THE STATE'S LANDS.

Past Prodigality By Legislators In Granting Railroads Swamp Acres.

Eleven Million Acres Given Away Within Twenty Short Years.

The Opposition to the Duluth & Winnipeg Road Takes Strong Grounds.

Its Argument Made for the Benefit of the State Treasury.

If any member of the present house will take the trouble to look on page 786 of the House Journal of 1887 he will see there the following paragraph:

"House File No. 157—A bill for an act for payment of certain back taxes.

"Was read the third time, and put upon its final passage."

There were 56 yeas and 21 nays, and the bill passed, carrying with it what has been denounced as the most "nefarious robbery" of the state treasury which has ever been perpetrated. House File No. 157, innocent as was its title, took from the state treasury, already sadly depleted, $1,000,000 of taxes due. But seven of the fifty-six men who voted for the bill were reelected, and it must have been that public justice in some way thus measured out a rebuke to these spendthrifts of the public money.

On the general orders of the house today two bills appear with as innocent titles as House File 157 bares. They are:

House File 201 relating to the land grant of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad.

House File 572 relating to the land grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad.

In truth both bills refer to the Duluth & Winnipeg road. The first bill proposes to forfeit to the state school fund and the state institutions over 2,000,000 acres of swamp land, once granted to the Winnipeg road, but now under taint of forfeiture. The second bill proposes to take from the state school fund and the state institutions $9,000,000 in swamp lands and give it to the Winnipeg road. The propositions of both are very plain—one gives to the people what now belongs to them, and the other takes from a weakened treasury what is its lawful property.

In the days of land grants to railroads (they are practically unheard of now) Minnesota was very generous to them, as the following data from the state auditor's report will show. The conditions of the swamp land grants of the state from July 31, 1886, to July 31, 1888:

Grantee.	No. acres claimed.	No. acres conveyed.	No. acres still due.
Lake Sup.&Miss.R.R.	694400	654944	39455
Tay. Falls & L. Sup R R	89600	74115	15484
Agricultural college.	4684	4684	....
Madelia & Sioux F'ls wagon road	4563	4563	....
St. Paul & Chi. R. R.	461440	461400	40
Mpls. & St. C. R. R.	480000	....	480000
Mpls & St. C. R. R.	425664	118836	306827
Insane asylum	100000	....	100000
Deaf, dumb & blind asylum	100000	....	100000
State prison	100000	....	100000
Winona Nor. school	75000	....	75000
Mankato Nor. school	75000	....	75000
St. Cloud Nor. scho'l	75000	....	75000
So. Minn. R. R.	35242	35242	....
Winona River Manf. association	25000	24191	808
W. M. P. R. R.	275000	144554	130445
D. & I. R. R.	604800	92484	512315
Minn. N. R. R.	98668	....	98668
Little Falls R. R. Co.	334080	21751	312328
Totals	4058142	1636768	2421373

That is the state has already conveyed to the railroads over 1,500,000 acres of swamp land, and there is still due them 1,895,562 acres. Of all the number of acres claimed as due, over 66 per cent belong to railroads, and a meager 33 per cent is allotted to the institutions. This, on the very face of the returns, bears startling evidence to the prodigality with which the state, from March 8, 1861, to March 3, 1881, (the date of the last grant), gave away its land to corporations. Jan. 4, 1882, the constitutional amendment went into effect which reverts all unearned or forfeited swamp land grants to the school fund, and the state institutions. But other land grants have been made by the state than these noted, although coming through congressional endowment. The following table reveals this:

Congressional lands conveyed by the state to railroad companies between 1864 and 1888:

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Milwaukee	2,805,959
Stillwater and St. Paul	65,113
St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls	44,246
Winona & St. Peter	1,756,852
St. Paul & Sioux City	855,159
Sioux City & St. Paul	234,516
Lake Superior & Mississippi	847,585
Southern Minnesota and extensions	508,631
Minnesota Central	173,546
Hastings & Dakota	312,894
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	72,339
Total	7,676,846

All in all—in swamp lands and by act of congress—the state has given to the railroads within its borders over 11,600,000 acres of land.

"In the face of all this," comments Gen. Baker, "still another railroad has the audacity at this time to come forward and ask for 2,300,000 acres more, and that, too, at a time when railroads are being built, not by land grants, but through private capital."

The opponents of the Duluth & Winnipeg grant (and in the house they are particularly strong), take the ground that so far as the legislature is concerned the limit of forfeiture must be recognized, and that the excuse of the company that the time limit was not observed owing to a lack of capital is not valid, since that should have been anticipated before the grant was asked for. The lands are now within the grasp of the state, can be legally secured and work no hardship to any interests but those of private speculators. That the road will be ultimately built (as soon as need for it exists) by private capital they do not doubt, and since that is the case they consider the needs of the state paramount to those of any corporation. The school fund has by no means reached a permanent basis, although it contains over $8,000,000 now. To add to it now $4,500,000 worth of land justly forfeited to the state seems to them like making wise provision for the needs of future generations. Furthermore there is a pressing necessity of creating a large and permanent state institution fund. To do it with $4,500,00 in land which although slowly, is certainly increasing in value, appears to be an act of the higest statesmanship. The duty of the legislature is first to the state and then to corporations and no one has yet been able to divest the Duluth & Winnipeg proposition of the nature of a corporate scheme upheld by private interests. The state has in the past granted to railroads connected with the development of Duluth 1,300,000 acres of land or one-third of its total swamp land grants, a very fair proposition on the whole.

The temper of the present house, is more than that of any preceding one, for the protection of the state's interests. That a repetition of the unwarranted passage of house file 157 will occur is not believed by those who are best posted as to the situation. If the fight is to be an honest one and not manipulated by the lobby, there seems to be little question as to the success of the state.

FATALLY BURNED.

Terrible Deed of a Woman at Helena.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., March 3.—Joseph Anderson quarreled to-night with a woman known as Lizzie Anderson, with whom he had been living for some time on North Warren Street, this city. Several times during the early part of the night the police attracted by the disturbance they created, cautioned them to desist. About 10:30 the woman seized a burning lamp and struck Anderson on the back of the neck with it, shattering the glass and deluging Anderson with coal oil, which instantly ignited. Anderson ran out of the house, his clothing ablaze. No one went to his assistance for several minutes, but finally a hack driver passing took one of his laprobes and wrapped it about Anderson, extinguishing the blaze. The injured man was taken to the hospital. His burns will probably result fatally. He was an old stage driver in the days before the railroad reached this place, and had a reputation for having fought road agents, who then infested the country. The woman was arrested.

Buffalo Carpenters' Demands.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—The journeymen carpenters and joiners of this city on Saturday presented to the bosses a circular in which they demand that on and after April 1 nine hours shall constitute a day's work, to be paid for at the rate of 25 cents an hour, and that over time shall be paid for at extra rates; this arrangement to remain in force for one year.

O'CONNOR WINS EASILY.

Gaudaur Quits After Rowing Three Hundred Yards.

THE RACE REPORTED FIXED.

A Fight of 116 Rounds at Ashland---Weir and Murphey tr Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The three mile boat race between William O'Connor, of Toronto, and Jake Gaudaur, of St. Louis, for $1,000 a side and what was claimed to be the championship of America was rowed this afternoon over the Alemeda course, an arm of San Francisco bay, about five miles from this city. Early in the afternoon a stiff breeze began blowing and long before the time was announced for the race to take place it was evident that the water would be rough, but, notwithstanding the swell which was on, both men evinced a desire to row. Alfred J. Tobin was chosen referee and W. R. Vice timekeeper. O'Connor's judges won the place and he was given the inside course, where the water was much smoother than Gaudaur's course. After some delay the men were sent away at 4 o'clock, O'Connor catching the water first. At the start both men were rowing thirty-six strokes to the minute. When about 300 yards from the starting point Gaudaur lost his stroke, owing to the rough water, but regained it and made a spurt till the quarter was reached, when he again lost water, and, turning his boat around, he came back and gave up the race. O'Connor steered somewhat wildly about the half-mile point, but soon regained the straight course, and made the turn and a mile and a half in nine minutes and twenty seconds. On the home stretch he shortened his stroke and made the starting point in nineteen minutes and forty-five seconds and was declared winner of the race by the referee. Only a small crowd assembled to witness the race, owing to the fact that the report was current that the race was already "fixed." Betting was very light and but a few pools were sold on the race. Outside money was offered on O'Connor, with odds of two to one, but there were few takers.

Knocked Insensible.

Special to the Globe.

STEELE, Dak., March 3.—A much-talked of glove fight took place here at a late hour last night between Walter Beatty and Paul Eddy, two well-known and desperate local fighters. The gloves used were ordinary working gloves with the finger cut off. The first round was a battle for blood, but in the second Beatty landed his antagonist in the neck and knocked him insensible for ten minutes, thus winning the fight. About 100 sporting men were present, and the winning man will fight Ike Hayes, of Bismarck, Monday.

The Fight to Come off.

CHICAGO, March 3.—"Parson" Davies left here to-night for Boston, where he will conclude the final arrangements of the Wier-Murphy fight. The celebrated feather-weights will positively come together between the 16th and 23d of the present month within forty miles of Chicago, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Turk Defeats Walker.

A dog fight occurred early yesterday morning in Northeast Minneapolis, which was witnessed by about forty sports. The dogs were "Walker" and "Turk," and the battle was for $300 a side. Thirteen scratches were fought, when Walker refused to scratch and Turk was declared the winner. Time, one hour and twenty-eight minutes.

White Is Stubborn.

BUFFALO, March 3.—"Deacon" White and family arrived yesterday from Detroit and will reside here permanently. The "Deacon" does not say much about his intention in regard to getting a release from Detroit, but says he will play with the Buffalo club or not play at all.

In 116 Rounds.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 3.—John Van Heest, champion feather-weight of the Northwest, and Billy Welch fought 116 rounds, London prize ring rules, before a select crowd here to-day. The fight was given to Van Heest. Welch was fairly covered with blood and his right hand was broken.

A Good Reason.

Detroit Free Press.

"Exeuse me," said the parcel man, "but I left a package here about an hour ago which should have been delivered next door."

"Yes, sir," replied the girl, "but you can't get it just yet."

"Why?"

"Because the lady hasn't had time to undo it and examine the contents. Please call in about half an hour.

One Advantage.

New York Sun.

"I hear Miss Pulgrave is very clever and entertaining," said Bjones, "but don't you think she is rather plain?"

"Yes, she is," admitted Merritt. "But when you call on a homely girl her mother never makes any objection to her sitting up late."

The different state institutions are clamoring for increased appropriations for the next two years. It is time to call a halt. These state institutions have been reaching out year after year, until their octopus-like tentacles have nearly sapped our state treasury, and bankruptcy stares us in the face.—Appleton Press.

Rooms and houses greet the eyes Of the folks who advertise.

MELLETTE IS ALONE.

The Distinguished South Dakotan Has the Field to Himself,

And it Seems Probable He Will be Governor During the Interim.

A Speck of War on the Horizon for Washburn, Windom and Davis.

Hard Work by Minnesotians --Rusk Sure to Go Into the Cabinet.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Gil Pierce was withdrawn several days ago, and Harrison Allen was the only gubernatorial candidate of South Dakota. Delegate Matthews was booked to support Allen on account of personal obligations. An important change occurred to-day. Gen. Allen will be withdrawn from the race on Tuesday next, and the field left open for Mellette. Delegate Matthews to-night says: "I have been ready to give the indorsement to Gen. Allen whenever requested to do so. I am today absolved from obligations, and feel at liberty to appoint whomsoever I please." That statement is sufficient for Mr. Matthews to make, but facts obtained from other sources warrant the statement that Matthews has signified his willingness to support Mellette, and it is believed that he has already signed Mellette's application for recommendation. There is now no candidate for gubernatorial honors but Mellette.

Ralph Wheelock is here and is an avowed candidate for receiver of public moneys at Mitchell. He has many friends and good support, but Theodore F. Singiser is also here and making a strong, shrewd fight for the same position. To-night it looks as though Singiser has the best show, and it would be wise for Wheelock to strike for the Mitchell postoffice. It is known that Silsby, ex-postmaster, is after that place, but he will not get it. Wheelock may have it by switching off from the receivership and dropping the fight now on hand.

That the appointment of Windom to the powerful position of secretary of the treasury will not prevent Sabin and others from making a fight on him is manifest. Those who are in for the fray say that while they realize that Windom's power will be tremendous for four years they are willing to discount all disadvantages and fight him to the bitter end. One prominent Minnesotian says: "Washburn has made a mistake. This appointment of Windom may make him strong only to be Washburn's opponent for the senatorial succession. Windom will not allow obligations of friendship to deter him from making a fight for the seat in the senate if he can use his position to do so." The same party states that Cush Davis would be politically wise to commence the fight against Windom right now, as he will have his initial tussle with him at the close of the present term, and Washburn may unite with Windom against Davis to save his own succession.

Lind, Nelson, Rice, Wilson and MacDonald have been working like beavers day and night since Friday. No bills of general importance are up for consideration, but each member has private bills which may go through by careful manipulation.

No source of information can be given out, but the GLOBE may state positively to-night that Jere Rusk will be a member of the next cabinet as secretary of agriculture. This is not a guess, but information received at the Arlington hotel not many inches from Harrison's room. Roger C. Spooner arrived to-night with the legislative train from Madison escorting Gov. Hoard and staff, with nearly the entire Wisconsin legislature. Ex-Gov. Rusk is not in the party, and may not be here in time to witness the inaugural ceremonies. His absence during the past week has been regretted, and some Wisconsin men fear that his seeming indifference may yet lose him the coveted prize.

John Haggart, of Fargo, is here as candidate for United States marshal of North Dakota. This will take one-half of Maratta's scalp. Judge McConnell will be allowed to serve out his term in the Fargo district, which expires January 9. Hon. R. E. Fleming will be a candidate for surveyor general of North Dakota, and will be properly indorsed. The slate for North Dakota seems to be Moody and Pettigrew for the senate, and Gamble, of Yankton, and Gifford, of Canton, for representatives. This slate will probably meet with some opposition from Edgerton and Matthews, who are not yet ready for private life. Samuel Cover will have a Dakota column in the Evening Critic to-morrow. He is a sensation here with his Sioux Falls soldiers.

THE CLEARANCES.

Exchanges of the Leading Cities for the Past Week.

BOSTON, March 3.—The following table shows the gross exchanges for the week ending March 2, 1889:

	Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$640,840,336	15.9	....
Boston	93,574,464	15.4	.....
Philadelphia	67,207,503	24.5	.....
Chicago	61,333,000	12.7	.....
St. Louis	18,800,260	9.1	....
San Francisco	18,499,751	9.9	.....
Baltimore	12,666,001	3.4	.....
New Orleans	13,455,153	23.9	.....
Cincinnati	11,354,600	19.4	.....
Pittsburg	12,963,386	17.3	.....
Kansas City	8,444,706	29.9	.....
Louisville	7,223,504	3.1	.....
Providence	4,633,500	.....	3.9
Milwaukee	5,318,000	16.9	.....
Detroit	4,282,263	7.5	.....
Omaha	3,549,849	39.2	.....
St. Paul	3,856,403	24.6	.....
Denver	3,682,399	50.8	.....
Minneapolis	3,354,996	5.9	.....
Memphis	2,776,294	4.1	.....
Cleveland	3,466,771	25.1	.....
Duluth	1,804,168	76.3	.....
Hartford	1,870,114	20.0	.....
Indianapolis	1,834,600	8.4	...
Peoria	1,561,158	18.9	.....
Richmond	2,055,302	20.5	.....
St. Joseph	1,409,786	23.3	.....
Galveston	1,506,819	64.1	.....
Columbus	2,270,536	1.9	.....
Springfield	1,094,793	11.9	.....
New Haven	1,110,018	0.3	.....
Norfolk	919,426	6.2	.. ..
Worcester	1,002,594	7.2	.....
Portland	823,223	6.1	.....
Lowell	667,484	6.3	.....
Wichita	689,684	.....	9.4
Los Angeles	560,700	.....	49.1
Syracuse	826,258	32.8	.....
Grand Rapids	655,258	35.9	.....
Topeka	371,171	54.2	.....
*Sioux City	390,414	.....	.....
*Tacoma	341,731	.....	.....
*Montreal	7,877,309	.....	.....
Total	$1,024,700,568	16.0	.....
Outside N. Y.	383,880,232	15.9	.....

*Not included in totals, no clearing house at this time last year.

FODDER ECONOMY.

Some Methods of Preparing and Utilizing Feed for Animals.

A long-continued series of experiments have demonstrated that fodder, rightly prepared and fed, furnishes the basis of an economical as well as nutritious and profitable feed. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of the various elements of nutrition embodied in this feed; suffice it to say, that well cured corn fodder and straw, either wheat or oat, cut by a power cutter into one-fourth-inch lengths, mixed with ground feed, moistened and fed night and morning, with a light feed of long hay at noon, will keep cattle in good condition, in fair flow of milk, and pay a good percentage on the labor of preparing the food, thus leaving the bulk of the hay for sale at remunerative prices, says Kate M. Busick in the Jersey Bulletin, and adds: As it may be of interest to some, mainly on the score of simplicity and economy, I will give my method of preparing feed. My corn was cut and cured before frost, without a drop of rain having fallen upon it, and was in consequence in the best possible condition. Supplying myself with the best power cutter I could find, I hired a traction engine for one day at $2.50, cutting sufficient during that time to feed twenty-five head of stock six weeks, one-third of the cut being a mixture of wheat straw and timothy. I had constructed of heavy plank a box eight feet long by three feet wide and two and two-thirds feet high, with a tight cover. At night the cut feed mixed with bran, ground oats and corn and cob meal, is placed in the box, salt added, sufficient boiling water turned over the mass to thoroughly moisten and the lid closed down. In the morning each animal receives just what it will eat up clean. The box emptied, is filled again the same way and the contents allowed to steam until time for the evening feed. In this way the short-cut cornstalks become softened, removing all danger of the cattle's mouths becoming sore. On warm and pleasant days the cattle are turned into the yard, where they nibble at the straw stack or fodder rick, or lie down and chew the cud in perfect contentment. The hitherto despised straw and fodder with the ground feed affords a better balanced ration for milk and butter than the best of hay alone, and at the same time allowing the bulk of hay to be sold at $16 per ton. Not only do the cattle and horses relish this prepared feed, but it would warm the heart of even an old "moss-back" to see the way the pigs go for a mess of the warm, soft mash on a winter's morning, licking it up clean and ready at night for more. Later on I shall add a modicum of oil meal and cottonseed meal to the ration, as the weather becomes colder.

On the same subject Vancey E. Fuller says in the "Farmers' Advocate." Dry fodder corn is not used for milk production to the extent that it should be. When cut and steamed and fed with bran and shorts, it makes a most excellent and cheap food, and the knowledge of its merits should be more thoroughly disseminated throughout the country. When it cannot be steamed, if run through a cutting box and dampened, it has almost equally beneficial results.

DOUBT ABOUT WHEAT.

They Want to Go Into the Creamery Business and Make More Money.

Special Letter to the Globe.

FOUNTAIN, Minn., Feb. 26.—Here we are on the first of another month, and longer month, and spring will be with us whether we are ready for it or not. We do hope it will be good for farm work. Whether any wheat will be tried the coming season remains to be learned later on. It was tried last spring, but the chintz bug gathered it up before it reached a foot high in this world of bright sunshine. Some farmers report seeing the bugs plentifully on their farms. Others have seen none—not one the past year on their possessions, having searched carefully for them, too, yet the bugs were not found. There is no seed wheat around here that one can learn of, only one farmer that has been holding his wheat for four or five years, and may have sold, so far as I can learn at present. I can hear nothing at present of any movement among the farmers as to obtaining and sowing wheat this spring. All seem too much interested in the butter business at present, and the fight will be a strong one, as there will be many farmers in the fray that are tired of supporting men of wealth that are running creameries and growing richer and the farmer poorer. Wykoff, five miles west, is now reported engaged in building another butter factory, in which the farmers are the only interested stockholders, and will manage their own affairs.

The creamery here will have 2,000 cows belonging to the subscribers and stockholders, besides some farmers that have not as yet decided how many cows they will have to enter, but what cream they have has been promised to the factory here, and they will get from some of the town people who own two or three cows, being quite convenient to cheap pasturage all through the season. In fact, the whole of Fountain township will fight for their right to do as they please with their own affairs. If the farmers had done this years ago it would have been better for them. But they have sold their cream to men that built creameries to make money, and have been badly fleeced many times, and complaints availed nothing. How the venture will turn out remains with the coming of years to determine the result. Every one that ever thinks of the different ways of procuring a livelihood has learned that a farmer has no choice in prices for his produce; he has to sell at the price some one else sets for his productions. What he would like he cannot have, but must take what some one else dictates, while one or more is growing richer by this very unjust way of doing business; and so it will be until the farmers combine together and demand their right to live and have a little money in their own pockets out of the products of their toil. As it now stands the farmers have no war with the railroads, only the one—giving speculators the only right to build warehouses along their roads. This is a real injustice, for after building their warehouses they put in a local buyer of all the products of the farm, with the exception of butter and cheese. The local purchaser does the best he can on both sides, but usually knows the best of the bargain is on the other end of the road, but the buyer does the best he can for his friends and neighbors, as well as the man who pays him.

The experience of years has shown that to band together as a political party is not wise, for their losses have been more than gains—at least that was the result when the grangers in Wisconsin elected a farmer governor, and if by any chance you happen to mention his name now in the presence or one of that order, he or she will blush with a sense of shame for his misdeed.

Not much good can be done by forming a political party to carry their work through, and maybe that the newly-created cabinet office of agriculture may be the needed help of the farmers. So mote it be! We are glad of it!

MRS. MARTHA CRANDALL.

A Bar Harbor Incident.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The death of the little Italian bootblack, Francesco Demicella, has caused as much genuine sorrow at Bar Harbor this week as if a prominent citizen had been taken. He was everybody's favorite. A large concourse of the Bar Harbor people attended his funeral, and one of the village clergymen preached an affecting sermon. The incident is in marked contrast with the episodes of a Bar Harbor summer.

DER OLD SCHOOL DAYS.

I wonder to der village, Tom,
Und I sot benead dot tree
Where the teacher got dem switches frum
She wore oud on you and me.

But de language der is nod de same
As taudt by Sally Gibbs;
One youngster say as I come round,
"Shy a castor at his royal nibs."

Anoder yell "His nut is off,"
"Go soak yout head in brine;"
One girl says "Ah there, my size,"
"Look oud, he'll kick up behind."

Der teacher, Tom, is nod so good;
As in the school house I come
"Ah, governor," he say, "Give us your paw,"
"Have you any shewing gum?"

I leaves dot place disgusted, Tom,
De shanges makes me sore.
I radder dink ov our school days,
B ud der nod der any more.

—Sinner Q. Vist.

GONE MAD OVER GAB.

The House Wasting Valuable Time in Spouting at Nothing.

A Tab Kept on the Members for the Last Ten Days.

Over Twenty Hours Out of Forty Consumed in Wind.

Methods of Procedure That Delay Important Work for Nothing.

"They talks, and they talks, and they talks," said a captious member of of the Long parliament of England, "and they don't do nothing."

Which, as he intended to tell the truth but did it awkwardly, will pass for a fair criticism of the present legislature of Minnesota. Sixty calendar days will have elapsed this week since the session began, and nothing in particular has been accomplished. Private bills be the score have been passed, but only a few important general measures have been touched, and the calendars and general orders of both houses are loaded down with bills not acted upon.

One of the strong criticisms passed upon the house of two years ago was that it talked too much, but the present body cannot escape from that, nor of the charge of filibustering to an extent that is wasteful of time. Almost any trivial matter is sufficient to provoke debate that ofttimes lasts for two hours, after which there is a speedy adjournment. All important work is being crowded down to the last days of the session, when the chances are that it will be left out altogether.

For curiosity's sake the GLOBE has kept a time check on the members of the house for the last two weeks ending Saturday. As accurately as possible the total time taken by each member during those two weeks in speaking was calculated. The house sat ten days in those two weeks and the total time in session for that period was forty hours. How much of that forty hours was consumed in speaking is shown herewith. This includes everything said upon the floor of the house:

	Hours and Minutes		Hours and Minutes
Ackerman, J H	0:02	James, B M	0:02
Anderson, D	0:05	Johnson, E C	0:02
Bain, John	0:02	Johnson, John N.	0:02
Barr, George T	0:10	Jones, Seymour	0:02
Barteau, S B	0:03	Kelly, James C	0:05
Benson, Jared	1:40	Keyes, J A	0:32
Bickel, W F	0:02	Krels, H	0:10
Brown, H D	0:05	Lane, P P	1:00
Brush, C H	0:25	Lossow, Fred	0:00
Buell, O P	0:02	Lightly, H W	0:05
Casper, Joseph	0:30	Low, B M	0:02
Crain, A J	0:02	Maland, Martin	0:02
Comstock, E F	0:05	McGrath, J W	0:02
Cox, Edwin	0:02	McKusick, L H	0:12
Crossfield, A S	1:00	McMillan, James	0:02
Damp, George W	0:02	McNelly, John	0:01
Davenport, E J	0:10	Merz, W	0:05
Davis, Alfred	0:05	Morgan, D F	0:21
Davis, C R	0:15	Morris, E R	0:00
Davis, C H	0:05	Perrin, H B	0:02
Diment, J M	0:05	Phillips, J H	0:05
Downs, Henry	0:02	Roe, W E	0:02
Dunham, J C	0:02	Post, G D	0:05
Dunn, R C	0:10	Quam, Nels	0:02
Eastman, Alvan	0:12	Roberts, G R	0:02
Elmquist, J G	0:02	Savage, G W	0:02
Ellingson, S	0:15	Searle, F E	0:25
Erickson, E	0:05	Sevatson, Eric	0:30
Estes, N R	0:20	Seymour, G M	0:02
Evenson, Even	0:02	Sinclair, A T	0:02
Faricy, Robert J	0:05	Shoemaker, J	0:05
Flathers, J W	0:10	Smith, John Day	0:30
Fleming, W A	0:50	Stebbins, A T	0:10
Flynn, J C	0:05	Stevens, F C	0:05
Forbes A C	0:30	Stevens, H F	1:30
Fuhrmann, H C	0:05	Smout, Basil	0:02
Greely, M F	0:02	Sumner, F W	0:02
Hagney, P H	0:02	Swain, J C	0:02
Halgren, C G	0:05	Taft, John B	0:02
Hanke, H C	0:15	Temple, J P	0:05
Hanson, Otto	0:02	Thoe. F J	0:02
Harrington, G W	0:06	Thurber, Orin	0:02
Haven, John M	0:25	Underwood, J M	0:30
Hay, Eugene G	0:40	Volimer, H B	0:05
Heidemann, C W	0:20	Wilson, Hudson	0:02
Holmstrom, M	0:05	Wilson, H H	0:02
Hompe, J B	0:22	Williams, H L	0:15
Hoppin, E S	0:02	Willrich, G	0:40
Hoyt, F W	0:28	Wing, Marcus	0:02
Husher, F A	0:10	Young, E T	0:10
Ives, J H	0:35		
Jacobson, J F	0:30	Total	20:47

That is out of the forty hours the members took up over half or twenty hours and three-quarters and two minutes in saying something, whether it was worth saying or not, which leaves less than twenty hours in ten days for the clerk to read bills in, announce titles, call rolls, the chaplain to pray and the speaker to give his directions. Of this twenty odd hours four members took up just one-fifth of it. A good part of the time was wasted in a wrangle over the picayunish retrenchment and reform report, and the other useless wrangle was as to whether prohibition should have a voice on the floor or not. Matters that children would pass over with a smile, house members find it necessary to discuss for half a day. There is a constant explanation of votes by wary members, and debates over highway and ditch bills that would drive a hairsplitter wild with envy. Amendments to kill bills occupy a long time. The members grow hungry and desperate, some are moves to adjourn, there is a wild rush and another day gone. The schedule for an average day looks very much like this:

10:00 a. m.—Prayer.
10:05 a. m.—Journal reading.
10:10 a. m.—Petitions.
10:40 a. m.—Resolutions and reports.
11:10 a. m.—Introduction of bills.
11:30 a. m.—Gab.
1:30 p. m.—Adjourn.

Yet it is not an unusual thing for some member to rise every day and complain of the waste of time, said complaint making as much impression upon the house as the fall of a rain-drop upon a torrid world. The trouble with the house is two-fold. It is too long in session for the energy of the members, and there is too much useless speechifying. Day after day passes and the members are held in their seats an hour or two after dinner-time, which makes them cross and ugly and unfit for work. If, at the start, the introduction of bills was made the last order of the day, and only important measures were discussed, and those briefly and tersely, the plethora of work now accumulated would soon be out of the way. As it is, the house has gone mad over the sound of its own voice, and lost in the conceit of listening to itself, has forgotten that a large constituency is anxiously waiting for it to saw wood.

MINNEAPOLIS

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The Ninth of the Series of Danz Orchestra Concerts.

One of the most delighted audiences that the Danz orchestra has entertained this winter with its admirable concerts was that of yesterday afternoon, at the ninth of its series. The selections were well adapted to both please the popular ear, as well as the cultured musician embracing Flotero's "Straddella," Wagner's introduction to "Lohengrin," and the overture to "William Tell.." D. Mullenbach, the violinist, proved to be a soloist of fine ability, his execution evincing superb finish. Alfred Segelbaum, the pianist, played a concerto with orchestra accompaniment, and both gentlemen were warmly applauded.

COMING MUSICAL EVENTS.

The Ladies' club will this evening give its tenth musicale at the rooms of Prof. Herman Loch, 322 Nicollet avenue. The programme is an interesting one.

There will be a song recital by the Northwestern Conservatory of Music at Dyer's hall this evening. Among those who will take part are Mrs. Gleason, George W. Ferguson and Mr. Petzel.

To-morrow evening Prof. A. B. Boss and the choir of Gethsemane church will give a concert at Dyer's hall.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society of the First Congregational church will give a concert to-morrow evening.

There will be a pleasing concert at Bethlehem Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

Wednesday evening Prof. H. I. Proctor will give a piano recital at Harmonia hall.

To-morrow evening there will be a sacred concert at St. Lawrence church, Twelfth avenue south and Seventh street, under the auspices of the choir. The best singers of Minneapolis and St. Paul will be present.

A "PLANT" RAISED.

The Detectives Find Stolen Plunder and Arrest Two Thieves.

Detectives Howard and Doyle unearthed a goodly plant of stolen goods yesterday and arrested two of the thieves. The men arrested are brothers, and give their names as Walter and John Sherman. They are both fine looking fellows, over six feet tall and well proportioned. The last act that led to their detection was the burglary of B. Shueler's house, at 814 Fifteenth avenue north, on Saturday night. A fur coat, two ladies' cloaks, two silver watches and $16 in money were taken from Shueler's house, and all these, together with about $300 worth of other property, recently stolen from various houses and stores in Minneapolis, were discovered in the room occupied by the Shermans on Washington avenue north. Both the men have served time for theft and are hardened criminals.

The Musical Advance.

The second number of the Musical Advance has just been issued, and is fully up to the high standard established by its initial number. The paper is treating musical matters largely from a scientific standpoint, and is not merely a retailer of gossip and odds and ends. The current number contains a valuable paper by Dr. John T. Fulton, the St. Paul oculist, and aurist, upon the physiology of hearing, a treatise upon the elements of music, rules for composition, and another interesting feature, a lesson in vocal culture and plain technique. A department is also devoted to literature, in which versification, prose and dramaturgy are to be considered scientifically. A treatise on society small talk is now running in the paper, which contains many valuable hints and aids to conversation.

Mechanics' Lien Suits.

The papers were filed Saturday in three mechanics' lien suits. P. W. De Lancey vs. Cyrus E. Brown et al., involving $11,394.93; Jounnin & Hansen vs. P. W. De Lancey et al., in which $1,235.50 was involved, and F. W. Brutenstein & Co. vs. The Church of St. Clotilda et al., involving $500.

A Universalist Church.

Summer's hall, at 1501 Twentieth avenue north, was well filled with Universalists residing in North Minneapolis yesterday afternoon, when the new Universelist church, to accommodate people residing in that section of the city, was organized. Rev. L. G. Powers preached an interesting and able sermon. This hall will be used as a church every Sunday until a regular church can be built.

McLaughlin's Condition.

Reports from Officer Peter McLaughin, the injured policeman, were favorable up to a late hour last night. He is now conscious when not under the influence of opiates, and has many favorable symptoms. His life still hangs in the balance, however, and an unfavorable turn may make "Reddy" Hackett, a murderer at almost any hour.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

At the Brunswick last night: D. W. Williams, Denver; G. Crabtree, Dubuque; T. E., Minnewaukan, Dak.

T. E. Blanchard, Mitchell, South Dakota, and B. B. Blake, Racine, registered at the Nicollet house last night.

Mrs. C. Grandelmeyer, the wife of a prominent merchant of Brainerd, was, with her daughter, a guest of the Nicollet house yesterday.

W. J. Chrisher, the general Northwestern agent of the Henning buggy and wagon works of Freeport, Ill., was a Sunday guest at the Windsor.

James H. Davis, of Rochester, L. W. Austin, Fargo; ann O. E. Miller, Omaha, were among the registers at the Windsor from the Northwest last night.

Frank R. Hubaseck, one of popular young attorneys who makes his home at the Ardmore, returned to Minneapolis last night from an Eastern trip.

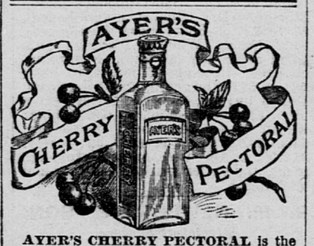
R. B. Wheeler and Charles F. Trufant, wholesale grocers, of Tacoma, were guests at the Holmes last night. J. C. Sleight, of Detroit, was also a guest of the hotel.

E. L. Shipherd and wife arrived from Fargo Sunday morning and are at the Ardmore; also J. J. Ward, of Cleveland, O. These gentlemen are going into business in Minneapolis.

From Rochelle, Ill., last night the Nicollet entertained the following distinguished guests: M. D. Hothaway, Jr., a railroad man, F. D. Wells, a newspaper man and J. C. Neff, a banker of the city.

At the national yesterday were F. E. Latham, Howard Lake; A. C. Baker, Brownton; Thos. H. Hughes, Litchfield; L. O. Hulberg, Farmington; C. L. Fowle, Fargo, and F. E. Jaseeaski, Tulare, Dak.

The West hotel register last night bore the following names of note: C. C. Prindle, Duluth; A. J. Smith, Sauk Center; S. J. Abbot, Delano; C. B. Buckman, Sauk Rapids; S. Newman, Fargo, and Mrs. J. Shea and daughter, Little Falls.



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Mrs. L. P. Cutler, 47 North Washington sq., New York City, says: "When I was a girl of 17 I had a cough, with profuse night sweats, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me. I have recommended this preparation in scores of similar cases."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold all by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

PILES. Dr. H. Waite, Specialist Graduate; 11 years resident of Minneapolis. Why suffer when cure is mild, simple, certain. Ask hundreds of leading citizens of St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest as to the satisfactory treatment and cure? Pamphlet free. 1127 Henepin Avenue, Minneapolis.

WANT ADS. See if the Globe as a want medium is not more popular than all other