Daily Globe.

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HANSBROUGH'S LUCK.

Defeated for Congress He Rises, Phoenix Like, a Senator.

Alex McKenzie Succeeds in Accomplishing Pierce's Defeat.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Burns Red Fire in Hansbrough's Honor.

South Dakota Legislators Shadowed by Republican Sleuths.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 23.—The senatorial fight is over. Congresnam H. C. Hansbrough was elected on the seventeenth ballot, receiving 67 votes out of 93. The Democrats lead the break sixteen of them going to Hansbrough in a body. The legislature has adjourned until Tuesday. H. C.

Hansbrough who was defeated last fall for congress has been elected United States senator by the same man who defeated him for congress. Pierce's largest vote was 19. Alex McKenzie being opposed to him lost him the support of but three votes in his own vicinity and on all sides it is conceded that his campaign was in weak hands and badly managed. Although no Republican caucus was had, the ballotting continued so long that Hansbrough had enough votes to elect without the Democrats. The tenth ballot, taken this morning, resulted as follows:

Pierce	18	Muir	8
Hansbrough	17	Budge	2
Miller	12	McCormack	23
Lounsberry	1		

The eleventh ballot:

Pierce	19	Muir	6
Hansbrough	28	Budge	2
Miller	13	McCormack	22

The twelfth ballot:

Pierce	18	Budge	2
Hansbrough	30	Muir	6
Miller	12	McCormack	23

The thirteenth ballot:

Pierce	18	McCormack	23
Hansbrough	30	Muir	5
Miller	12	Budge	2

The fourteenth ballot:

Hansbrough	39	Miller	12
Pierce	19	Muir	4
McCormack	22	Budge	2

The fifteenth ballot was without material change. On the sixteenth ballot he had forty-two votes, five less than a majority, all Republicans. On the seventeenth ballot there was a general scramble and the president announced sixty-seven out of ninety-three for Hansbrough. There were loud and continued cheers, his campaign being one of the hardest and best fought in the history of the state. While the victory is a big one for Alex McKenzie, it is admitted that it is due more to the personal enthusiasm worked up by himself in his own behalf. Senator Pierce takes his defeat gracefully, congratulated his opponent and bespeaks for him a successful career. The one-term policy is the result of long territorial custom.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Jan. 23.—The citizens of Devil's Lake irrespective of faction or party are celebrating the election of their townsmen, Hansbrough, to the office of United States senator. Everybody is feeling good, and bonfires illuminated the skies and the boys are indulging in speech making, smoking, "milk" and other delicacies at the Republican headquarters.

LISBON, N. D., Jan. 23.—The news of Congressman Hansbrough's election is received here by all classes of citizens with expressions of the highest satisfaction. They feel that this action on the part of the legislature is a fitting recognition of the merits of one of North Dakota's foremost citizens and most deserving public men. The first regiment gave a serenade to-night in honor of his election.

SHADOWED BY SEAVER.

Republican Sleuths on the Trail of Mr. Reece.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 23.—The Republican caucus last night reconsidered its intention of forcing Senator Moody to withdraw upon the solicitation of Senator Pettigrew who wanted Moody to stand the remainder of this week, and then if he did not show a marked gain, or if all Republican members could not be brought into line he was to give way. Accordingly the vote to-day did not change the result of the preceding ballots, except that Moody got one vote that went to Gifford, while Tripp secured another doubtful Independent (Bowell, of Lake,) the independent candidates dividing up the balance among themselves. The Lawrence county contests came up this afternoon, when the house by virtually a party vote of Republicans against the Fusionists, adopted a majority report to unseat five Republican members, which predicates the vote on the final outcome. Attorneys for each side were allowed the privilege of the floor for thirty-minute speeches, upon the conclusion of which to-morrow forenoon the cases will be brought to a vote according to agreement without further debate. Representative Reece, Independent member from Charles Mix county, has during the session been shadowed and led around by Republican strikers to do their bidding, and vote without his party. The following resolution was adopted to-day, creating some stir and bad blood on the Republican side:

Whereas, it having come to the knowledge of this house that a member of this body is at present and has since the 6th day of January been laboring under influence brought to bear on him by one Frank Seaver, resident of Charles Mix county, to such an extent as to wholly interfere with the free exercise by said member of his rights and privileges as a member of this body, and

Whereas, certain of his constituents are now in Pierre endeavoring to protect, counsel and relieve said member from the vigilance and unlawful influence of said Frank Seaver and other parties who are assisting him in an effort to kidnap said member in order to control his official acts (here constitutional provisions against such work are cited) therefore be it

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three to investigate and report to the house on this matter.

MR. INGALLS ALERT.

The Anxious Senator On His Way to Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan 23.—In the lower house of the legislature this afternoon the question of referring to a special committee a memorial from the Union veterans of Topeka, praying for the return of Mr. Ingalls to the senate and demanding that no man be selected to succeed him who could not benefit the soldiers more in congress than he, has created some disturbance among the Alliance forces and corresponding confidence among the Ingalls people. The Republican leaders are confident that the Alliance people will never agree in caucus, and base their hopes upon a divided vote. The Democrats declare they will vote for an Alliance man rather than Mr. Ingalls or their own candidate if they see any chance of defeating Mr. Ingalls. The Alliance leaders profess to regard the vote this afternoon as indicative of nothing more than an expression of the sympathies of the thirteen men who voted with the Republicans, and not an expression of their senatorial preferences. They say they will all be found in line when the time comes ready to vote for the Alliance caucus nominee. Three caucuses were held last night at a late hour, one composed of the adherents of P. P. Elder, speaker of the house. They numbered twenty-five Alliance men, and decided to propose claims in the caucus. The second caucus was that of the full Alliance. It decided that the Alliance congressmen-elect—Jerry Simpson and John Davis in particular, were taking too much personal interest in the senatorial question; they had achieved enough honor in the late election to satisfy most people, and that their senatorial booms should be suppressed. The Republicans also held a caucus, and decided to take no action regarding the senatorial question until Mr. Ingalls arrives from Washington. He is expected on to-night's train

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Senator Ingalls arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Washington, en route to Kansas. The oysters that came by express on the same train were loquacious compared with the senator. He wouldn't even admit to the reporters that he was himself, and hurried away to the Union Depot hotel, where room 25 had been reserved for him. When he put his name on the register two men approached him from the lobby, shook hands with him and registered. These were W. J. Buchanan, chairman of the Republican state central committee of Kansas; and George W. Findlay, a prominent Republican politician. The three were then ushered to Room 25. The fact that a caller was a newspaper man was enough to exclude him from the room. They would see none such. The Kansans had not been long in their room before two men, whose dress and general bearing proclaimed them to be of the agricultural class, tip-toed down the corridor, knocked three times and called in a hoarse whisper, "Billy," "Billy." Buchanan opened the door and admitted them. Other callers of the same general appearance obtained entrance in the same manner. A reporter tried the "open sesame," but his appearance would not carry out the deception. An incident which might incite superstitious forebodings in some minds is the fact that Room 25, where the conference was in progress, is the room where Rudolph Hafley, a noted Western gambler, after losing $20,000 in a poker game at Denver a year ago, occupied upon arriving here on his way to China, and in which he committed suicide. The conference broke up at 8:45, and Mr. Ingalls proceeded to the Rock Island west-bound train. The reporters followed him. He declined positively to be interviewed, and would not say where he was going. He was told of the vote in the lower house of the Kansas legislature, on the question of the reference of the Grand Army resolution. He expressed no surprise, and said simply, "yes." All questions were answered in mono-syllables. The train left at 9 o'clock and will arrrive at Topeka at midnight. A prominent Kansas politician, who asked that his name should not be used, was on the same train with the senator. He talked freely under the anonymous pledge. He said that up to the present time Mr. Ingalls' campaign had been conducted on the still hunt plan. From now on his managers, he said, would rush things until Tuesday next, when the legislature meets in joint session. "The first ballot," he continued, "will give Mr. Ingalls a majority."

PALMER'S FIGHT.

Missouri Democrats Lending Encouragement to Illinoisans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Democracy of Missouri is lending the Democrats of Illinois encouragement in their struggle for the election of Palmer to the senate. Gen. Palmer, Lieut.Gov. Ray and Speaker Crafts to-day received an engrossed copy of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Missouri house of representatives, sending greetings to the Democracy of Illinois and the people of the state who are endeavoring to elect "that brave warrior in times of war, that peacemaker in times of peace, that champion of the people, patriot and statesman, John M. Palmer." Speaker Crafts and Lieut. Gov. Ray will to-morrow submit these resolutions to the respective houses.

In the joint session another ballot for United States senator was taken as follows: Palmer, 101; Oglesby, 100; Streeter, 3. As no choice was made another ballot was ordered, the F. M. B. A. men announcing that they were ready to go on with it. After the eighth ballot for the day and the twelfth of the contest without change, the joint assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

Legislative Trouble.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—The legislative troubles are still unsettled. The supreme court decision, which will settle the fate of one of the two factions, is expected to-morrow. The Hanna party met this morning, and there being no quorum present, an adjournment was taken. The Brown faction met and proceeded to the appointment of their house committees and transaction of other business.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer City of Berlin, Liverpool. Germanic, Liverpool, Spree, Bsemen, Stuttgart from Bremen.

LONDON—Sighted :Etruria and Willkommen, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Montana, from London.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Werkendam, from New York.

DAVID AND THE DON.

Mr. Littler Testifies That He Purchased Silver for Cameron.

The Most Loquacious Witness Before the Silver Pool Committee.

He Loaned Owenby Money, but Expects to Get It All Back Again.

Cockrell and Hoar Cross Swords on the Question of Gag Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The silver pool investigator committee adjourned yesterday until Saturday, but David T. Littler, of Illinois, who was mentioned as the agent of Senator Cameron in the purchase of silver bullion, appeared at the capitol this morning and as he asked to be examined at once a meeting was arranged for this afternoon. Chairman Dingley opened the examination with this question: "Have you any knowledge of purchases of silver bullion or certificates by any pool, syndicate, association or by any individual during the pendency of the silver legislation, or since that time?

Mr. Littler—I have knowledge of but two transactions. On my own account I purchased between forty and fifty thousand dollars worth of silver some time in the early part of the summer. That embraced every transaction in which I was personally interested. I purchased silver exchange on Calcutta, India, for the reason that the rate of interest in New York was larger than would be required to carry exchange. No gentleman was associated with me in that transaction. I bought and sold in the open market. The purchase and sale was before any legislation was had.

He was then asked if he had purchased silver for Senator Cameron. Mr. Littler replied:

"Yes, I bought a small amount of silver for Cameron. I don't remember the exact amount—about $100,000 worth. That was some two or three weeks after I made the purchase on my own account, and it was pending the silver legislation. It was before congress had taken action on it. No, I do not remember the exact date, but it was before final action."

"Did you buy for any other senator, representative or government official?"

"I did not offer to do so. I want to state about Cameron. He met me one day. I had been talking with divers members, senators and others. I did not seek to disguise the fact that I had bought some silver, feeling that I had a right to do it, and gave as my opinion, when asked, that silver was a purchase and that there was money in it. Cameron knew I had purchased some, and when he met me one day he said, in his gruff way:

"'I want you to buy some silver for me.'

"I think he opened the subject, although I do not remember about it."

He said he only did for Cameron what one friend would do for another, and that perhaps he had suggested the purchase. As he remembered it, the purchase for Cameron was also in the form of Calcutta exchange. He had no knowledge as to where silver was held. Mr. Littler's attention was then called to an interview in which he was represented as saying that he would go to Washington and "rip some of the rascals up."

"That's characteristic language, governer," the witness said rather drily, and added "I want to say that I have been very much provoked at the amount of lying that has been done. So far as I am concerned, and I want to characterize in most unequivocal terms, the general statements that I have been connected with a silver pool looking to the influencing of legislation as an unqualified lie, in the strongest terms I can use. I may have said something of the kind reported. I referred to the fellows who have been going around the country lying about us. I mean the people who have been sending out through the papers reports that have not the semblance of truth. That is the character of people I referred to."

He Knew Owenby.

Mr. Dingley called the attention of the witness once or twice to the fact that the expression used would convey the intimation that he had some knowledge of legislation on silver; but Mr. Littler reiterated his statement that he did not refer to legislation, and said he had given the committee all the knowledge he had on the subject. When asked about the reputation of Owenby, who has been mentioned in connection with the alleged silver pool, witness said that he did not know Oweuby well enough to answer the question. Owenby seemed a clever fellow; but he would think better of him when he got back some money he had lent Owenby, as he supposed he would get it back after a while. Mr. Littler said he had no knowledge of any silver pool. He suggested that Senator Cameron be called, as the easiest way to secure the information (when asked the date of the Cameron transaction.) Mr. Littler declared he had never asked any one in congress to vote for

Silver Legislation

and that he went into the speculation without the solicitation or urgency of any one. Mr. Oates wanted to know how much both witness and Senator Cameron had made by their investments. Mr. Littler said that as well as he could remember he made less than eight and more than six hundred dollars. He could not recall just how much Cameron had made, but it was a comparatively small amount. Subsequently the witness put the figure at between a thousand and fifteen hundred dollars. To Mr. Oates the witness said that no representative, senator or other government officer had ever told him he was interested in silver, and he had no knowledge on the subject. The attention of the witness was called to the testimony of Senator Vest; and he said he had talked with Cameron, Vest and divers others about silver speculation. He had talked with Vest exactly as with Cameron and with others. Being asked again for the names of some of these others, the witness said he could not remember; and turning towards Mr. Rowell, a member of the committee, who was sitting near, he said:

"Perhaps with Capt. Rowell, as well as with other Illinois friends."

He would not have remembered Cameron, but for the actual transaction. In reply to Mr. Rowell, witness said he did not mean to say that he recalled talking with him (Mr. Rowell), and that he only used his name because that was as likely as talking with any one else. Mr. Littler further said he had never offered any one any inducements whatever, except to express his opinion that there would be an advance in silver. Adjourned until to-morrow.

COCKRELL AND HOAR.

One Opposes and the Other Defends Cloture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The long expected Republican quorum appeared in the senate to-day. It was secured through the return of Senator Chandler from New Hampshire and the attendance of Senators Quay and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, which resulted in the presence in the city of forty-six Republican senators, or one more than a quorum. Information is also said to have been received to the effect that Senator Squire, of Washington, is on his way to the capital. It is hardly expected that an effort will be made to get a vote upon the closure resolution, however, before the early part of next week, and just what form the proceedings will take the Republicans refuse to divulge. The senate met at 11 o'clock in continuation of yesterday's session. Mr. Cockrell resumed the floor in order to continue his argument against the closure resolution. He yielded, however, to Mr. Hoar, who said that he desired to add one idea to what he had said last evening.

He regarded the pending proposition (he said) as he should if the case had risen in the supreme court of the United States. There was no one who would not recognize the importance of absolute, free and untrammeled discussion in the tribunal, and that no member of that court should be curtailed in stating his opinion to his brethren or in suggesting any modification of any judgment expected to be pronounced. But, if it could be conceived of that august tribunal that, in the case of some controversy, about to pass into judgment, affecting the interests of large portions of the American people, and exciting their feelings, four members of the nine should undertake to read opinions alternately day after day, night after night and week after week—one taking turns with the other, and having read all the decisions which have been made since the foundation of the government, and in that way try to prevent the action of the court altogether or to postpone it until the judgment could cease to be effectual, would anybody doubt that it would be duty of that great tribunal to interpose and to adopt some rule that would put a limit to to the length of opinions, or to the number of arguments that should be made by the minority.

Mr. Cockrell again took the floor and resumed his argument against the closure rule:

He expressed his astonishment at Mr. Hoar's statement yesterday (in reply to Mr. Harris) that the proposed rule contained a provision for offering amendments to a pending measure, because that statement showed that the senator from Massachusetts was pressing a rule the contents of which he did not know, and that rule was to be Reeded, Lodged, Davenported and Hoared through the senate, just as measures had been through the other house, without consideration, without deliberation, and without any knowledge of what they were. Mr. Cockrell went on to criticise the proposed rule, and pointed out particularly that the demand for closing debate required to be seconded by "a majority of the senators present," instead of by "a majority of the senate," so that (he said) if there were but three senators present, two of them could enforce the gag law. Apostrophizing Mr. Hoar, Mr. Cockrell exclaimed:

"Ah, shame upon you! my friend from Massachusetts, who now attempts to force upon the people of Massachusetts and of the country the humiliating confession that they are no longer capable of holding their own elections."

He then read from the St. Louis Republic a letter addressed Mr. Edmunds by a former Republican constituent of his, now living in Weatherford, Tex., Francis Granger, protesting against the passage of the election bill. Mr. Stewart then took the floor, but the hour of 6 having arrived the senate took a recess until to-morrow at 11.

TO TEST COINAGE.

Prof. Sheppard, of Winona. One of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The president has appointed the commissioners to test the coinage of the mint for the calendar year 1890. Among them are Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, committee on finance, United States senate; Hon. Thomas H. Carter, committee on coinage, weights and measures, house of representatives; Frank A. Leach, Oakland, Cal.; G. R. Metten, Helena, Mont.; G. W. Moore, Boise City, Idaho; E. S. Wilcox, Peoria, Ill.; Irwin Sheppard, Winona, Minn.; Charles Parsons, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Bailey Jr., Sioux Falls, S. D.; W. D. Ewing, Evansville, Ind.; Charles W. Parvey, Springfield, Ill.

Public Building Sites.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — Secretary Windom has selected the city lot known as Market square as the site of the post-office building at Burlington, Io., and the property known as Court-house square, as the site for the public building at Ashland, Wis.

Postmaster Brooks Resigns.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 23.—Postmaster A. M. Brooks has sent in his resignation to President Harrison. Brooks resigns to accept a commercial position.

Senator Hearst Very Low.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Senator Hearst is very low to-night, blood poisoning has set in, and his death may be expected within a few days.

"HUNGRY JINNIE."

The Wayward Daughter of a Count in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The whole of the sad story of "Hungry Jinnie," as she is called in the Thompson street dives—Virginia, the Countess Szirmoy, in her right home and by her right title—has not been told. It turns out that she has a husband, a legal, honest husband, and there is yet hope that her case may not be as desperately hopelessly bad as it has been painted. There seems to be no doubt of it. Joseph Monderer, a journeyman barber, of Jersey City, is her lawful husband. He says they lived together four months during which time Jinnie was his loyal wife. Suddenly one day she was missing. Her old habits and companions had overmastered her new-born resolve to live a decent life. She had eloped, so her husband found, or says he found, with a young American or Englishman, whose acquaintance she had made on the street. He sought her high and low, but up to to-night had not come across her.

United States Deputy Marshal Bernhardt is not altogether pleased that the story of the count's search for his daughter has been made public. He knows where the girl is now, but won't tell.

"As to whether her father will take her back," he said, "I am not altogether certain, though I believe he will. At one time he says he will take her back, and at other times he has told me she could never return to him. I hope, however, to bring them together. I think the greatest difficulty will be found with the girl."

Marshal Bernhardt said he had seen the countess within the last few days. He thought the publicity given the matter had frightened her away from where he had last seen her.

HUNGRY AND DESPERATE.

Unfortunate Railway Laborers With Families in St. Paul.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—The gang of railroad laborers who held up a Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley train in the Black Hills Tuesday, have arrived in the city. The gang numbers nearly a hundred men, who are entirely destitute as a result, as they allege, of the refusal of the contractors to pay for their services. In order to avoid trouble the railroad company sent the men to Omaha, and the city is expected to care for them. The laborers have families in St. Paul, Chicago, and other cities farther east, and the authorities are making an effort to compel the company to furnish the men transportation to their homes.

AN EDITOR'S QUIETUS

E. E. Price Successfully Retains the Seat Contested by R. C. Dunn.

The Big-Hearted Princeton Man Upset on That Little Falls Recount,

In Connection With Which Were Many Suspicious Circumstances.

Batch of Bills, Among Them One to Extend the Australian Law.

The house devoted a session last evening to the report of the election committee on elections in the Dunn-Price contest, F. C. Stevens reread the report of the committee. The point upon which the contest hung was the recount at Little Falls. D. W. Buckhart, the attorney for Mr. Dunn, eloquently reviewed the case. He claimed that the recount at Little Falls should be admitted. The original canvass of the vote was irregular. The judges of election were occupied in counting 550 votes from the evening of Nov. 4 until the morning of Nov. 6. It was proven that during that time unlimited whisky was consumed; that the judges slept in the room at intervals; that the ballots were not properly guarded; that outsiders were admitted. Cy Wellington replied on behalf of Mr. Price. He denounced the recount as a fraud. The ballot boxes had been most carelessly exposed, and it had been given in evidence by a man named Lafond that the ballots had been disturbed. The ballot box was in the possession of a man named Staples, who was a notorious political striker. It was also singular that in the recount Mr. Dunn should be the only person to gain votes. Upon examination of the ballots it was found that Dunn stickers had been placed upon the ballots, and, it was alleged, this was done after the official canvass. It was noticed that many of the stickers were not creased, though the ballot papers clearly

Showed a Crease

which was very evident that the stickers been placed thereon after the ballots had been cast. Mr. Dunn gained twenty-nine votes according to the Little Falls recount. According to this recount there were thirty-two stickers on the ballots cast for him. Three of the stickers displayed creases, but in the remaining twenty-nine stickers there were no crease, though five of them were placed across a crease in the ballot. Was not this suspicious, and of itself enough to throw out this recount at Little Falls?

Mr. Bruckart was given an opportunity to sum up the case for the contestant, and F. C. Stevens, in order to bring the question to a point, moved that the house receive in evidence the recount at Little Falls. H. C. Stivers, coming from the district the contest originated, said that a mistake was made by the printer in printing the legislative tickets in Morrison county. E. E. Price's name was given as E. L. Price. He explained that Mr. Price, being a poor man, did not do any canvassing out of his own county. There was no reason, therefore, that there should be no plot in Little Falls to give Mr. Price any dvantage

In the Original

count over Mr. Dunn. Mr. Price received, on the average, the same vote as the rest of the Democratic candidates. Mr. Stivers explained that the Republicans originally protested against the counting of the Pine river precinct, and that the Democrats, knowing that the poll was not legally conducted, had conceded the claim.

F. C. Stevens argued, so far as the Pine river precinct was concerned, though the voting was technically not in according to law, could legally be counted.

Mr. Bjorge, of Otter Tail, a member of the election committee, was opposed to recognizing the recount of Little Falls. He believed that the ballots at this precinct had been tampered with. It looked suspicious to him, on this account, that Stivers lost nine votes, Sheets five votes and Price fifteen, every one of them being counted in favor of Dunn.

Mr. McAllister—I would like to ask Mr. Stevens a question. From the trend of his address I think it right that he should state whether he is an attorney for the defense.

Mr. Stevens—I always hope I know the nature of an official oath. It is very evident some members of this house are unacquainted with that.

Mr. Gallagher wished to explain his position. He believed in justice, and that was his reason for admitting the recount of Little Falls.

Pertinent.

Mr. Wacek had a question to ask Mr. Stevens. Did it not look suspicious that upon the recount the count for other candidates, outside Mr. Dunn and Mr. Price, was found to be correct?

Mr. Stevens—Those are the facts and you can draw your conclusions.

R. A. Walsh suggested an adjournment, but this was scouted by the members, and it was decided to at once proceed to a vote. It was then found that the motion of Mr. Stevens, to include the vote of Little Falls, was not seconded. Mr. Searle at once seconded, and requested to be heard for a few minutes. The house conceded the request, and Mr. Searle proceeded to deliver a speech favorable to the case of the contestant.

P. A. Long rose to a point of order. This discussion was irregular.

The speaker ruled that the discussion was irregular.

J. M. Diment protested against the shutting off of the debate. The previous question had never been moved.

Mr. Gallagher—I called for the previous question some time ago.

The speaker—The previous question has nothing to do with it. The law provides that we shall go so far and no farther. The question before them was the seating of Mr. Price or Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Stevens rose to a point of order. The constitution of Minnesota was above the statutes, and it provided that the house had full power to decide upon the eligibility of its own members. If the gentlemen did not want to hear the debate say so and the supporters of Mr. Dunn would stop.

Long Is Persistent.

The Speaker—The chair rules that the only thing objected to is the motion by the gentleman from Ramsey. Each member is at liberty to explain his vote.

Mr. Searle—I may complete my remarks.

The Speaker—Yes.

Mr. Searle proceeded to denounce the canvass of the vote at Little Falls. It had been shown that the men were drunk, and upon the face of such a thing the recount should stand.

Mr. Long rose to a point of order. Was the gentleman explaining his vote, or arguing the case for the defendant?

Mr. Searle—I am explaining my vote.

Mr. Long—No one can explain his vote until the roll is called.

The Speaker—The gentleman is in order. There is no disposition here to shut off any member. The fullest liberty will be allowed every one.

Mr. Searle urged the admissability of the Little Falls recount.

Mr. Lynn, Mr. Greer and Mr. Stockwell spoke, and shortly after 11 o'clock the calling of the roll commenced. The result was:

	Price	Dunn		Price	Dunn
Ahlness	1		Koehnen	1	
Ames		1	Larson	1	
Anders'n		1	Lewis	1	
Barrett	1		Linn'm'n	1	
Battley	1		Lloyd		1
Bell		1	Lockw'd		1
Benner		1	Lomen		1
Berning	1		Long	1	
Bjorge	1		Lyman		1
Bonde		1	Lynn	1	
Booren		1	M'Allist'r	1	
Boyd		1	McGrath	1	
Bowman	1		McGuire	1	
Bull	1		Moore	1	
Campion	1		Nelson, J.		1
Caneff			Nelson, N	1	
Cantleb'y	1		Nilsson	1	
Casper	1		Ongstad	1	
Carleton	1		Penney	1	
Caswell		1	Peterson	1	
Christlieb	1		Price	1	
Church		1	Reeve	1	
Chesley	1		Rich'rd'n	1	
Coburn		1	Ringw'ld	1	
Cole, E.			Roach	1	
Cole, T.	1		Smarle	1	
Coates	1		Sett'rl'nd		1
Cross		1	Sheets	1	
Currier	1		Sikorski	1	
Daly		1	Sinclair	1	
Darelius	1		Smith		1
Dearing	1		Snout		1
Demo		1	Starks		1
Diment		1	Stevens		1
Diepold'r		1	Stivers	1	
Doyle	1		Stockwell	1	
Engelbe't	1		Stone		1
Erickson		1	Thompson, A.	1	
Feig		1	Thompson, P. E.		1
Foley	1		Tripp		
French, A	1		Tucker		1
French, C			Turrell		1
Furlong	1		Wacek	1	
Gallagher		1	Wagoner	1	
Gildea	1		Wahlund	1	
Gilmore	1		Walsh, M.		
Green	1		Walsh, R.		1
Greer		1	Wells	1	
Hadland	1		Weatherston		1
Hagney	1		White	1	
Harwick	1		Wilson	1	
Heims			Wright	1	
Hemste'd	1		Zelch	1	
Holter			Speaker	1	
Hunt'g'n	1				
Huset		1	Totals	64	42
Kendall		1			
Keyes		1			
Kinney					
Knudson		1			

Messrs. Penney and Tripp were paired.

Mr. Dunn was given an opportunity to thank his supporters and "the few Democrats who had risen above party."

BATCH OF BILLS.

Economy Still Rampant in the House—Australian Law.

The morning and afternoon sessions in the house yesterday were devoted to the introduction of bills, hearing the reports of committees and squabbling over the payment of a few paltry dollars to employes.

W. H. Tripp introduced a bill by which directors of all corporations, jointly and severally, liable to stockholders and creditors of such corporations for all moneys misappropriated, lost, etc., stolen or wasted by officers, agents and employes. The issuance of fictitious stock is also prohibited, as well as directors diverting property or assets to objects other than specified, as well as incurring indebtedness in excess of limitation named in the articles of incorporation. For violation, directors shall be jointly and individually liable for full amount of indebtedness, except such as may have dissented, and upon conviction fined not more than $5,000 or three years, or both. The bearing or bulling of stock on the part of directors is also prohibited. Officers can only receive compensation for their services in the form of salary; those who receive money any other way render themselves liable to be convicted for larceny. No officer is to become indebted to another officer in order to gain possession of any stock, etc. If he does so he renders himself liable for arrest on a charge of embezzlement.

C. N. Bell had a resolution adopted, by which all clerks of committees must file with the state treasurer an affidavit setting forth that he has not since his appointment "lobbied or attempted in any manner to influence any member of this legislature for or against any bill or legislation."

The report of the committee on rules gives the judiciary committee power to appoint two clerks, one at $8 and the other at $5 per day, was read and adopted.

The majority vote of the committee on legislative expenses, under which payment is refused the men who did duty around the house prior to organization, was adopted.

W. H. McAllister introduced a long resolution denunciatory of the force bill before congress, and recommending that it should not be passed. Mr. Stone gave notice of debate.

B. M. Gore was appointed clerk of the enrolling committee.

J. A. Keyes, of Winona, who is the author of the present Australian ballot law operating in this state, introduced an amending bill. Under its provisions the law is extended to the state at large instead of the cities of and above 10,000 population. There are also important changes regarding the registering of voters and the duties of the election boards. It is also required that each candidate must be voted for; that a cross at the head of the ticket will not carry a vote for every candidate of the same political persuasion upon the ticket.

The committee on elections reported, at the opening of the afternoon session, on the contest of R. C. Dunn against E. E. Price. The committee reviewed the evidence adduced by both parties, which has already appeared in these columns, but failed to make any recommendation. The committee was divided upon the admissability of the recount at Little Falls. It was stated that the attorneys of the contestants could not be in attendance until 7:30 o'clock, and, after a series of motions and countermotions, an evening session was agreed upon.

Bills Passed by House.

S. F. 67—To legalize the acts of the village council of Norwood, Carver county.

S. F. 65—To amend the charter of the village of Reeves.

S. F. 74—To repeal chap. 104, gen. stat. of 1885, relating to Rock county.

S. F. 87—Authorizing the city of Little Falls to issue bonds with which to provide a fire department for said city.

H. F. 52—Relating to the salary of Hennepin county officers and the fees received.

House Bills Introduced.

By Mr. McAllister—To amend chapter 19, Special Laws of 1889, relating to the extension of the village limits of the limits of Osseo.

By Mr. Knudson—To amend the law which vests the pardoning power in the governor.

By Mr. Knudson—To amend title 9 of the penal code by adding thereto a chapter defining what constitutes a misdemeanor, to be known as "slander of females."

By Mr. Tripp—To amend section 11, chapter 88, compilation of 1878.

By Mr. Tripp—To regulate the management of corporations and prohibiting any dividends being declared unless it is made out of the surplus funds of the corporation.

By Mr. Tripp—To amend Sections 1 and 2, Chapter 11, of the Statues of 1878, providing for the assessment of property.

By Mr. Benner, of Mower—To provide for the division of the bonded indebtedness of the town of Red Rock in Mower county.

By T. Cole, of Otter Tail—To abolish the state board of charities and corrections, by repealing all acts relating to said board.

By Mr. Currier—To appropriate $500 for the building of bridges in the town of Ceresco, Blue Earth county.

By Mr. Hadland, of Fillmore—To authorize the village of Spring Valley to issue bonds in the sum of $600 for building of a steam grist mill.

By Mr. Chesley—To permit the running at large of domestic animals in the town of "Owen Lake," Norman county, subject to the ratification of the voters of said town.

Mr. Chesley—To amend the act incorporating the village of Ada, Polk county.

By Mr. Lloyd, of Le Sueur—To amend the act of 1868, relating to laborers' and mechanics' liens.

By Mr. Tarrell, of Redwood—To amend section 2, chapter 77, relating to the duties of executors of the estates of deceased persons.

By Mr. Feig—To legalize the incorporation of the First Presbyterian church of the village of Harrison, Kandiyohi county.

By Mr. Feig—To authorize the village of New London to issue bonds not to exceed $2,000 for the purpose of securing a water supply.

By Mr. Currier—To provide for the election of three railroad commissioners at the next general election.

By Mr. Sinclair—To appropriate $2,000 for the normal schools at Winona, Moorhead, St. Cloud and Mankato.

By Mr. Sinclair—To appropriate moneys for the extension and repairs for the normal schools at Winona, Moorhead, St. Cloud and Mankato. The total amount of said appropriations is $20,000.

By Mr. Lomen—To prohibit the use of lignite coal by the railroad companies or any persons in towns and cities of over 20,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. Long—A bill providing for the crediting of all liquor license moneys paid into the city treasury of Hennepin to the ward in which the license money is paid, and such money shall be expended in the ward so paying in said license money.

By Mr. Bell—To prevent any public officer from receiving any fees or compensation for any labor or services performed greater than is allowed by law.

By Mr. Stockwell—To regulate the employment of children.

By Mr. Stockwell—To regulate the attendance at school of all healthy children between the ages of eight and sixteen at least twenty weeks a year.

By Mr. Sheets—Relating to the fees of notaries public.

By Mr. Bell—To provide for the supervision of mutual building associations by the public examiner.

By Mr. Turrell—To amend section 1 of chapter 117, relating to town insurance companies.

Mr. Keyes—To regulate elections.

Dots.

Miss Eva McDonald has been appointed clerk of the appropriations committee.

The house adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

Speaker Champlin will go home to-day, the first time since the opening of the legislature.

Up to the present a large portion of the time of the house has been occupied in discussing the salaries of employes.

Chief Clark Smalley is still confined to his bed. He is suffering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

A well-deserved effort to increase Reading Clerk Deakin's per diem to $7.50 was killed. He well earns the amount proposed.

LOST THROUGH KEAN.

Heathen Children Suffer by His Insolvency.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A pitiful phase of the story of how S. A. Kean's bank interfered with the spiritual welfare of the African heathen was brought out in Judge Scale's court to-day. Mr. Kean was present, and the witness was Ross Taylor, a son of the bishop now in the dark continent. Witness testified that Mr. Kean, as treasurer of the foreign mission fund was supposed to be doing the work of treasurer without any compensation. No authority had ever been given him to mix the funds of the mission with other funds. Witness' father, the bishop, was to buy children from their heathen parents and transfer them to Christian surroundings. The price of a little heathen girl is about $30 and many donors contributed this a mount, at the same time specifying the name which was to be given to the child secured with the sum. The money, or at least a large part, got tangled in the financial mazes of Mr. Kean's insolvent bank. One result is that many children who were fondly supposed to have another destiny are still known by their original African names.

TUCKER STILL ANXIOUS.

Some Prospect of the Chicago & Erie Strike Going Off.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Up to near midnight to-night General Manager Tucker, of the Chicago & Erie, was still anxiously awaiting developments regarding the action of the central railroad committee of the Order of Railway Conductors in regard to a settlement of the strike. Mr. Tucker said the committee that waited on him during the day agreed to waive their demand for the reinstatement of the discharged man, Scott, but insisted that the company recognize the right of all employes to belong to any labor organization they saw fit to join. Mr. Tucker remarked that he thought it a benefit to their men to belong to some recognized organization of labor; that benefits to be derived from such membership made the condition of the laboring men better in every way, and that this company would pledge themselves never to discharge any of its employees simply because they were members of any such brotherhood or organization. When Chief Clark departed he stated that he would use his best endeavors to pursuade the committee at Huntington to declare the strike off.

BAD BLOOD.

Trouble in Iowa Over the Telegraphers' Strike.

DES MOINES, Io., Jan. 23.—The Iowa state railroad commissioners to-day received the following dispatch from Anamosa:

Gentlemen: The