WITH A ROUND TURN.

The Senate Passes the Scheffer Meat Bill by a Vote of 33 to 6.

Opposition Demoralized by Petitions and Finally Stampeded.

A Powerful and Lengthy Defense of the Bill by Senator Goodrich.

Senator Durant Makes a Vigorous Attack on Constitutional Grounds.

The Scheffer live stock inspection bill went through the senate yesterday by a vote of thirty-three yeas to six nays. The opposition was completely demoralized. When the senate assembled, at 10 o'clock, petition after petition in favor of the bill was handed to the desk, signed by many thousands of agriculturists and others throughout the state. Blue Earth, Yellow Medicine, Renville. Scott, Olmsted, McLeod, Washington, Freeborn, Goodhue, Benton, Brown, Kandiyohi, Steele, Watonwan and Le Sueur counties sent up voluminous petitions. The presentation of these petitions had a visible effect upon the subsequent discussion of the bill. There was not the slightest disposition to kick, senators being disposed to bow to the will of the people. The supporters of the measure saw this, and said little in the debate. Senator Goodrich was the only legilator to make a lengthy defense of the bill, delivering the most powerful speech of the day. Senator Durant fought hard against the bill, taking his stand solely upon constitutional grounds. But his strenuous efforts were unrewarded. Senator Hoard secured the elimination of an important section, that relating to canned and cured meats; but it is difficult to see how, under the provisions of the measure, these meats can be prohibited from entering the state. The bill merely deals with "the sale of any fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork," and there would appear nothing gained by Senator Hoard's amendment, though several attorneys conceded that it made the bill unconstitutional. There was a general feeling among senators that the bill should be passed as an experiment. If it failed, the law could be repealed two years hence. A large lobby was on the floor of the senate, and the gallery was filled with supporters of the bill. Occasionally, these individuals were nothing loth in making their predilections known.

Senator Goodrich amended the bill by making it obligatory in cities and discretionary in villages, boroughs and townships of the state. The amendment was accepted by Senator Scheffer, and Senator Goodrich recommended the passage of the bill. There were cries of "Second the motion," and Chairman Dodge at once called for a division, shutting out Senator Durant, who vainly endeavored to secure the recognition of the chair. According to the viva voce vote the motion was carried; but Senator Durant pointed out the absurdity of shutting off all debate, and it was tacitly agreed that the vote be reconsidered and the bill debated. Senator Durant delivered a carefully prepared speech against the bill. His strongest opposition to the measure was upon constitutional grounds. He argued that it was unworkable, and that the burden to be placed upon the people in the shape of inspectors was more than they could bear. He eloquently continued:

"I claim that this bill emanates from the slaughter houses, the packing houses and the butcher interests of this vicinity. For the first time in the history of municipalities, this class of men seek to establish a sanitarium for the benefit and protection of the public health. I imagine that I can see a magnificent sanitarium established where the slaughter yards have been, with its dome, its turrets, its towers, its minarets, glistening in the rays of the sunlight and surrounded by a halo of health; and I can imagine I see coming the vast herds that feed on the plains of Alaska, headed by the bulls of Bashan, the rear being brought up by the golden calf of Israel. I see also coming from the valleys and mountains of Colorado and Montana huge flocks of sheep, headed by the ram, as in the days of Abraham; and I see the swineherds of Iowa rushing forth with an interest unprecedented, actuated, no doubt, by the same spirit that the devil drove their ancestry into the sea. A moment's respite, and I find it is all a dream—a sausage-maker's dream! I look over the field—the sanitarium has disappeared! The herds of Nebraska are feeding peacefully on their plains; the descendants of Abraham's ram still inhabit the valleys and the mountains of Colorado and Montana; the swineherds of Iowa give a grunt of satisfaction, rejoicing while they themselves object to the butcher's knife, the constitution of the United States has escaped the same casualty.

Senator Durant concluded that it would be folly to pass the bill: it would damn that legislature in the eyes of the people of the state. Mr. Durant scarcely became seated when Senator Goodrich took the floor and poured a flood of eloquence into the chamber. It was an eloquently worded and argumentative address why the bill should be made law. The main points are reproduced:

The voice of the people of Minnesota demands the passage of this act. Not the butchers of St. Paul, but the people of the state at large, and I have no hesitation in saying that the people will approve our action in passing this bill. Is this bill unconstitutional? It is said that the constitution of the United States provides that there shall be commerce between the several states of this Union, and that no state can check that commerce; that as a principle is true, but what have the states reserved to themselves? The states reserved to themselves their own police regulation, and if we pass this bill I claim it to be solely as a police regulation. We have a right to exclude things from this state which come for the consumption of the people, and which are bad and going to injure the health of the people. It is a prerogative we have—to say that no impure provisions shall be shipped into this state.

Inspection is absolutely necessary before the death of an animal. The very best physicians say you cannot tell after the animal is killed and the meat dressed; you cannot tell whether the blood was vitiated or not.

Senator Hayden interrupted the tenor of Mr. Goodrich's oratory by interpolating: "I introduced a bill, which you slaughtered, making competent men inspectors of beef. If this bill is passed you will have a lot of lawyers put in as inspectors." [Laughter.]

Senator Goodrich was somewhat riled at the interpolation, and retorted that lawyers were sometimes very good inspectors. He felt that he could inspect an animal. If he saw an animal and looked into its eyes he could tell whether there was any disease.

"I never knew a successful lawyer a farmer," once more put in Senator Hayden.

"Webster was one," replied Senator Goodrich.

"Order, order," demanded Chairman Dodge; and thence onward Senator Goodrich proceeded without interruption, devoting a little attention to Mr. Armour.

"How is it that Mr. Armour has made from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000? It is the result of a gigantic monopoly. No man, no matter what a genius he is, can clear $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 by trading fairly with his fellow men. These monopolies are a terrible menace to our nation's prosperity, and I urge you to face this question before it is too late."

Mr. Goodrich resumed his seat amid loud applause, largely from the lobby and the gallery. Senator Ward followed, opposing the measure. He did so in the interest of the laboring man, and boldly and defiantly said it was not for the Armour people.

Senator Kellar created a ripple of applause on declaring his intention to vote for the bill. There were various sections of people clamoring for and against the bill, but it was not their duty to consider the interests of sections of the people. They must consider the interests of the people at large. It was a question not very easily decided, but, so far as he was concerned, he should vote for this bill, because his constituents wanted him to.

Applause greeted this intimation, which roused Senator Ward, who was led to inquire: "Are we going to have a town meeting here? If so, I will take a hand in it. I do not believe in being ruled by the mob." The demeanor of the occupants of the gallery was decidedly in favor of the bill, and with the desire of preserving proper decorum President Rice relieved Senator Dodge from the duties attending the chair. Senator Kellar continued: "If we want to do anything to benefit our constituents let us vote for this bill."

"I want to ask you one question?" said Senator Ward.

"I will answer a dozen," replied Senator Kellar.

"Were you down at the stock yards yesterday?" put in Senator Ward.

"No; it's not my business. I have nothing to do with the stock yards. I am looking after the interests of the state," was the quick response of Senator Kellar.

Senator Ives was the next speaker, and he admitted that the question of constitutionality of this measure was a very grave question. The inspection was also a great one, and he suggested that inspection should not only be upon the hoof but after the animal was slaughtered.

Senator Crandall addressed himself to the amendment of Mr. Goodrich. He did not believe in having inspection in one place and not in another, making fish of one and flesh of another. The bill should be applied not only to men who run slaughter houses but men who run farms.

There was an evident feeling among senators against excluding any part of the state from the provisions of the act, and it was mutually agreed that the amendment be withdrawn.

Senator Hixson opposed the principle of the bill. It was opposed to the liberties of the people, and was an attempt to evade the bill of rights. It really meant that every farmer's barnyard should be under the surveillance of a state official, and he protested against it. We did not want Russia in America. This bill was a step in that direction, and some morning we would wake up to find we had no liberty left. The bill was unconstitutional, it was wrong. He did not want any state official coming round his barnyard whenever he had an animal to slaughter. He had never heard of any one in Minnesota becoming sick from eating dressed meat. The bill was merely a bill in the interests of the people of St. Paul.

Senator Hall was favorable to a proposition excluding the country districts, believing that when once this inspection was instituted in the cities, the country would quickly fall into line. The states of Ohio and Indiana had adopted similar bills, and Colorado and New Mexico were discussing the question.

"Are the bills of Indiana and Ohio identical to the bill before us?" asked Senator Crandall.

Senator Hall replied they were about the same, and he was certain this state would agree to the measure. No doubt the official government in the country districts was somewhat crude, but that would soon be perfected and the provisions of the bill carefully adhered to.

"I object to the country being called crude and rude. We are not all poor fools!" Senator Ward was in a white heat when he made the protest; and Senator Hall rose to reply, as he did not propose to have words put in his mouth he did not use. President Rice remarked it was unnecessary, and got Senator Hall to resume his seat.

Senator Durant delivered a second speech, pointing out the absurdity of the bill prohibiting the people of Wisconsin—a mile from Stillwater—from sending dressed meat into that city! It was preposterous. Senator Ives also spoke a second time, declaring that he did not think the farming interest of the state desired the passage of the bill in its original form. The inspection of meat in the country was going to be a nuisance, and the expense was going to be so much that the farmers would lose more than they could possibly gain by the passage of this bill.

Senator Dodge interrupted with: "Let me ask a question. It is an undeniable fact that the farmers have lost $10 per head on steers west of the Mississippi. How can they lose more than they gain by 10 cents per head for inspection?"

Senator Ives—This bill is an experiment. By it you shut off to farmers the cattle market of Chicago.

"Won't people eat the same?" retaliated Senator Dodge.

Senetor Ives—Yes; I expect they will. But having shut off Chicago to the farmers, how do you know they are going to get any more in St. Paul? He apprehended it was not going to make a very great difference to the farmers in this state.

"There is nothing about this bill to make the price of beef higher. That question does not come in here," remarked Senator Hall.

Senator Ives made a curt response, saying: "That may be. I apprehend, however, few farmers desire the passage of this bill for sanitary measures alone. Simply getting better prices—that is the only thing some have in view."

Senator Nachbar said the farmers wanted this bill passed, and disposed of Senator Ives by stating that he did not suffer from these packing companies because he was not a farmer. Senator Lende offered similar testimony.

It was now 1 o'clock. The flow of eloquence had been running two hours and a half, and Senator Day was of opinion that there had been sufficient talk. Every side had had an impartial hearing; no votes could be changed by further discussion, and he therefore moved the previous question. A terrible howl was raised against the proposal, but Senator Day and his adherents were obdurate. The roll was called, and member after member rose to explain his vote. Senator Day was among the number, and he commenced: If there has been any bill before this legislature worn threadbare by debate it is this bill.

Senator Ward—I object; I object.

President Rice—The senator is out of order.

Senator Day—I am explaining my vote.

Senator Ward—You are not explaining your vote.

President Rice—The senator has a right to explain his vote.

Senator Ward—The senator is imputing my vote.

Senator Day—I am not imputing any one's vote. This bill has been discussed, and if we talk from now to doomsday no vote will be changed.

Senator Eaton also made an explanation, and tilted with the chairman. He said: We are witnessing some strange sights this morning when paid attorneys and the hired men of the St. Paul stock yards are allowed to manifest their applause or disapproval of the arguments brought for or against the measure under consideration.

President Rice—The senator is not explaining his vote. The clerk will please go on with the roll call.

Senator Eaton—I wish to explain my vote.

President Rice—The chair is not aware there are any paid attorneys or anybody creating demonstrations in favor of the bill, and a reflection of that kind is out of order and uncalled for.

Senator Eaton—The demonstration occurred when the president of the senate was out of the chair.

President Rice—The senator will explain his vote.

Senator Eaton acted accordingly, and all went well until Senator Scheffer rose. He said the bill had been before them four weeks, had been thoroughly discussed, inside and outside the senate.

Senator Durant—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is not explaining his vote.

President Rice—He is explaining it about as much as you did. [Laughter.]

Senator Durant—I congratulate the gentleman then. [More laughter.]

Eventually the motion was lost by 25 nays to 15 yeas. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock. With the reassembling of the senate Senator Pope had adopted an amendment requiring that the inspection fee not to be greater than necessary to defray the costs. Senator Crandall had an amendment adopted requiring that certificates issued by the inspector shall state the condition of the animal, and providing a fine of from $10 to $50 for every animal falsely certified.

Senator Hoard moved to strike out section 5 of the bill: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or prohibit the sale without inspection of canned, smoked, cured or salt meats." It seemed to him that if the legislature of Minnesota proposed to legislate for sanitary purposes and secure the inspection of the meat eaten in the state, so that the health of the people shall be preserved, it was especially important that this inspection shall cover canned and cured and smoked and salted meats, as well as fresh meats. Numberless cases had come before him where whole families were poisoned by partaking of canned meats; and they were leaving out the most important thing when they excepted from the provisions of the bill these pernicious meats. In Chicago the poorest cattle offered in the markets are dubbed "the canners," the worthless cattle—diseased possibly.

Senator Goodrich—I do not think we ought to undertake to do too much.

Senator Scheffer—It will make the bill unconstitutional.

Senator Daniels—How can you inspect canned meat on the hoof. [Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 12.

Senator Ives put in the amendment suggested by Mr. Goodrich at the opening of the debate on the bill, making the measure alone obligatory in the cities. A desultory discussion ensued, the amendment being opposed on the ground that it would make the bill unconstitutional. Senator Scheffer read a letter from Gordon E. Cole declaring the constitutionality of the bill in its original form. Senator Durant did not believe in taking Gordon E. Cole as a vade mecum on constitutional law of this state.

At this point Senator Ward raised a sensation. He had heard a lobbyist accuse a brother senator of having sold his vote, and moved that the lobby be cleared from the floor of the senate. He did not propose to allow any man to stand behind him and accuse a brother senator in that way—the d——d hireling. There was no seconder to the motion, and the debate proceeded, ultimately the amendment being defeated—yeas 13, nays 30.

Senator Truax secured the adoption of an amendment providing that animals found suffering from infectious disease could be immediately destroyed, and no liability for damages obtainable from the state.

Senator Pope moved the suspension of the rules and the bill placed on its third and final passage. Agreed—yeas 33, nays 6. Upon the passage of the bill the vote was:

YEAS.

Bowen,	Day,	Nachbar,
Brown,	Dodge,	Nelson,
Buckman,	Finseth,	Pope,
Burkhart,	Goodrich,	Sampson,
Chapman,	Hall,	Scheffer,
Child,	Halvorsen,	Shields.
Clark,	Hoard	Smith,
Clough,	Holmes,	Thacker,
Compton,	Johnson, M.	Truax,
Crandall,	Kellar,	Wallmark,
Daniels,	Lende.	Welch—33.

NAYS.

Durant,	Hixson,	Ward,
Eaton,	Johnson, T.	Wood—6.

Not Voting—Anderson, Gibson, Hayden, Ives, Whiteman.

Absent—Edwards, Oswald, Swenson.

There was a loud outburst of applause in the gallery when the result of the division was announced, and the president called upon Sergeant-at-Arms Chambers to see that perfect order was observed. It is understood that the measure will come before the house of representatives to-day.

WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Official Programme of the Exercises Beginning on the 17th.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Following is an abstract of the official programme of the Washington centennial celebration exercises issued to-day: Wednesday, April 17.—Formal opening of the Loan Exhibition of Historical portraits in the assembly room of the Metropolitan opera house at 8 p. m.

Monday, April 29—Arrival of the president and cabinet at 11 a. m. They will embark at once for New York city on the United States steamer Despatch. Governors, commissioners and other guests will embark at 9:30 a. m. on the steamer Erastus Wiman at the ferry slip, foot of West Twenty-third street, and proceed to Elizabethport to meet the Despatch and accompany her to this city. The steamer Sirius will also accompany the Despatch. The line of United States warships, yachts and steamboats will be formed in the upper bay and, after saluting, will follow in this order: First, the president; second, governors and commissioners; third, other guests. On arrival at the foot of Wall street, a barge manned by ship-masters from the Marine society of New York, Capt. Ambrose Snow, coxswain, will row the president ashore. He will then be received by Chairman William G. Hamilton, of the committee on states. The presidential party will be escorted to the Equitable building, where a collation will be served and a reception given. This will consume the time from 2 until 4 p. m. After the reception at the Equitable building, the president and governors will proceed to the city hall under military escort, where there will be a public reception in the governor's room from 4 to 6 o'clock. In the evening occurs the centennial ball.

Tuesday, April 30.—Services of thanksgiving in the churches of New York and throughout the country. At 9 a. m. a special service of thanksgiving will be given at St. Paul's church at 9 a. m., which the president will attend. The commemorative centennial exercises on the south front of the subtreasury building, the scene of the inargutation ceremony on April 30, 1789. The exercises will consist of prayer by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, a poem by John Greenlief Whittier, an oration by Chauncey M. Depew and an address by President Harrison, and benediction by Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, archbishop of New York. The military parade, under command of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield. The right of line is given to the military and naval cadets, followed by the troops of the regular army and the national guard in the following order, each state being headed by its governor and his staff: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. The other states will follow in the order in which they were admitted into the Union. Following will be 200 companions of the Loyal Legion, and then the posts of the Grand Army. The route will be Broadway to Waverly place, to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street. The reviewing stand will be at Madison square and Twenty-fourth street. From 5 to 7 o'clock a reception will be given the president by the art committee at the loan exhibition rooms in the Metropolitan opera house. At 7 p. m. the banquet will occur.

Wednesday, May 1—The industrial and civic parade.

Wednesday, May 8—Close of the loan exhibition.

Successful.

NEW YORK, April 2.—At the headquarters of the German Painters' union in Clarendon hall to-day, walking delegate Heine said that there were very few idle men, as nearly all the bosses have signed the agreement to pay $3.50 a day.

IT MAY BE HUSHER.

He May Become Collector of Revenue for This State.

County Officers Will Get No Extension of Terms This Year.

Hanging Good Enough Yet for the Members of the House.

A Newspaper Roast Filled With Hot and Tragic Words.

They are keeping the internecine quarrels of the Republicans over Minnesota federal offices very quiet—much more quiet than the Democrats did theirs—but there is said to be a dog-in-the-manger row in progress over the district attorneyship, and which has involved the office of internal revenue collector. The story goes that Mr. Hay has not submitted quietly to the candidacy of Mr. Morgan for district attorney, and that the prospect of the two entering into a business partnership has been kicked into the bucket. Mr. Hay's Indiana friends are reported to have come down on the president hard for his appointment, while from Minnesota comes an almost unanimous demand for Morgan. To entangle matters more, Senators Washburn and Davis are stated to be at loggerheads—the first inclining toward Hay and the latter fighting for Morgan. As far as home sentiment is concerned, Morgan appears to be a sure winner. If he is not, a party rupture of disagreeable size is threatened. There are four candidates for revenue collector, three being Danehower, of St. Peter; Wilkes, of Faribault, and Osborne, of St. Paul. The Morgan element is willing that F. A. Husher, of Minneapolis, should be cellector if Morgan becomes district attorney. Mr. Husher is now a member of the legislature. Mr. Morgan is absent from the house, Mr. Husher has been in Chicago the last few days, and Senators Davis and Washburn are being besieged with telegrams from friends of all the parties concerned. Minneapolis politicians are represented to be willing to have Col. Husher become collector, but Hay will not yield, and Washburn wavers.

A Salary Increase.

Mr. Hompe, from the house committee on appropriations, has recommended the senate bill increasing the salary of the state treasurer's clerk. It appears as a matter of fact that the forces of the state auditor's and state treasurer's offices do not receive such compensation for their important labors as they should. The house will probably concur in the senate bill for this increase, the amount asked for being only $300.

Men Must Hang.

For the last time the house considered the C. K. Davis bill to abolish capital punishment. Messrs. Smith, Hay and Davis ably argued for its passage, but by a vote of 33 to 31, the house refused to recommend the bill to pass; by a vote of 32 to 34 refused to place it upon the calendar without recommendation and by a vote of 38 to 30 indefinitely postponed it.

NEW BALLOT LAW.

Mr. Keyes Election Bill Under Fire in the House.

In the debate on his proposed Australian election system, Mr. Keyes said:

"To-day the question of the personal liberty of the individual is settled. The question of political liberty is settled—it is a part of the civilization of the day. But unless the people have the right to express themselves without fear or favor, a fundamental right independent of political and personal liberty is denied them. Therefore the question of how the present tide of political corruption may be stemmed has arisen. If elections are pure and every man untrammeled in the casting of his vote, then there is no need of the passage of this law. But experience has shown that these facts do not exist, and that there is a crying need for some law supplemented to the registry system that will enable a man to cast his vote without fear or pernicious influence and thus purify the ballot."

The committee rose, reported progress on the bill and took a recess.

After dinner Mr. Keyes quoted from Judge Grinnell, of Chicago:

"To make the ballot authoritative, the ballot should be printed by authority. The Australian system of voting is useless to manipulators of the caucus and primaries. It takes from the employer or foreman their power to stand at the polls and dictate the action of the workingmen."

H. F. Stevens, while not in favor of the measure, thought it of too much importance to be disposed of hastily, and moved it be made a special order for Thursday at 11 a. m., which was done.

IN THE SOUP.

The House Sits Down on the County Officers.

Mr. Crossfield's bill extending the terms of county officers died an easy death in the house. A large lobby of county officers, who had been at the capitol for weeks, departed for hom wiser than they had been.

Mr. Forbes—This legislature has not the moral right to force county officers upon the people for a longer time than that they were elected for. There is no one but the officeholders in favor of the bill.

Mr. McKusick—In the grand shuffle of election time the Democrats nominated me for county attorney to beat me as representative, and I do not want the term of my county office extended. The offices of county auditor and treasurer should not expire at the same time. They are so closely connected that they should alternate.

Mr. Jacobson—I have been threatened by the county officers of my district that if I did not support this bill disaster would follow my political prospects. I have said enough to oppose the whole gang of them, and I shall vote against the bill.

Messrs. Dunn and Eastman opposed the bill and various amendments were tacked on to it. Mr. Crossfield spoke for the measure for half an hour:

"The gentleman from Lyon (Forbes) says that no one is supporting this bill but those who seek to extend their own terms of office. I denounce that statement as unqualifiedly untrue. The gentleman from Lyon is either ignorant of the facts in the case, or he willfully misrepresents. The press of the state—and the press is, in a sense, the voice of the people—the St. Paul GLOBE says editorially that this is a meritorious bill and ought to pass. I am credibly informed that the opposition to this bill rests upon the fact that members of this house desire to be candidates for county offices two years from now."

A HOT ROAST

Given to a Minneapolis Paper by John Day Smith.

Mr. Flynn rose to a question of privilege at 5 o'clock, and had the chief clerk of the house read an editorial from Saturday's Evening Star, of Minneapolis. Mr. Flynn then said:

"This is the first intimation that I have had that Mr. Benson had intended to make a minority report, and I do not understand that my motion for the previous question prevented him from making his report."

He stated that he had intended no discourtesy to Mr. Benson, or any other member of the house, by his motion at that time.

"I voted for the reporters' resolution. I thought that it was right. I desire to say also that this very paper that is making this attack had a reporter credited to it on this resolution, and that he left the Star but shortly after having been connected with it the bulk of this session."

John Day Smith got the floor, and handled the question in a most forcible manner.

"We have a little, dirty scavenger sheet in Minneapolis known as the Evening Star. It is not known outside of Minneapolis, and has no standing. It supported Gen. Washburn until the canvass was nearly over, and then suddenly switched about. It goes in the line of its selfish interests. The paper called me an idiot the other day, and I desire to return thanks for it. I should deserve a vote of censure from the members of this house if the Star ever praised me. I don't know their correspondent here, but some of the telephone messages sent from this capitol to that paper are decidedly fresh. I think the members of this house may congratulate themselves that the low blackguard who sits in the editorial chair of that paper has seen fit to malign them. Mr. Flynn should congratulate himself that he has been so abused."

A motion to adjourn come in just then, and the flurry was ended.

House Sayings.

Mr. Sevatson—I shall not give up hope of having an interest reduction bill passed this session, although the senate has killed my own bill. The Poe bill, without a usury clause attached, is now before a house committee and will be acted upon. It simply reduces the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

Mr. Hay—In the broad noonlight of the nineteenth century, the taking of human life by judicial hanging is way beneath our civilization.

Mr. Crossfield—I do not believe that the house will consent to consider the interest reduction question again this session.

C. R. Davis (on the capital punishment bill)—I am pleading for the better protection of society; for the reformation of the criminal. All those who take up the sword shall perish by the sword.

THE USURY BILL

Quietly Killed and Buried by the Grave Senators.

Two Ramsey bills were passed by the senate. One, bonding the city for $20,000 to purchase the Indian mounds on Dayton's Bluff; and two, bonding the city for $200,000 for board of education purposes.

The Sevatson usury bill has been indefinitely postponed by the senate committee on banks and banking. The senate accepted the report of the committee.

Chaplain Lathrop is well again, and able to attend his senatorial duties.

Senator Whiteman indorses the rejection of Murat Halstead by the United States senate. "I think it is a very good thing, because he is such a bitter partisan, having said so many things in his paper that were untrue."

The senate partially considered the omnibus appropriation bill. The Fergus Falls hospital secured an increase from $50,000 to $65,000.

Merrill's Cash.

The cash paid by the state treasurer to D. D. Merrill as textbook contractor, since his contract began, is as follows:

1878	$40,869 37
1879	23,957 66
1880	22,760 61
1881	14,340 46
1882	14,600 91
1883	41,599 64
1884	28,442 05
1885	33,664 54
1886	25,865 97
1887	24,082 72
1888 ending July 31	39,674 40
Total	$309,858 36
Amount paid from Aug. 1, '88, to present time	23,833 12
Grand total	$333,691 48

MINNEAPOLIS FOYER GOSSIP.

Hal Reid, it appears, occupied his spare time when in the Stillwater penitentiary writing plays, one of which he is soon to produce at the Grand opera house. It is appropriately named "The Ex-Convict," and Reid himself will assume the titular role. He is said to have secured plenty of financial backing, and doubtless this is true, as there is no question that at least here and in St. Paul he will draw crowds of the curious, as a freak at any rate, if not as an actor.

A decidedly funny incident occurred at the Hennepin Avenue theater last evening. Miss Katherine MacNeill, the contralto of the Levy company, had just finished the flower song from "Faust," and was bowing her acknowledgements to the applause, when an usher with a large bouquet rushed down the aisle. He saw Miss MacNeill was retiring, and as he was about twenty feet from the stage he made a running throw. It was a hot liner, a little out of reach, but Miss MacNeill reached for it with her left and gracefully caught it. Some one in the gallery yelled "Out on first," and the house fairly exploded with applause and laughter.

Edwin Barbour, who was a popular favorite here as leading man at both the People's and Pence, is at the Hennepin Avenue theater with the play he wrote entitled "A Legal Document," which is said to be unique comedy with delicate humor and good situations. Alice Kemp, soubrette, and little Florine, who are also very popular here, are with the company. Manager Stephen Fitzpatrick is now in the city making arrangements for its production.

People who have witnessed the production of "Paul Kauvar" at the Grand opera house, have noticed a striking resemblance in the plot—nothing else, mind you—of that picturesque anarchist drama to a play that was produced here as original, a month or two ago, that was called "Leander, the Leader," of which Fritz Gellerup was said to be the author. Gellerup, it is reported, is going to give his "Creation" another production shortly at Harmonia hall.

W. E. Sterling, of "Driven From Home" fame, is said to be about to embark in a business in which you would perhaps least expect him to engage. It is some plan of insurance whereby the payment of a small sum annually makes it reasonably certain that a man will attend his own funeral when he dies.

Otis L. Colburn, who looks out at you from the treasurer's box at the Pence, is really entitled to considerable credit for his dramatization of "Potter from Texas." The piece is quite successful at least at the Pence, and Mr. Colburn has in his guileless way done what playwrights of more pretension have not had the courage to even attempt. This much of his effort can be said with safety.

For some unapparent reason the lofty and somewhat blaze J. B. Brown is not pushed to the front as a star under the new regime at the People's. This week in the "Lights O' London" his Seth Priene is the best character in the piece, and he does the North country dialect very creditably, although the gifted press agent for the house seems to overlook the fact. Speaking of the "Lights" it seems rather strange that the statuesque and decidedly husky Edwin Ferry is cast for an octogenarian.

The people who pay $5 to hear Patti in a skating rink did not turn out to hear Levy's magic cornet at a dollar a head, and the two concerts at the Hennepin Avenue theater were not well patronized. Levy has with him a fair concert company, including a superb pianist, and the programme on which he was down for three numbers himself, afforded a really delightful musical entertainment.

COURT CROWDED.

Opening of the First United States Court Ever Held in the Indian Territory.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., April 2.—The newly appointed officers for the federal court, recently established at Muskogee, arrived yesterday, and at 10 o'clock, in the Phœnix hall, which had been hastily fitted up for a court room, the first session of the first United States court ever held in the Indian territory was opened, with Judge James M. Shackleford, of Indiana, on the bench. Flags are floating and the people are greatly elated over the establishment of the court at this place.

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

Andrew J Sawyer to Lulu M Marshall, lt 12, blk 7, Forest Park add	$200
Ensebe Rean to Elwood S Cook, lt 18, etc., blk 1, Minnetonka Heights	2,000
Peter Pearson to Elwood S Cook, lts 36 and 37, blk 2, Pearson's rearr	500
Patt M Mathews to Thomas P Mathews, lt 6, blk 18, J T Blaisdell's Revised add	2,500
Edward L Larson to Andrew Pederson, part of lts 23 and 24, blk 10, Morrison & Lovejoy's add	2,000
Daniel F Jenkins to Wm A Lindsay, in se ¼, sec 6, town 27, range 24	4,400
Ann G Thornhill to Wm F Holmes, lt 3, Hartson & Lent's rearr	4,500
J W Wentworth to Patrick J Moran, in nw ¼, sec 2, etc, town 118, range 21	8,500
James McMillan to Mary L Shafer, lt 21, blk 1, East Lawn add	1,000
Jason Baker to Stephen G Palmer, leasehold interest in blk 36, town of Minneapolis, a leasehold interest	18,250
Almer G Lots to Edward E Schweitzer, lts 29 and 30, blk 7, Soo Pacific add	1,000
Patrick J Moran to Joshua W Wentworth, lt 10, blk 2, Goodrich's add	8,700
Henry G Sidle to Edna M Gilson, lts 10, ets, blk 2, Geo N Merriam's add	30,000
Jackson Pratt to John Cilson, lt 9, blk 2, V G Hush's add	800
Eric Nelson to Geo W Peithsworth, part lt 10, blk 2, Gale's First add	1,600
Peter Pearson to Elwood S Cook, lts 7, etc, blk 2, Pearson's rearr	1,000
Albert W Derrick to Chas W Comstock, lt 20, blk 12, rearr of Fifth Div Rem Park	600
Chas J Fogg to Frank H Lieben, part lts 14 and 15, blk 17, J T Blaisdell's Rev add	1,800
One unpublished deed	6,000
Total, 19 deeds	$95,350

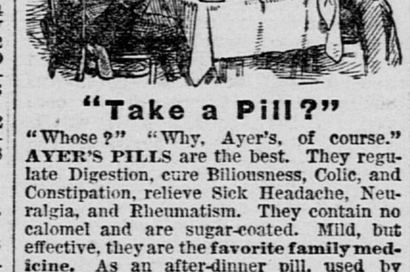
MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Geo Chatlein, 717 University av ne, 2-story frame dwelling	$2,000
Mrs J C Read, West Nineteenth st, 2½-story frame house	5,000
J J Raum, Thirteenth av and Thirty-second st s, 1½-story wood dwelling	1,000
C Lund, Seventh st s, near Twentieth av, 2-story frame dwelling	1,200
I H Edwards, Forest av, near Lyndale, 2-story wood dwelling	5,000
L F Menage, First av n and Commerce st, 2-story brick warehouse	20,000
M Dissetee, Emerson av, near Third st, 2-story wood dwelling	1,200
Six minor permits	1,625
Total, 13 permits	$37,025

Ticket Office Removal.

The City Ticket Office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has been removed to No. 184 East Third street (Drake block), where through tickets to all parts of the United States and Canada can be purchased at the lowest rates. This is the only line running Vestibuled Trains, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, between St. Paul and Chicago. Tickets over this line can also be purchased at the union depot ticket office, as formerly.



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"Whose?" "Why, Ayer's, of course." AYER'S PILLS are the best. They regulate Digestion, cure Biliousness, Colic, and Constipation, relieve Sick Headache, Neuralgia, and Rheumatism. They contain no calomel and are sugar-coated. Mild, but effective, they are the favorite family medicine. As an after-dinner pill, used by thousands.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

S.S.S. FOR THE BLOOD.

Our little girl, when but three weeks old, broke out with eczema. We tried the prescription from several good doctors, but without any special benefit. We tried S. S. S., and by the time one bottle was gone her head began to heal, and by the time she had taken six bottles she was completely cured. Now she has a full and heavy head of hair—a robust, healthy child. I feel it but my duty to make this statement.

H. T. SHOBE, Rich Hill, Mo.

☞ Send for our Books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free. The SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Nelson 226 Wash. Av. S., Cor. 3d Ave. DIRECTOR OF LOCK HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED 1867 The Leading Private Hospital IN THE NORTHWEST.

REGULAR GRADUATE. From 20 years' experience in Hospital and Private practice is enabled to guarantee RADICAL cures in Chronic or Poisonous diseases of the Blood, Throat, Nose, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder and kindred organs. Gravel and Stricture cured without Pain or Cutting.

NERVE-VIGOR.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage suffering from Physical and Organic Weakness, Premature Decay, Evil Forebodings, Self-Distrust, Impaired Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Pimples on the Face, Specks before the EYE, Ringing in the EAR, Catarrh, Threatened Consumption and Every Disqualification that renders Marriage improper and unhappy, SPEEDILY and PERMANENTLY Cured. In each stage a different treatment.

STRENGTH—VITALITY.

Victims of Excesses or Indiscretion, with Nervous Exhaustion, Cough, Headache, Tired Feeling, Pains in the Back and Breast, Indigestion, are treated for Consumption, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, by inexperienced men, who mistake the cause of the trouble and thus multiply both. Lost vitality in young or old completely restored. No Exposure; separate rooms for Ladies; interviews Strictly Confidential. It is evident that a Physician who confines himself Exclusively to a certain class of Diseases must possess greater skill than one in general practice. ☞ Recently contracted or chronic Urinary Diseases POSITIVELY Cured in 3 to 8 days by a local remedy. No nauseous drugs. Many cases pronounced incurable promptly yield to Dr. Nelson's Approved Remedies. Medicines Mailed or Expressed to any address Free from observation. Charges fair. Terms Cash. Book and question list, 15c. A friendly talk costs nothing. Hours, 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 3 p. m. 226 Wash. av. s., Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN Treatment.—Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. Guarantee issued only by Hippler & Collier, Druggists, Sole Agents, Seventh and Sibley, St. Paul, Minn.

Best results, largest circulation and most advantageous rates are given by the GLOBE, the great "Want" medium.

Spring Medicine.

Is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this spring.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, gave me strength, and overcame the headache and dizziness, so that I am able to work again. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others whose blood is thin or impure, and who feel worn out or run down." LUTHER NASON, Lowell, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get

The chief reason for the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. **It is Merit that wins,** and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has made it the medicine first in the confidence of our countrymen, and given to Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier.

"When in the spring I felt all run down and debilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife, also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvellous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. **100 Doses One Dollar**

Sold by all druggists. $1: six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. **100 Doses One Dollar**

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a Godsend to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, So. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.

BABIES Fed upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy and Hearty. It is Unequaled.

The NICKEL mystery will be cleared away in next Sunday's papers.

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BABY CARRIAGES! ON INSTALLMENT At SMITH & FARWELL'S Furniture and Carpet House, 339 East 7th St.

ENGINES, BOILERS & MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

QUALITY HIGH, PRICES LOW. Northwestern Machinery Co. 342 Sibley Street, ST. PAUL, - - MINN

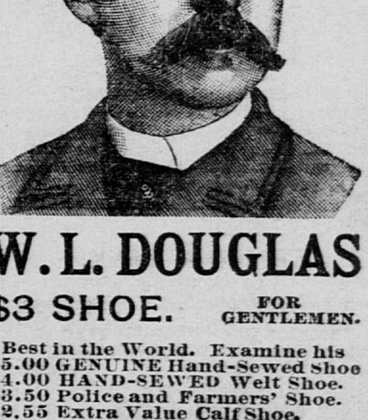
NEWELL! Better Known as Chiaro, the Unequaled Tooth Extractor.

Dr. Newell is the man who extracted teeth on the Minnesota State Fair grounds last fall before the crowds of people who chanced to see his wonderful exhibition of skill. He has the reputation of extracting 32 teeth in one minute, without a particle of pain, and is the envy of the whole dental fraternity.

If you have anything you wish done in the shape of modern dentistry, such as fillings of all kinds, plate work, crown and bridge work, or teeth without plates, you will find it to your interest to call on Dr. Newell and insure for yourself good work, honorable treatment and reasonable prices. All work strictly first-class and warranted for ten years.

Open evenings from 7 to 9. 450 Wabasha street, corner Eighth street.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



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Best in the World. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE Hand-Sewed Shoe
$4.00 HAND-SEWED Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmers' Shoe.
$2.55 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.20 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 and $1.75 Boy's School Shoe
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic." Annual sale, 8,000,000 jars.

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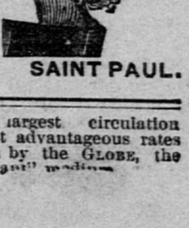

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