday, when the train due here at noon was on its way to St. Paul the mail car took fire and before the flames were extinguished a considerable part of the mail was burned, mostly consisting of papers. The train did not get to St. Paul till 9 o'clock at night.

A Handsome Present—Well Bestowed.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. T. W. Teasdale, general passenger agent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road, was made the recipient of a handsome and valuable gold watch, the same being presented by his friends in the Omaha headquarters building and along the line of the road. There was no foolishness about the manner of presenting the same. On the contrary the manner in which that part of the transaction was done was very judicious and suitable. The watch was obtained from the establishment of Messrs. Myers & Finch, and was sent down to Mr. Teasdale about 6 o'clock in the evening by that firm. The inscription upon the watch informed Mr. Teasdale what it all meant, and no further explanation was needed. The result was that Mr. Teasdale was a good deal surprised when he opened that little package and found what it contained. The whole outfit consisted of a gold hunting case watch, a solid gold chain and an elegant charm. On one side of the case on the outside was a monogram of the first letters of his name, "T. W. T." On the inside was inscribed the following: "T. W. Teasdale, Friendship, Christmas 1884."

Mr. Oakes on His Travels.

Mr. T. F. Oakes, vice president of the Northern Pacific, is having as much trouble in reaching his destination as did that crafty old Grecian, who was ten years in getting back to his home. When Mr. Oakes got through with his business with the Transcontinental association, at San Francisco, he started for Portland, by way of Ogden and Pocatello, on the Central Pacific and Oregon short line, and telegraphed Mr. Thrall, his chief clerk at St. Paul, to meet him at Portland. Mr. Thrall left Wednesday night in Mr. Oakes' car. When Mr. Oakes got up through Idaho and onto the Oregon short line he found that road hopelessly blocked up, and was compelled to retrace his steps. He therefore went back to Granger and started again on his way to Portland, this time by the Utah and Northern, and the Northern Pacific, and telegraphed Mr. Thrall, who was on his way to Portland, to hold the car at Garrison and wait for him. This was a good many more hundred miles than he expected to travel when he started, and he will undoubtedly be much gratified to once more reach civilized society.

The Northern Pacific Makes Another Reduction.

The Northern Pacific appears to be doing a great deal in the way of reducing the rates. It has just decided upon a third reduction to take effect February 1. On that date it will issue a new emigrant movables r