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LEWIS BAKER.

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DAKOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Mr. CLEVELAND generously assumes all responsibility for the appointment of Judge CHURCH as governor of Dakota. So that if there is any kicking about it among the people of the territory the kickers will know exactly in what direction to aim their assaults. Personally there can be no objection to Judge CHURCH'S appointment. He is a man eminently qualified to fill the position and will adorn the executive chair of the territory. At the same time the people of Dakota, if left to decide for themselves, would have preferred the appointment of an older settler of the territory; of one who had not come into the territory for the purpose of holding office, but one who had identified himself with the interests of the territory in a substantial manner. The president's excuse for refusing to heed the wishes of the people of Dakota in this respect was that he found it impossible to select a citizen of the territory who was not mixed up in some way with its factional quarrels. It is to that extent unfortunate for the people of the territory that they were divided into factions. If the senate confirms the appointment, and there is no reason why it should not, the people of Dakota will doubtless extend to their new governor a generous welcome to his new office, and will give him a hearty support in all his efforts to promote the welfare of the territory.

SUNDAY IN WINTER.

Sunday is the one day in the week upon which the masses are masters of their own actions, consequently the proper manner of spending the day becomes one of the most important of the social and religious problems of the times. Whatever different views we may take of the proper observance of Sunday, in one thing we must all agree, and that is, the healthy human instinct for variety and excitement must be afforded an opportunity for legitimate satisfaction, or it will seek one that is illegitimate. The proper observance of Sunday is not so much of a problem with the wealthy class, who constitute but a small mite of society, as it is with those who earn their living by daily toil and who compose the great bulk of society. The man who can take rest on week days doesn't need Sunday in the sense of a day of relaxation. If he can satisfy the human instinct for variety and excitement during six days of the week he can afford to make a recluse of himself on the seventh, and can observe the day according to the notions of the strictest Sabbatarian without the risk of violating any physical law. But not so with the man of toil. To the man who is confined in the shop or the mill at constant labor for six days of the week the Sabbath of rest means not only relaxation from work but it also means recreation for the mind. Going to church twice and spending the remainder of the day in a close room in noisome atmosphere is not healthy recreation. For wealthy people, whose homes are attractive with furnishings, with books and pictures, this is all very well, but it does not answer the needs of those who live in tenement houses with little else than bare walls to look upon. In the summer time the parks are open or the laboring man can take his family and go into the country to find recreation. But Sunday in winter is to him a day of dismal emptiness. What the workingman wants is to have Sunday in winter relieved of its dreary features, for until that is done Sunday as a day of rest is a mere mockery to him. And thus it is, too, that, legitimate satisfaction being denied to the healthy and reasonable human instinct for variety and excitement, so many individuals are tempted to seek an illegitimate satisfaction of this instinct, and people who are not really of vicious tendencies resort to the groggeries, not merely for drink, but to find congenial company and conversation. Man is a social being, and the social instinct must be gratified. How much better would it be, then, if the community in its organized capacity as a municipality would provide social entertainment on Sunday for the working classes rather than to leave them to the resort of finding it as best they can. The establishment of public Sunday libraries would be something in the right direction, but would not fully meet the want indicated. The opening on Sunday of picture galleries and museums would be a step further in the right direction. But still something else would be wanted. As we have said, man is a social being and the social instinct must be gratified. A Sunday club room would come nearer meeting the want than anything else that could be suggested. And it is not asking too much of even those who emphasize the injunction to keep the Sabbath day holy to suggest that this social feature be placed under the direction of the churches. There would be no violation of Sabbath sanctity in opening a church parlor for a Sunday afternoon entertainment which would not only be innocent, but which should have a distinct tendency to promote the intellectual and moral life. Whatever would be considered as innocent or commendable in the parlor of a private dwelling would not be out of place in the public club room or the church parlor. Reading and good music and simple refreshments should be provided and the opportunities of conversation in cheerful apartments. It would be better that these indulgences should be provided in the way that we have indicated than that men should be compelled to visit groggeries to find them. Sunday in summer provides its own entertainments. It is Sunday in winter that needs looking after by those who are interested in benefiting mankind.

CHURCH CREEDS.

Exactly what latitude is to be allowed a church member in giving his individual interpretation of a church creed has always been a matter of great perplexity to those charged with the duty of administering church law. It is in consequence of this fact that the trial of five of the professors in Andover Theological seminary on the charge of having taught doctrine contrary to the Calvinistic creed is exciting so much popular interest. The constitution and statutes of Andover seminary require that "every professor shall be a man of sound and orthodox principles in divinity, and an orthodox and consistent Calvinist," and that he shall solemnly subscribe a creed provided by the founders. The creed is in effect the same embodied in the Westminster Shorter Catechism, which declares that in consequence of ADAM'S disobedience all men were constituted sinners; that by nature every man is personally depraved, and being morally incapable of recovering the image of his Creator, every man is justly exposed to eternal damnation; "that the souls of believers are, at their death, made perfect in holiness and do immediately pass into glory, but that the wicked will awake to shame and everlasting contempt, and with devils be plunged into the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone forever."

It is a notable evidence of the progress of liberalism in modern religious sentiment when five eminent professors in a celebrated theological seminary of the reputation of Andover are arraigned for trial on a charge of having given such a liberal interpretation to this fundamental doctrine of Calvinism as to amount, in the opinion of strict constructionists, to an actual repudiation of the whole doctrine. In his bill of indictment against the heterodox professors, Rev. Dr. DEXTER accuses them with being "guilty of perhaps the most stupendous breach of trust of a century not unmarked by such crimes." Many specifications are made, but the following extracts from a book recently published by Prof. SMYTH, entitled "Progressive Orthodoxy," will suffice to show the nature of the charges against all the defendants who are accused of teaching similar doctrine:

"The final word concerning destiny is not pronounced for any man till he knows JESUS CHRIST and Him crucified. We may go so far as to say that it would not be just for GOD to condemn men hopelessly when they have not known Him as He really is, when they have not known Him in JESUS CHRIST.

"Our belief is that somewhere and sometime GOD will reveal Himself to every one in the face of JESUS CHRIST, and that the destiny of each and all is determined by the personal relation to CHRIST.

"It is intelligible, and we think probable, that those who do not know CHRIST during the earthly life will know him in the life beyond. The extension of time seems necessary to the absolute and universal religion.

"If CHRIST was given for the whole world, and if no one can be saved except by faith in CHRIST, we are almost driven to the conclusion that CHRIST will be made known to every individual of the human race in all the generations past, present and future, and that everlasting destiny is determined for every person by his acceptance or rejection of CHRIST. This conclusion we have therefore gladly and unhesitatingly adopted. We have not, however, expressed as positive an opinion concerning the circumstances and reasons within which CHRIST will be revealed to those who do not know Him in the earthly life. But we frankly admit that it seems to us probable that those who in this life have no knowledge of CHRIST will not be denied that knowledge, with its corresponding opportunity, after death."

It may not be entirely new doctrine that Prof. SMYTH promulgates, but it is a new thing to hear such doctrine taught in a theological seminary which rests upon Calvinism as its foundation stone. It has only been a recent matter that Dr. WOODROW, a professor in the South Carolina Presbyterian theological seminary, was drawn over the coals for countenancing the doctrine of evolution. It would certainly be a great surprise to the iron-willed man of Geneva if he could rise from the grave and hear the assertions of his successors in the ministerial work that their belief and teachings were in harmony with his rugged creed. But the world has been moving since JOHN CALVIN'S day, and it continues to move. The church is now passing through a great transition stage in its history and when it has safely passed over it will probably find itself dwelling in a clearer light than has heretofore shone around it.

RAILWAY BOARD'S REPORT.

The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners have completed their first annual report to the legislature, in compliance with the act of March 5, 1885. The act referred to requires that the commissioners shall submit to each session of the legislature such suggestions as they may deem proper relative to the amendments and changes in the railroad and warehouse laws. The first change that the commissioners suggest is that the various distinct subjects embraced in the present law be separated and that each be embraced in a separate act so as to more fully comply with that provision of the constitution which says: "No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in the title." The wisdom of this suggestion is so apparent that it needs no discussion. In accordance with this idea, the commissioners submit with their report a series of bills for the consideration of the legislature, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, will fully meet the public requirements in regard to railroad and warehouse legislation. The first is an act creating the railroad and warehouse commission and defining the duties of such commission in relation to common carriers. It is in its essential elements the CULLOM interstate commerce bill, with such changes as are thought to be necessary to a proposed regulation of railroads by state authority. Among the reasons assigned by the commissioners for proposing this bill is the probability of such a law being passed by congress and the desirability of having our state law work in harmony with the national statute. In this connection the suggestion might occur to the legislature, although the commissioners do not make it, might not the necessity for a state law regulating railroad transportation be obviated by the passage of a national law? Or, in other words, will there be a necessity for two sets of officers, state and national, to enforce the same legislative provisions? But it will be time enough to discuss that point when congress has passed the interstate commerce bill.

One of the most important bills reported by the commissioners relates to a subject upon which our statutes have heretofore been silent. It is an act relative to the issuing of "watered stock," making it unlawful for any railroad company to issue or in any manner dispose of stock which has not been fully paid for in money, and declaring void all fictitious stock, dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any railroad corporation. Inasmuch as all the political parties in this state are committed by their platforms to the passage of such a law, it is safe to assume that a bill of this character will be received favorably by the legislature. The bill is accompanied by another one, which is intended to prevent the possibility of the manufacture of inflated capital. Such a law would not only be an act of justice to the people of the state, but, as the commissioners suggest, it would also be a protection to capitalists who are legitimately investing their money.

In the absence of any provision in the fundamental law of the state granting the legislature the power to control railroad corporations, the commissioners propose an amendment to the state constitution asserting the full power of the state in that respect. In view of the fact that the supreme court of the United States, by many successive decisions, has declared that this controlling principle does exist in a state legislature, whether it is nominated in the organic law or not, the only necessity for such an amendment lies in the desire to give the people, in their sovereign capacity, an opportunity to emphasize the doctrine and to prevent a legislature from disabling or robbing the people from a future exercize of their right to control corporations.

The other measures suggested by the commissioners relate to the taxation of railway companies and regulating grain inspection, involving changes which deserve proper consideration by the legislature. The whole subject is one that has evidently received conscientious and intelligent study at the hands of the railway commissioners, and their suggestions cannot fail to have proper weight. The several subjects embraced in the report will be discussed more fully further along.

THE ONTARIO PLAN.

There will be a meeting of the committee on legislation of the chamber of commerce at its room on Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, to consider amendments to the city charter relating particularly to the Ontario plan of city assessments. All city and county officers are invited to be present, and the matter will then be finally considered.

THAT omniscient individual, the "society editor," is responsible for the statement that the present winter will be remarkable for the number of St. Paul girls whom lucky suitors from other cities will carry away as their brides, a state of affairs that leads to the dilemma of either being obliged to accuse St. Paul young men with a lack of appreciation or St. Paul girls with a lack of good taste in not favoring home industry.

A NEW fashion in kissing has been inaugurated by the Princess of Wales, but this is a case in which "old things are best," and the good old way of stealing the kiss when no one is looking will probably retain its popularity despite the inclination to adopt anything which bears the stamp of English approval.

ANOTHER American girl has secured a divorce from the French marquis whom she married for his title. It is by such sad experiences as this that American girls will eventually learn to be content with husbands who bear the more exalted rank of American sovereigns.

IT IS reported that the fo ists have entered into a combination for elevating the price of flowers during the coming winter, but so long as the different brands of other flours remain unchanged, perhaps the general public can worry along without any undue discomfort.

ADVERTISERS, taking into consideration their appropriateness for holiday presents, are advertising "neat things in gloves," but the neatest things in gloves will always be the dainty hands they inclose, provided the hands belong to St. Paul girls.

GAIL HAMILTON thinks the world is moving on to better taings, but as he views the vigorous growth of Judge GRESHAM'S presidential boom, it is not thought this belief is shared in by her distinguished relative, Mr. BLAINE.

IT TAKES more than darkened skies and murky weather to check the ardor with which investors are hastening to join in St. Paul's real estate boom, which Kansas City and Omaha should observe is still of the gilt-edged variety.

THERE has been an astonishing business revival in the South, and the Northwest is charitable enough to hope that even her phenomenal record may some day be equaled by our Southern friends.

DULUTH is an enterprising city, and should support her institutions. She is too energetic and has too much self-pride to permit such a creditable paper as the Duluth Tribune to suspend permanently.

SINCE Miss WINNIE DAVIS has been the guest of New York's most fashionable dancing club, and has made a conquest of its most dudish members, the South considers itself properly vindicated.

WHEN people attempt to climb oil-covered heights to wealth it is no wonder they slip up and fail, a chunk of wisdom commended to speculators in the Pennsylvania oil markets.

IT MAY be simply mistaken kindness on Gen. HAZEN'S part, but he should be informed that the Northwest would much prefer zero weather at this season of the year.

DIVORCES are becoming even more frequent in Chicago. The Chicago man finds it daily harder to disguise his real nature from discriminating feminine observations.

THE president has only two more weeks in which to distribute official Christmas gifts, but if he is industrious he can make a good many people happy in that time.

MODEST Mr. JACK FROST has evidently heard of the warm reception the carnival clubs are preparing to give him and has bashfully gone back to think it over.

IT IS the wise maiden who impresses her father, about this season of the year, with the fact that she is about the most deserving young woman living.

THE impecunious young man whose best girl is extremely fond of sleigh riding does not look upon the thaw altogether in the light of a calamity.

PERHAPS the soft weather may, in the slang of the day, induce paterfamilias to "thaw out" more liberally for the approaching holiday season.

THE festivities of the winter having fairly begun at Washington, feminine readers will begin to take interest in Washington dispatches.

THE worst should not be thought of Lady COLIN CAMPBELL. She has not yet announced her intention of going on the stage.

EVEN the Dakota politicians and office-seekers will now go to CHURCH.

LACONICS BY LIGHTNING.

Two lads at Chicago are suffering from symptoms of hydrophobia, although neither has never been bitten by a dog.

Carter Harrison has secured the aid of Henry George in his coming campaign for re-election as mayor of Chicago.

Alphonse Kinz, a Frenchman, unsuccessfully attempted to walk across Niagara river, wearing shoes of a peculiar kind.

At Omaha John S. Prince won the six day's, forty-eight hours, race, making 767 miles and 9 laps. Dingley, of Minneapolis, was second, with 765 miles to his credit.

Although attempts to plant American oysters on the Baltic seashore hitherto resulted in failure, a Schlesswig merchant named Feddersen, has submerged twenty-five tons of breeding oysters in a favorable ground in Schleiford.

Two Americans named Burton, alias "Aston," and Anderson, alias "Flint," who had just been released from prison at Metz, where they were confined for swindling, have just been sent to Hamburg to be tried on the charge of robbing the Imperial bank of Hamburg of 200,000 marks, eighteen months ago.

An incident which has attracted much attention has occurred at Metz. The director of posts and telegraphs recently gave an audience to three members of the municipal council, who desired to present for his approval a scheme for the establishment of a telephone system in Metz and vicinity. The counsellors used the French language in stating their objects. The director replied that they must speak German. The councillors protested against this on the ground that they could not speak the language fluently, and proposed that the services of an interpreter be secured. The proposition was refused by the director, who intimated that German was the only language allowed in official communications.

Shot His Daughter.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—J. C. Hill, a prominent resident of Edgwood, a wealthy suburb of this city, mistook his daughter for a burglar last night and shot her through the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. It is feared she will die. Mr. Hill made collections yesterday of about $5,000, which he took home to keep over night. His daughter, who had a bad toothache, arose early this morning and went down to the library to the fire to warm herself. Her father hearing the noise thought burglars were in the house, and, taking his revolver, followed her down stairs. When he reached the door of the library he fired, the ball striking his daughter in the back of the neck and passing through to the front. The young lady is in a critical condition and her father is almost crazed with grief.

Rosa Bonheur and a half a dozen other ladies are knights—for the masculine form "chevalier" is retained in their case—of the Legion of Honor.

WANT A NEW LAW.

So Say the Railroad Commissioners in Their First Biennial Report to the Legislature.

They Would Have More Powers in Some of the Important Points of Their Business.

Watering of Railroad Stocks is Handled Without Gloves--How to Prevent It.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth Elevators Should be Made Public Warehouses.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners, J. H. Baker, S. S. Murdock and George L. Becker, have completed their first annual report to the legislature, which contains the draft of a number of laws recommended by the commissioners, with the reasons why the laws should be enacted. In submitting their report the commissioners say:

For good and important reasons we have deemed it essential to more definitely define the duties and powers of the commission. These duties and powers are now included in the act of March 5, 1885, entitled: "An act for the regulation of railroad companies." The blending of two or more distinct subjects in the above law is open to the criticism that it is not in accord with sec. 27, art. 4, of the constitution. It has, therefore, been considered of great importance that these duties and powers be embraced in a bill especially designed for that purpose, and strictly in accordance with the rule of the constitution, as set forth in the section above referred to, which says "no law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in the title." These duties and powers are therefore presented in one proposed act, with a title indicating the purpose and intent of the law. We have endeavored to embrace in this suggested law such provisions only as are in the highest degree important, and such as the ripest experience of more advanced states have proven and tried, and such as the courts have sustained. It is proper also, to state that the bill here formulated contains the essential elements of the bill introduced into the senate of the United States by the committee of interstate commerce, with such changes as were necessary to a proposed regulation of railroads by state authority. Should the substantial features of the interstate commerce bill become a law, as our own members of congress now believe, the legal importance of our state laws

REGULATING CORPORATE CONTROL

working harmoniously with a national statute for the same purpose, will be fully conceded. Even should that bill fail, we will yet have availed ourselves of the most advanced ideas and clearest principles restraining corporate aggression yet enunciated. In addition to this, other subjects than those of the powers and duties of the commission, and unprovided for in the existing statutes are herewith presented in separate bills, in order that each may stand upon its merits, and not prejudice others which the legislature, in its wisdom, may deem important. The principal reasons which have suggested the necessity for these proposed measures are given with each act, including that also of a proposition for a constitutial amendment. Attention is invited to a proposed change in the tenure of office. Under the present law, all the commissioners go out of office at the same time. It is proposed to so change the term of office that one commissioner shall be appointed each year, so that the board may retain in its membership commissioners experienced in the duties and work of the board. The interstate commerce bill, the state of New York and other states, recognize the wisdom of this policy. The act provides for a more definite system of procedure in cases where complaints are made against common carriers. It is believed to be comprehensive, simple and easy to be understood. It is also provided that in cases where the commission find a complaint to be well founded, which the common carrier will not remedy, suit shall be brought in the state courts by the attorney general and carried on at the expense of the state. Ample provisions are made for complete reports from railroad companies. In reference to tariffs of rates, fares and charges, provision is made for complete publicity, and that there shall be no advance in such published rates without due notice. Section 17 contains a substantial increase of power to the commission with reference to the control of rates, fares and charges which are found upon examination to be in any respect unequal, unjust or unreasonable. While it does not invest the commission with power to establish such tariffs in the first instance, it yet places the tariffs under their supervision, with ample power to amend the same, when found to be necessary. Provision is made that a corporation shall not, in any way, limit its common law liability in reference to property given to its custody as a common carrier. The bill provides sufficient penalties for the violation of any of its provisions, which, in the old law, were uncertain and inadequate. This proposed act, as well as the others herewith presented, have been submitted to the attorney general for a critical examination add have been by him approved.

FOR WATERED STOCK.

The provisions of the proposed law defining the duties of the board are similar to those of the present law, except as to the points above mentioned. The commissioners submit a bill for the governing of fraudulent stock, to prevent the issue of watered stock, etc., prefacing it as follows:

The general public opinion has been quite uniform in its demand for such a provision, and we have formulated the following statute for your consideration, which is not unlike statutes already in force in many states. It is believed that such a provision, taken in connection with the preceding proposed act, will control and prevent the issuing of fictitious or "watered" stock, as well as false and fraudulent stock, and so prevent overcapitalization. Without entering into a discussion of the modes and methods of adding fictitious capital to the stock of railroad companies, under the pretense of extensions, consolidations, stock dividends, or whatever pretended purpose values are falsely increased, there can be no question but a wise public policy requires that such opportunities for wrong doing be made impracticable. Capital should have its reasonable profit upon money actually invested. To this end it is probable that a basis for fair dividends will yet be reached by stated estimates of the actual value of railroad properties. By such a method "water" may be driven out of fictitious capital and a permanent remedy reached. In the meantime the possibility of the manufacture of inflated capital should be prevented, and these two statutes are respectfully submitted, with the statement that they are largely drawn from the action and experience of other states providing remedies for such evils, and it is believed they will accomplish the purpose intended and work no hardship to honest companies with an honest purpose. The capitalist who is legitimately investing his money in such enterprises is entitled to this protection.

The bill proposed makes it unlawful to issue stock or certificates until they have been fully paid for, and all fictitious stock, dividends and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. To issue such stock

SHALL BE A MISDEMEANOR.

This act applies to consolidated railroad companies as well as to others. A report from each road, regarding stock sold, and what was received for it, is required yearly. Any violations of the provisions of the act shall render any officer or director of any such railroad company as aforesaid, guilty of any such violation, liable to indictment; and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment in the state prison not more than three years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The board finds it expedient and important that there should be a statute governing proceedings in increasing the capital stock of railroad companies, so that such increase shall not take place without the knowledge and consent of the state, through its board of railroad commissioners, in order that proper protection be had against the possibility of "watering" stock, and giving publicity to all indebtedness and the reasons for it. A bill is therefore submitted requiring each railroad to make application to the commission when it desires to increase its stock, and a time for hearing the application shall then be set. If the commission shall allow the increase they shall prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which such stock shall be increased. If the commission refuse their approval the reasons shall be stated in their next annual report to the legislature. No railroad company shall increase its capital stock except by special authority of the railroad and warehouse commission.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

The board also submits a bill providing for "the taxation of persons, copartnerships, associations, car loaning companies, sleeping car companies, corporations and fast freight lines engaged in the business of running cars over any railroads of this state, and not being exclusively the property of any railroad company paying taxes on their gross receipts." The proposed law requires all such to keep a record of their gross receipts. Reports thereof must be submitted to the commissioner, who shall certify them to the auditor, together with a statement of the percentum and amount of tax due thereon. The state auditor shall then make his draft on the person, association, corporation or copartnership liable to pay tax under the provisions of this act, for the amount of tax due and place the same in the hands of the state treasurer for collection. The bill requires verification of the reports by the officers of the road. The state shall have a lien on all property of the roads for taxes, and they shall take precedence over all other liens, demands, judgments or decrees. A penaly of 25 per cent. of the tax is provided for for failure to make report. A provision is made whereby property or the road may be seized, advertised and sold to pay taxes. The rate of taxation is fixed at 3 per cent. on the gross earnings and is in lieu of all taxation and assessments whatever.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The board submits the following proposed amendment to the constitution:

To be section 5 of article 10—Control of railroad corporations. A railroad corporation may establish for its sole benefit fares, tolls and charges upon all passengers and property conveyed or transported on its railroad, at such rates as may be determined by its directors, and may from time to time by its directors regulate the use of its road; but such fares, tolls and charges, and such regulations, shall at all times be subject to revision and alteration by the legislature of this state, or by such officers or persons as it may appoint for the purpose, anything in the charter of a railroad corporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE LAWS.

The board submits a draft for proposed grain and warehouse laws:

Important changes in the grain and warehouse laws are suggested. It is proposed to make all grain warehouses, in which grain is handled for a compensation, in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, public warehouses, and subject to the control of the law. Under the act of March 5, 1885, a warehouse mixing grain for different owners was a public warehouse; under the proposed law any warehouse storing or handing grain for a compensation must take out a license. The result of the old law was that not a single warehouse in St. Paul was licensed. The first year in Minneapolis but two applications for license were received. In Duluth every elevator became a public warehouse under the law. This year, however, there are six public warehouses in Minneapolis at this date; in Duluth all the elevators are public warehouses; at St. Paul, as yet, none. The commission, in the light of this experience, deem it of vital importance that all grain warehouses doing business for a compensation at these points be made public warehouses and subject to the provisions of the law. Another important change suggested in the grain law is that all grain be inspected on arrival at these points, and before delivering to consignee. In no other way can we secure inspection and weighing of all grain being marketed at these points, which is the prime object of the law. The rule of the board now requires that all grain so arriving shall be weighed and inspected, but the requirement had better be included in the law, for some may seek still to evade this necessary rule. Heretofore grain put into special bins out of condition, under the law was required to be inspected out under the grade it went in, regardless of its changed condition. It is proposed now that such grain taken in, out of condition, in such bins, shall be inspected upon its merits when it goes out. This is for the purpose of saving grain, damp or otherwise out of condition, for the benefit of the owner. Experience has shown that it was necessary to protect the crops of farmers shipping direct from the field.

EVENTS IN ERIN.

Beginning of the Trial of John Dillon, the Agitator.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The case of the government against John Dillon for agitation in favor of the Irish National league "plan of campaign," was brought up for hearing to-day. Mr. Dillon was absent. Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes, attorney general for Ireland, declared that the so-called plan of campaign was illegal and took occasion to announce that he had never, as reported, said otherwise. After a prolonged wrangle with the court and the lawyers for the crown, Mr. Healey, counsel for Mr. Dillon, secured the right to cross-examine the various witnesses from whom the government had obtained the affidavits upon which the prosecution is depending for its testimony. The case was adjourned to give opporunity for securing the attendance of the witnesses. The trial will be resumed on Monday next, when witnesses for the defense will be called. The jury at Cork in the case of the alleged "moonlighters," after ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Preparations are already being made at Dublin to give

A GRAND WELCOME

to Michael Davitt and his bride. The tenants on Lord O'Neill's estate in Antrim have called a meeting for Monday next to consider a plan of campaign and the Orangemen have summoned a counter meeting. Both meetings will probably be prohibited. An article in the London Tablet reflecting the views of English Catholics, opposes the opinion of Archbishop Walsh and declares the anti-rent campaign and other doctrines of the Irish National league teach anarchy and revolution. The London Spectator, commenting upon Archbishop Walsh's letter warning the government of the consequences of packing juries in Ireland, says that "Irish Jacobinism has conquered the Catholic church and has reduced the decalogue by their commandments." It is asserted the Irish Loyalist League of land owners in a number of counties are forming associations to combat the anti rent movement. They propose to put the leading tenants who refuse to pay the judicial rents into the bankruptcy court and thus force a disclosure of where their rents are deposited.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$2,085,450
Loans, increase	1,566,500
Specie, decrease	1,795,400
Legal tenders, decrease	411,900
Deposits, decrease	807,500
Circulation, decrease	41,400

The banks now hold $4,080,500 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Jockey Archer's First Ride.

Pall Mall Gazette.

As a matter of course Fred was put in the saddle at any early age, and showed such aptitude for riding that no time elapsed ere a determination was reached as to the business he should adopt, and the first step towards what was destined to be a wonderful career occurred in his apprenticeship to Matthew Lawson. An indefatigable and accurate writer on turf matters has recorded that the first winner ridden by poor Fred was in a steeplechase at Bangor, which fell to a racing poney called Maid of Kent, whose rider was at that time but 11 years of age and weighed only four stones eleven pounds. His earliest successful ride on the flat was over the strange, primitive course at Chesterfield, where, in 1870, he had the successful mount of Athol Daisy for a Nursery handicap, going to scales at six stones five pounds. In the spring of 1872 the subject of this notice was within an ace of riding the winner in an important stake, as on the back of R. C. Naylor's Marmora he suffered a neck defeat from Enfield in the Newmarket handicap, an objection to the winner on the ground of a cross being overruled.

A REMEMBRANCE.

Forget you? Never! E'en though time
Should strangely change for earthly lot;
Though friends should cease on you to smile
And hatred seek your name to blot.

Though each successive year of age
Should with a furrow leave its trace,
Believe me, you I'd ne'er forget,
Despite the wrinkles on your face.

Forget you? Though the stars should fade,
The sun refuse his light to give,
Though earth should from its orbit spring,
In memory you still would live.

Forget you? Not while I receive
Each month your heartless note, to-wit:
"To Pressly Fittem, suit of clothes,
One hundred dollars. Pease remit."

—Merchant Traveler.

ADDITIONAL MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

HAD TO COME TO IT.

The Park Commission Swallows an Exorbitant Appraisement With Bad Grace.

The park commission held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the proposed Calhoun boulevard. It will be remembered that the strip of ground 2,000 feet long on the eastern shore of the lake has been appraised at $28,000, viz: Col. McCrory, $17,500; W. Vandervoort, $8,000; William Cleveland, $2,500. The strip forms a connecting link between the Harriet boulevard and the driveway about the city, and the commissioners' action in acceding to what is considered to be an exorbitant appraisement, is taken because it is feared that an abandonment would imperil the carrying out of the park system. The land has been appraised three times, and there is no assurance that a fourth appraisement would result in a reduction of price. There was considerable indignant talk of a spicy nature on the part of the commissioners.

Finally a motion by George A. Brackett, to the effect that the awards of the appraisers, together with interest on the amounts from June 15 be paid, was carried by the following vote: Aye—Commissioners Brackett, King, Boardman, Pratt, E. M. Johnson, Oswald and Loring. No—Commissioners Bassett and Charles Johnson. Upon the motion of Col. King the sale of $30,000 Park Commission bonds to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of the land was authorized. After authorizing the payment of several sprinkling bills and the monthly pay roll, the board adjourned, and will probably not meet again before spring. President Loring gave notice of his intended absence from the city during the winter.

THE NEW MARKET.

Harlow Gale Wants More Time--No Action Taken.

Harlow Gale appeared before the committee on markets yesterday afternoon and asked for the passage of an ordinance granting him an extension of time in which to select a site for a new market house, to next June, and giving him a year in which to build. Mr. Gale's statement to the committee was substantially that two years ago he offered to abandon his franchise if the city wished to build a market. The council, however, preferred that it should be done by private parties, and passed an ordinance giving him to November last in which to build. Owing to delay on the part of the committee and the difficulty of obtaining a half block centrally located, because of the large number of owners, he had been unable to obtain a suitable site. The committee seemed disposed to grant an extension of the time, but evidently thought three months was sufficient for the selection of a site. No action was taken and the committee adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Gates will submit the ordinance, which he desires to have passed for inspection.

LUMBERMEN CONFER

On the Subjects of Excessive Charges and a Surveyor General.

At the meeting of the Lumberman's exchange last night the question of excessive switch charges came up and was discussed at length. It was found that the firms represented in the meeting—sixteen in all—paid $25,000 during the past year for transfer charges within the city. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Bassett, De Laittre and Clough, was appointed to confer with similar committees from other business organizations relative to securing a reduction in these excessive transfer rates. The amount of lumber in the various yards and factories was reported as 221,000,000 feet, as against 264,000,000 feet at this time last year. There are 27,327,000 lath and 60,975,000 shingles on hand. On the matter of recommending to the governor elect a candidate for surveyor of logs for this district, President Nelson said that heretofore the offices had been filled for the benefit of others than the lumbermen. It was claimed that at the present rate of scaling the surveyor general can hire every bit of the work of his office done, leaving him only the duty of drawing his salary, which amounts to between $10,000 and $15,000, clear of all expenses.

A resolution asking the legislature to reduce the surveyor's fee from five to three cents per thousand feet, and pledging the influence of the exchange to secure such reduction was adopted. The exchange then took three informal ballots for a candidate for surveyor general. The names brought out were O. B. Whitney, A. Z. Lovering, Charles Chapman, S. B. Lovejoy, Charles St. Clair, S. W. Farnham and W. H. Johnson. The third ballot gave Mr. St. Clair a majority, but no formal action was taken and the exchange adjourned.

Amusements.

Charles H. Hoyt's "Rag Baby," with Frank Daniels as Old Sport, will open at the Grand opera house to-morrow night, and run up to and including Wednesday night, with a Wednesday matinee. The play does not need any extended description, as it was presented here some weeks ago to large audiences. It is one of the funniest plays on the road, and contains any quantity of good, solid fun. Janaushek will appear at the Grand the last half of the week. This actress has a world wide reputation, and will appear here accompanied by a carefully selected company.

This week the comedy drama, "Our Boarding House," will be presented at the Pence Opera house with an excellent cast.

At the Comique Lilly Clay's "Adamless Eden" company will give a performance every evening. The company contains thirty ladies of superior merit and has been fully reorganized. The play is a good one, as patrons of the Comique will remember.

Big Hannah, the fattest lady in all this bright new land, will be exhibited at the dime museum next week. She is said to weigh 1,000 pounds and is a dandy from way back. The other features are too innumerable to enumerate. The London ethescope and Dan Nash, Paus Le Petrie and other specialists will appear on the upper stage.

Despite the storm yesterday nearly four hundred children from the Macey and Winthrop schools, on the East side, availed themselves of the second children's day at the Battle of Atlanta panorama. Next Saturday the panorama will be open to the children of the Tuttle, Motley, Lowell, Bremer, Hawthorne and Franklin schools will be admitted, and the remainder of the public school children during Christmas week. The visits are evidently immensely enjoyed by the children, who find much in the big picture to interest and amuse them. On Friday 120 children from the New Richmond, Wis., school were in attendance, and the attendance on Tuesday was augmented by an excursion from points on the Minneapolis & Pacific.

ALL SORTS.

It is amusing to observe the indications in the Republican press of a change coming in state politics. These papers are suggesting the advisability of introducing "civil service reform" in the state patronage. This can only be accounted for by the belief that the state will soon be Democratic.

A Society Personal—Col. R. S. Innes, who had about made up his mind to depart for Ohio, suddenly changed his mind and will remain. Capt. S. P. Snider has wagered $500,000 he will stay.

The consignment of Thanksgiving poultry for Minneapolis was delayed, in some cases, and the result is an overstocking of the market. Turkey, chicken, duck and geese are plentiful and cheap and the market is demoralized.

Bets are two to one that if the millers want a brige on Sixth avenue and everybody else want it on Franklin, the millers will win.

Scrap Iron Bill has been quoted as saying he has learned much by being on the grand jury. It is quite possible some other people may learn something from the same cause.

Fred Woodward, the missing bookkeeper, was reported to have been seen en route East, "to be married." The probabilities are, however, he is on his way toward Montreal.

Glazier and Wing may fight over the source of the Mississippi, until they drop, but Minneapolis is dying to honor the man who will discover Mississippi water entirely free of sawdust and oatmeal.

In the Grand opera house there are 600 incandescent lights of 16-candle power each. At the base of each is a patent safety fuse, which in case of extra heat will cut out the lamp in danger without disturbing the circuit.

B. N. Johnson finds since he has shaved off his mustache that his appearance is no longer terrifying.

Since a certain financial investment has been made it is hardly to be expected that the Tribune will uphold the anti-saloon movement.

Lillie May Hall, who is a member of the Rentz-Santley company, which has appeared at the Comique the past week, closing last evening, is no stranger to Minneapolis. She first appeared in this city some four or five years ago in the Emma Abbott Opera company, and has since been a resident of the city, and has many warm personal friends here. Her voice, which is a sweet soprano, of rich quality and under high cultivation, is deserving of much better encouragement than can be secured in a company of the character of the Rentz-Santley. She will probably have a company of her own next season.

The supposition that Col. Glenn and other water commissioners will go to New York and other cities to inspect water works systems this week is an error. Although it was so contemplated when Mayor Ames departed a week ago, the water commissioners have concluded they can ill afford to defray their own expenses in such researches, conducted