

NO TAX ON PARSONAGES.

The House Decides to Exempt Church Parsonages From Taxation to the Extent of \$5,000.

Constitutional Amendments Prohibiting the State Treasurer From Holding Office Two Consecutive Terms.

The Need of a Second State Prison Discussed and a Committee Appointed to Select a Site.

The Bill for the Examination and Registration of Pharmacists Recommended to Pass by the House.

A Sliding Scale High License Bill Introduced by Judge Wilson-Farmer's Justice.

Doings of the Day.

Nearly all of the senators were in their seats yesterday morning when the senate was called to order, and before the gavel fell there was a good deal of informal and good-natured discussion of the fate of the high license bill.

Some of the members of the senate who were absent yesterday morning had the hope of returning, and that his said fate was being in a considerable degree to the want of fact of its managers.

The bill, at least a portion of them, still claim that their position as resigners was well taken, and that the bill was now in the same position that it would have had it never been put upon its final passage.

What the senators who voted on the prevailing side. That a man cannot take advantage of his own wrongdoing is good law and good sense, and will probably be applied to the senators who neglected or refused to put themselves on record upon the liquor traffic question.

ABRIDGING OFFICIAL TERMS. Senator C. D. Gillilan offered joint resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, the first of which amends article 3 of article 5 and provides that no person shall be eligible for the office of governor for more than one term in any period of four years.

The senate seemed to progress slowly with its business, and, although the meeting seemed to be held in the hands of the senate, no work turned off was not equal to that usually done in the same length of time.

Some young men and their girls visited the senate chamber yesterday and made themselves quite conspicuous by their loud talk and boisterous behavior.

The senate bill to regulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain was considered in committee of the whole and amended providing for the appointment of inspectors of warehouses and their appliances and incorporating into it portions of the Illinois law relative to warehousing.

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high license had yesterday. Getting tired of the general fight over that question he quietly introduced a bill amending the charter of the city of Rochester, fixing the license for saloons and winos liquors at not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and for fermented and vinous liquors at not less than \$400 nor more than \$300.

A bill introduced by Mr. Stephens proposes that platted streets and alleys in villages of 2,000 or less inhabitants, shall be vacated if not improved and made use of within twenty years.

The senior class of the state university did the state capitol yesterday, honoring both branches of the legislature with a visit.

The bill of R. A. Smith to exempt church parsonages to the amount of \$5,000 from taxation coming up on third reading, Messrs. Foster, Burlingame, Warner and Byrum spoke in opposition, alleging that the exemption proposed was unjust and unequal and against the interests of small and poor church organizations.

Reimbursing employees for losses sustained at the state prison fire.

Amending the general statutes of 1878 relating to drainage.

Amending the charter of the village of Red Lake Falls.

Amending the charter of the village of Moorhead.

ing to the giving of preference to creditors and insolvent debtors.

Amending the charter of Blue Earth City, Fairbault county.

Appropriating money for the support of the several state institutions for 1885 and 1887.

Appropriating money for the general expenses of the state government for 1886 and 1887.

Appropriating money for certain purposes therein named. (The deficiency appropriation bill.)

Appropriating \$15,000 to the state board of health in case of cholera.

Regulating the practice of dentistry.

Amending the general statutes relating to county commissioners.

Amending chapter 11, statutes of 1878, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Relating to the running at large of domestic animals in Washington county.

Authorizing the supervisors of Cambria, Blue Earth and Rice, to establish a ferry.

Relating to the salary of the county attorney of Goodhue county.

Regulating the fees and compensation of officers of Goodhue county.

Legalizing the 1884 assessments of Lake City, Washington county.

Authorizing the village of St. Vincent, Kitson county, to transfer its funds. (Two bills.)

Amending the statutes of 1878 relating to division fences in Houston county.

Recess till 3:30.

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ing the city of Anoka. Rules suspended and bill passed.

By Mr. Daniels.—To amend the act incorporating the city of Rochester, fixing the liquor license at \$500. Rules suspended and bill passed.

For the relief of B. A. Froelich. Authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi river at Atkin, Atkin county.

Fixing rates of the Knife Falls Boom company. Authorizing Crow Wing county to vote bonds.

Amending the laws of 1883 to reduce the minimum capital of state banks to \$10,000.

Fixing state tax levy for 1886 and 1887—\$500,000 for 1886 and \$450,000 for 1887.

Relating to warehouse regulation and grain inspection.

To amend the act of 1883, making an appropriation for a bridge in Stearns county.

For an additional judge in the Sixth district. Regulating the catching of fish in Wright county.

Authorizing the city of St. Paul to issue certificates of indebtedness for Sixth ward parks.

Recess until 2:30.

Afternoon Session. HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

For the adjustment of certain claims of W. H. Dyke.

To legalize certain foreclosures of mortgages.

To legalize the action of executors in certain cases.

To amend the statutes of 1878 relating to executors.

Relating to the senatorial and representative districts of Wabasha county.

To regulate and tax telegraph, telephone lines, etc., 79 years.

To exempt certain taxes to the amount of \$5,000.

To amend the statutes of 1878 relating to tree culture.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the commissioners of Nobles county to issue bonds.

Amending the charter of the city of Fergus Falls.

Amending the charter of the city of Albert Lea.

For the relief of the estate of Leonard B. Higley.

Creating an additional judge for the Seventh district.

Amending the statutes of 1878 relating to the rendering of accounts by executors and administrators.

Appropriating \$1,751 to Ramsey, Winona and Washington counties for boarding state prison convicts.

Amending the statutes of 1878 relating to guardians ad litem.

Amending the statutes of 1878 relating to accounts of guardians.

Appropriating money for the erection of additional buildings at the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Senator Rice in the chair. The bill transferring the swamp land grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railway company to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern railway was recommended to pass without opposition or discussion.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Globe willingly gives space to letters from the people on pertinent subjects, but correspondents must bear in mind that communications to receive attention must not exceed 400 words and be written on but one side of the paper and must be accompanied by the proper name of the writer.

Marriage-Divorce. To the Editor of the Globe: In your issue of the 18th inst. I find the following: "A necessity for the speedy reform of our law divorce system is illustrated in the increased number of divorces the last year in all sections of the country."

Apparently not sure that your premises were well fortified, you continue: "The divorce system can rise in his place and show the legislators that warty marriages can be prevented, there is a chance that something may be done with a view to remedying the distasteful condition."

There is wisdom in this suggestion. Divorced and ill-assorted marriages have much to do in causing the wide-spread discontent which afflicts and profoundly agitates the conjugal world. That a vast number of our people are in this predicament is a constant resort to our courts for relief.

It is to be feared that too many are not. The mother of the Gracchi lives in history. She looked to the moral training of her children. When a Campanian lady made a show of her jewels at the house of Cornelia, and asked to see her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying: "These are the only jewels of which I am boastful."

She was admirably competent to discharge the important duties of wife and mother. "Her feet abide in her own house."

Neither woman suffrage, the Ladies' Gospel Christian Temperance union, nor missions to heathen lands diverted her attention from the all-important duties of the family. Her husband began at her feet, and the Cornelias of the olden time give place to the Jellibys of our own!

Causes or reasons therefor will multiply and keep pace with the opportunities for the successful perpetration of frauds and infidelity. It is sustained by sad experience and the history of marriage and divorce, both at present and in the distant past. It rests upon a law, possibly a questionable law of our being. Hence the necessity for relief.

How may, how should this be obtained? Certainly by the amendment of all contracts so tainted by bad faith as should cause the rescission of a business transaction. Is it not a greater misfortune for a man or woman to be defrauded in marriage than in the sale or purchase of property? Were it not for the law of rescission, would we have 1,000 fraudulent transactions where there is now but one. Should the matrimonial villain enjoy an immunity for his crimes denied in less important transactions?

Is it the law and its administration which has brought marriage to what it is, filling our courts with humiliated supplicants pleading for divorce, or are we less worthy than were the Pagans of whom we write? There is a sermon in the following extract from a recent police report:

August L. Strassberg, charged with beating Ella Paulson, was arraigned before Judge Barry yesterday, and the case continued until today. Strassberg and the girl were in court, and the judge asked the girl if she had any property, going to jail or furnishing bonds in the sum of \$700. He was to pay it. It is believed he will consent to marry her. It is a question whether the girl Paulson be so permitted to take legal advantage of her own wrong! Should our courts thus aid in degrading marriage and encouraging prostitution? The Pagan stood on higher ground. The judge would be severely tried. It is asserted that Christ exalted the condition of woman, that previous to the Christian dispensation she was little more than a slave, that marriage is a Christian sacrament. What was marriage and the actual condition of woman previous to the Christian era?

PAGAN VS. CHRISTIAN. The Romanus appear to have been as powerful, just and wise in their palmy days as any people of which we have accurate knowledge.

With them, marriage was usually a civil contract. Divorce rested with the husband, a resort to the courts was not necessary. He could "put away" his wife for any cause he chose to assign, or without cause.

To the lasting honor of the Roman name, 323 years elapsed before the first divorce had been obtained.

At length this monstrosity was broken. The great historians of Greece and Rome informed the world that "in the year of Rome, 323," Carvillus Roga repudiated his wife. Think of it. He was the first to exercise the prerogative. "He was questioned by the censors, and hated by the people, but his divorce stood unimpeded in law."

The student of American history will open his eyes with some little degree of amazement, should he read in any standard work that, in the year 101 of the independence of the United States, John Smith obtained a divorce from his wife, and why? Not on account of the information received, but for the reason that a single case for the myriads of causes of equal dignity had been reported.

The elements of the law compel us to admit that these faithful and exemplary men and women, though highly cultivated, renowned for the wisdom of their laws and their perfection in letters and the arts, were pagans, who had never heard of Nazareth or his teachings in what we call the Christian era.

God has implanted in animated nature the love of duty. "The infant raves by cries and tears, and the man weeps by his eyes." The monarch with his clanking tines, "Thus has the Supreme Ruler thrown upon our race a chain which ages may not rend, and which our strength cannot break, and in an evil hour demanded his pound of flesh."

The men and women of Rome knew, before entering the married state, the conditions upon which they entered. These inspired caution, deliberation and previous training.

The laughter was not taught that the man to whom she became united was indissolubly bound to her. The declaration, "What God joins together let not man put asunder," was nowhere heard in the land. She entered her home of husband resolved to do her duty, knowing that the future and essence of the contract was good behavior. She was taught that a house "divided against itself" could not stand. "That the bond of affection" must cement the union, and she so acted as to make home a happy sanctuary, rearing sons and daughters to imitate her example. Thus was the family ennobled, and the nation exalted, until the declaration "I am a Roman citizen," was a passport throughout the world. Monuments reared in commemoration of the victories and conquests of Justinian have crumbled to dust, yet the "IMMORTAL CODE" will continue to guide and instruct mankind so long as civilization shall endure. Good faith in all things characterized the Roman. The memorable colloquy which took place between Scipio and the "IMMORTAL CODE" will continue to guide and instruct mankind so long as civilization shall endure. Good faith in all things characterized the Roman. The memorable colloquy which took place between Scipio and the "IMMORTAL CODE" will continue to guide and instruct mankind so long as civilization shall endure.

Inchmains touching the domestic relations may be found instructive and be advantageously studied to-day.

Deception in the sale of a horse renders that contract void. A false name or tall tale as to the pedigree of a horse, even in these degenerate times, stamp the professional horse jockey as an impostor. What shall we say of the men or women who resort to the shameful artifices now in vogue for the purpose, not only of deceiving as to fortune and character, but in an especial manner as to the form or person. The following newspaper scrap will be read with curious interest, and farther than the outer chamber which opens upon the palace of art wherein defective forms are made to appear beautiful by those who substitute gatta percha for human flesh. False hair, teeth, and eyes are not here noticed.

A mother presents two daughters in quest of an outfit. "The eldest desired to fit on the new thing. She was tall, slender girl, with a nicely rounded waist and a good sized, pretty arched nose, and she stood in her lather-made suit; but when she undressed, ye Gods! her handsome myrtle green cloth waist was lined with silk. It was padded an inch thick on the back, and an inch thicker on the sleeve was slightly padded, but the under and false hair, teeth, and eyes are not here noticed.

This girl was undoubtedly physically and morally unfit to be either wife or mother. Shall she be permitted to deprive a man of the right of a reasonable offspring and perpetuating his name and family? Shall such a marriage be regarded as sacramental? Shall contracts thus compassed be permitted to bind the deceived and injured party?

After declaring all marriage contracts thus entered into voidable, would it do more to promote the happiness and improve the physical, mental and moral condition of man and woman than our modern Socrates seemed to have dreamed of.

What can be more shocking to the man woman than to see a justice of the peace officiating with one they have reason to hate or despise? The good always abhors deceit, consequently must hate or despise its author. The more stringent the laws touching divorce, the greater and more innumerable will be the cases of off-lying and perpetuating his name and family? Shall such a marriage be regarded as sacramental? Shall contracts thus compassed be permitted to bind the deceived and injured party?

There is nothing new for consideration in this matter, the ground has been traveled over and over again, and the same result has passed. Thirty years of indissoluble marriage has been found sufficient to reduce a people to the condition of a pandemonium who had lived happily for centuries without divorce when a dissolution of the marriage contract might be desired. These thoughts have been hastily, perhaps too hastily, reduced to paper, not in a spirit of controversy, but with a sincere desire to point out that apparently better way so happily trod by the ancients.

OSWENBER. St. Paul, Feb. 21, 1885.

The Crow Indian Troubles. To the Editor of the Globe: In your issue of the 18th I notice an item of Washington news that Agent Armstrong of the Crow Agency had reported to the Indian bureau that certain Crow Indians belonging to his agency were turbulent and had assaulted him, etc.

Now the truth is that Agent Armstrong has never had any control over, or influence with, the Crow Indians. He is a Wyandotte himself, and that is the reason why they have always held him in contempt and defied his authority. The Crows are intensely egotistic and consider the natives superior to all other Indians and think it a grievance that a man connected with another tribe should have authority over them.

More than two years ago he had a quarrel with an old Crow Indian, who chased him into his quarters with a butcher knife. If the agent had given the old "coffee cooler" a good whipping he would have been right, but he did not. He thought he had been constantly quarreling with the Indians, and in every quarrel has come out second best, always "weakening," until the Indians hold him in utter contempt.

The Indians named in Agent Armstrong's complaint have been especially prominent in their opposition to the lease of the reservation to the Colorado syndicate, and their arrest and imprisonment would perhaps silence all opposition to that scheme by intimidating the rest of the Indians, all or nearly all of whom are opposed to the lease, and which they signed (if they signed it at all) through fear of starvation.

There is one thing about the Crow lease that to say the least is a little puzzling. It is claimed that about four hundred and fifty signed the lease. Now there cannot be more than one hundred and fifty in the entire total population of about thirty-one hundred and fifty. When the committee of the Billings board of trade at the agency, they examined 140 Indian witnesses (all that were reached of the agency) and about 100 of the number had signed the lease. Now, if the total population of the reservation is 310, the proportion (less than 30 per cent. having signed the lease), I would like to know where the 450 names came from—and all but one of the forty who did sign said they did so because they were told to do so. If they did not so, they would not have signed.

It would seem that Agent Armstrong is as vindictive as any other Indian (he is of mixed blood) and as tyrannical as weak men usually are, and if he can succeed in producing a revolt among the Crows, he will be right, but he should not pay the price for all the contempt and dislike they have ever manifested for him. If Agent Armstrong finds the Crows hostile, he is the first white man who ever did, and his repeated calls for troops to protect him have only provoked the Crows to their best advantage with the Crow Indians.

But from what I have learned in regard to the lease I think the Indian bureau more to blame than Agent Armstrong in that matter. One of the gentlemen composing the Billings committee informed me that he sent Armstrong a letter to the honorable commissioner of Indian affairs dated the 9th of October, in which he was informed that he could expect no beef after the 1st of April for the balance of the fiscal year, and as the Indians were receiving only one-half pound of beef per man per day, that starvation would ensue.

Mr. Blake was on hand with his lease scheme, and when the letter of the commissioner was explained to them, and they were told that money which they would receive for the lease would buy beef, to bridge over the three months' commensuration which was threatened, many of them were induced to sign. This is the most favorable view that can be taken of the action of the agency in the matter. If this was not coercion I don't know what would be necessary to constitute coercion, especially if it is taken into consideration the fact that the Indians had been on short rations for more than a year and hungry three days in the week; and by the way, it was a little remarkable that as soon as the Indians had signed the lease, the Hon. Hiram Price, commissioner of Indian Affairs, wrote to the agent that he could increase his beef supply 25 per cent, which would cause any one not having the most implicit confidence in the integrity of the Indian bureau to believe that it was a "put up job" all the way through.

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Although the matter had been over more than a year in contemplation by the Colorado party outsiders knew nothing about it, and when the matter was first commenced negotiations with the Indians the whole matter was so secret that the business was completed before outsiders knew anything about it. In fact some of the employees at the agency were told that the business was completed before outsiders knew anything about it. In fact some of the employees at the agency were told that the business was completed before outsiders knew anything about it.

Billings, Feb. 20. "X."

FOR Man and Beast. Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF DR. PRICE'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc. Flavor Cakes, Buns, Puddings, etc. as delicately and naturally as the French Cream which they are used with. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE. Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC. THE ONLY TRUE. Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and ALIMENTARY CANAL, and give the system the VIGOR OF YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Strength, Debility, etc. are cured. Bowels, muscles and nerves receive new force and vigor. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above ailments. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above ailments.

LADIES' BOWLS. THE ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION FILL IN THE WORLD. HARTE'S LIVER PILLS. CURE, SICKEN OR LEAVE. BOWELS CONSTIPATED. Frequent attempts at constipation only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment with the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Celebrated. Hostetter's Bitters. The Stomach and Bowels are supplied with the necessary elements of health and vigor. The system is restored and the nervous system strengthened. For a rheumatic tendency, and an insupportable prostration of the system. For a rheumatic tendency, and an insupportable prostration of the system.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. ELY'S CREAM BALM. Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. A quick and positive cure. 50 cents at drug-gists, 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

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Magnolia Balm. is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.