THE DAILY GLOBE

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance $8 00 | 3 m. in advance $2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance $10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv.....20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office, Room 21, Tribune Building, New York.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Office while in New York

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday — For Iowa: Cooler in eastern, slightly warmer in western portion; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Fair weather; variable winds; slightly cooler. For Minnesota: Fair weather; variable winds; colder in southeast, warmer in northwest portion. For North Dakota: Colder; northerly winds, fair weather. For South Dakota: Fair; northerly winds; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in extreme western portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	30.12	26	Ft. Custer	29.98	32
Duluth	30.18	24	Helena	29.90	30
La Crosse	30.08	32	Ft. Sully	30.06	18
Huron	30.06	18	Minnedosa	30.12	4
Moorhead	30.12	22	Calgary	.....	...
St. Vincent	30.10	10	Q'Appelle	30.00	8
Bismarck	29.98	28	Med'e Hat	30.26	4
Ft. Buford	30.00	24	Winnipeg	30.14	12

—Below zero.

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair, stationary temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

McKinley speaks at Toledo.

Miss Kate Drexel takes the black veil.

Dillon and O'Brien give themselves up.

Capital removal is discussed at Bismarck.

Thomas Horat, of St. Paul, hangs himself.

An Iowa banker cuts his throat with a razor.

A Minneapolis peddler is almost pounded to death.

Cleveland's silver letter creates a great deal of comment.

A rejected Minneapolis lover tries to kill his inamorata.

A high combine of fruit growers and sellers is reported.

The deadlocks at Springfield and Pierre are about to be broken.

H. P. Hall is elected president of the Minnesota Editorial association.

The state prison scandal is being aired before a special senate committee.

An unsuccessful attempt is made to rob the Citizens' Bank of Minneapolis.

Frank Grygla testifies in Minneapolis that Heilpern made a full confession to him.

Watterson insists that he wrote a letter to Hill whether the latter received it or not.

Ex-Deputy Prison Warden Langum writes a letter which will interest Gov. Merriam.

The testimony on the matter of corruption in the legislature of 1889 is to be published.

THAT PEACE TABLEAU.

That was admirable advice the Sage of Louisville gave Gov. HILL, of New York. It was the admonition of a friend. If it was inspired by an influential body of Democrats, including Senator GORMAN, who has not been listed as a personal champion of the last president, it has pleasant promise for unity and harmony in the Democratic party, whoever may be its standard bearer in the next national contest. Its public appearance at this time, some months after it was written, is designed to be explanatory of the acceptance of the New York senatorship by Gov. HILL, and the little scene at the New York banquet, where they grasped very cordial hands across the chasm that seemed to political enemies as hopefully broadening. The tableau was not probably an impromptu affair, but it was creditable to both participants, and has greatly enhanced the estimation in which they are held by political friends. The letter was written soon after the November torrent, when it seemed as if the argument of the ballot pointed to Mr. CLEVELAND more conclusively than the situation now does. It is not material just now whether Mr. CLEVELAND or some other man is to be the nominee next year. Gov. HILL could not afford to have the voice of New York discordant, divided or antagonized to the general expression of the party. If the Democrats of the other states come up in overwhelming columns for Mr. CLEVELAND, Gov. HILL must put his state in line. His personality must be a potent factor in the alignment. If he has presidential ambition for himself, it must be deferred. The unjust imputation that the loss of New York in 1888 was due to lack of fidelity on his part must be dissipated by conspicuous self-negation. A seat in the United States senate does not suggest to the average mind any great severity of personal denial, but under the circumstances it had the fetures of at least party loyalty in a meritorious shape. The man who can estimate sagacious counsel rightly and utilize it affords one evedence of possessing the qualities that give safe conduct in affairs.

THIS YEAR'S VOTING.

This year will not compare with the past one as a period for the illustration of the popular temper in state elections, but there are enough of them to cast rays of light into the national contest a year later. New York will elect a governor, general assembly, and state officers. So will Ohio, Iowa and Massachusetts. At the most recent elections in each of these states the Democrats have chosen the governor, but, except in New York, failed to carry any of the other state officers. They have small majorities in the legislatures of Ohio and New York, and have secured the senators in each. The indications now are that the Democrats will retain their governors in Massachusetts and Iowa, and probably gain the legislature in the latter.

New York may be expected to give so emphatic a majority for the Democrats as to leave no doubt as to its status in the presidential contest. If Iowa and Massachusetts meet expectations this year they may fairly be classed as doubtful in the later general contest. Ohio elected some minor state officers last fall, and was about the only important state in which the Republicans made gains. What it will do this year is not evident to the impartial observer. The Republicans expect to put it in safe shape for them in 1892, and are in rather better trim than the Democrats. There is a wool growers' organization there that has done a good deal of wind work on the wool question, and now claims to be disgruntled at the South American reciprocity that will let in free wool, but it cuts more figure in print than in the ballots and need not be given much attention. The protected interests are very strong in that state, and in the absence of an effective secret ballot law the Democrats are at a disadvantage. Ohio has never failed the Republicans in a presidential contest, and the symptoms are not altogether favorable for a break in the record.

LOWRY IN THE CABINET.

THOMAS LOWRY has been named as WINDOM's successor as secretary of the treasury. He has not been so named by the president, but by men who know him much better than the president does. But the trouble in this case, we fear, will be that, should the president come to know Mr. LOWRY well, he might not want him in his cabinet, for the reason that his secretary of the treasury would then be a much bigger man than the president himself. Mr. LOWRY is one of the broadest and clearest-headed men of this country, either East or West. He is one of the levelest-headed, as well as biggest-brained men. He could have had the seat in the United States senate now occupied by Mr. WASHBURN by saying the word, but he didn't want it. It wouldn't suit him. He is too active a man, too much of a hustler, to stand embalmment among the mummies of Capitol Hill. But as secretary of the treasury, Mr. LOWRY would be a success in the broadest sense. In that position he would find full scope for his splendid ability and unlimited energy. Hard work agrees with him. He fattens on wrestling with the most difficult problems. He is not a theorist on any subject, but is thoroughly practical in all his undertakings. He knows a good deal about finance and financiering, but he doesn't know it all, and he knows he doesn't. In fact, he doesn't know that he knows as much as he does know, or as other people know that he knows. In other words, he never overrates himself, but would be more likely to make the opposite mistake. But what he does not know already about finances he has the faculty of learning about as quickly as any other man. The GLOBE most heartily indorses THOMAS LOWRY for secretary of the treasury; not because he is a Minnesotian nor because he is a Western man, but its endorsement is placed upon the broad ground of his eminent ability and fitness. He is the peer of any man in the nation for the place.

LEGISLATIVE JUNKETING.

There is an impression more or less widely prevalent that when a man has advanced so far as to become a member of the legislature he has already been almost everywhere and knows almost everything. It is proper that people should think this, because it makes them select men of a higher grade to be their representatives and increases their respect for their work and opinions. It is true, too, in large measure. There are few senators from our southern tier of countries who have not at least traveled through all the towns of importance on the railroad route between their homes and St. Paul, and there is scarce a representative who is not qualified to give an expert's opinion on a subject as deep as the usury laws, so intimate is their knowledge of everything which has to do with the borrowing of money.

But the public should not forget that legislators are only men, after all, and that there is a limit to their information and experience. It is very proper that they should add to their own store at the same time that they are doing so much for others. A legislative career is at once a responsibility and an opportunity. It costs the state about $1,500 for the day while the legislature is visiting the state university at Minneapolis or the reformatory at St. Cloud; and perhaps the knowledge it brings back could have been acquired just as well had an investigating committee of three or four members undertaken the work. But it should be remembered that some of our legislators had never been in Minneapolis nor at a university before, and some of them had never been either at St. Cloud, or, for that matter, in any reformatory. We ought not to begrudge them the experience. We have no class of hereditary legislators in this country. But perhaps some of our present representatives will be returned again at the next session. It will add a great deal to their usefulness and powers to have enjoyed the advantages of foreign travel in this way. And even at the present session they will be better because of the journey. For example, if they went to St. Cloud by the Great Northern route, and returned by the Northern Pacific, they probably know all about two of our railroad systems, and are prepared to wrestle intelligently with the railroad problem. It is only a superficial view which finds no good in legislative junketing.

But we draw the line at the state's boundaries. There is a great wave surging at the capitol in favor of the legislature's dissolving itself in the committee of the whole on the world's fair, and going down to Chicago to see how large an appropriation will be needed for the state's exhibit. The GLOBE suggest that a breakwater be built at once against this wave before it gets any bigger. A trip to Chicago for this purpose is quite unnecessary. It would be a bad thing from every point of view. It would take a long while, and would be very expensive. If the legislators went as the guests of the railroads, they would put themselves under tribute to institutions which they may find it their duty to chasten before the session is over. If the state paid their fares the outlay would be quite beyond reason. It might also lead to some extravagance of appropriation for the world's fair. If the matter should come up for consideration immediately after their return, while our representatives were worn out with the intellectual excitements and strain of the trip, they might recklessly vote $300,000 for the object, while in their sober moments we are quite sure that they would consider one-quarter of that sum sufficient. When this session opened the GLOBE advised the legislators to look out for their health. A trip to Chicago might prove too much for their strength. This paper is not inclined to condemn occasional trips to Minneapolis, St. Cloud, or even to Kandiyohi county. But really, it draws the line at the state boundaries. It has vials of wrath already bottled and labled for anything beyond that.

THOSE who commence their fasting with Lent might change off a little with those sufferers in some parts of the Dakotas who have been fasting all winter. They have had Lent enough. Give them the surplus.

SOME authorities find in the late Secretary WINDOM a warning against the excessive use of tobacco, and others allege that he did not use the weed in any form. But he did, just the same.

FAVOR FREE PASSES.

Bill Prohibiting Passes to Legislators and Officers Dies in the House.

Acrimonious Debate Raised Over the Organization of Itasca County.

An Open Meeting of Citizens in Advocacy of Prohibition of Child Labor.

House Railroad Committee Decides Against the Automatic Car Coupler.

Mr. Feig caused considerable amusement to the members of the house yesterday morning by sending up a communication from a Kandiyohi county Alliance, which had resolved that the message of the governor relating to the sale of lands for a capitol site was a fraud, and that the legislature should take steps at once to see that the capital was removed. If not the farmers of the state would demand that the state of Minnesota should be divided into two states, with the Mississippi river as a dividing line. Also that all property should be taxed, whether visible or not. The matter was laid upon the table in very short order.

Petitions were read from various parts of the state urging that the bill fixing the age of consent at eighteen be passed. Petitions were also read asking that House File No. 106, relating to salaries of certain county officers, be passed; also for the passage of the bills calling for ballot reform, now before both houses. A resolution of Mr. Battley was carried that all newspapers left on the desks of members each day be sent to the reformatory at St. Cloud for the use of inmates. Mr. Gallager moved that the expenses of the election committee, amounting to $32.65, be allowed, which was done by the house. The resolution of Mr. French, which was offered on the 10th, was again brought up and adopted. It provides that the house be furnished with the reports of all railroad companies in the state as made to the railroad commission.

Admitted by Ticket.

The committee on rules brought in their report, which was considered. Rule 41 was amended so as to comply with Mr. Kinney's requests that the general orders be on the members' desks forty-eight hours before being acted upon. Also that tickets of admission be issued to all visitors on the floor of the house. Mr. Turrell amended so as to make the time twenty-four hours for general orders, instead of forty-eight. Mr. Kinney defended his motion, and Mr. Moore opposed it, as he did not know, if he left his journal binder on his desk at night, that he would find it there in the morning. He always found that his desk was swept clear of all papers after the house adjourned. Mr. Turrell withdrew his amendment, but it was renewed by Lane K. Stone, who said that only forty-five days remained in which bills could pass, and so far no bill of importance had gone through. This roused Mr. Kinney, who hoped that the proceedings of last Thursday and Saturday would not be repeated, which were a disgrace to the house. Mr. Turrell's amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed.

No More Bonds.

Representative Bell introduced a bill very sweeping in its demands. It prohibited the city of St. Paul from issuing the following bonds prior to May 1, 1893: State library bonds, $50,000; West St. Paul park site, $10,000; Summit avenue boulevard, $25,000; iron bridge across Phalen creek, $50,000. Also the balance of the $90,000 West side levy improvement bonds; the balance of the Broadway bridge bonds of $200,000, and the balance of the park bonds in the sum of $150,000.

Mr. Nilsson moved that the bill be referred to the Ramsey county delegation, which was done.

No Grandmotherly Laws.

House File No. 3, introduced by Mr. Bell, requiring that all articles manufactured in the state prison or reformatory should, before being offered for sale, be labeled, was defeated by a vote of ten for and sixty-four against. This is the first bill of the session that has been put on its final passage and defeated.

Mr. Bell changed his vote from aye to no, and then gave notice to reconsider the measure.

Odds and Ends.

The report of the judiciary committee recommending that the bill of Mr. Tripp repealing the laws relating to punisment of offenses committed on street cars be indefinitely postponed, was discussed at some length, but an amendment was carried placing the bill on general orders.

The speaker announced the regular daily appointment of a committee clerk, and Eric Olson was named clerk of the state prison and reformatory committee.

The house adjourned until 2.

WITH A RUSH.

The House Spends the Afternoon in Committee—Batch of Bills Passed Upon.

When the house reassembled at 2 o'clock general orders were taken up, Mr. Doyle being called to the chair. On House Files 67, 13 and 124 it was decided to report progress. H. F. 127, Mr. Bell's bill relating to mutual building associations, and providing that all local building societies in the state be placed under the control and supervision of the state public examiner, in the same manner as the national associations, was amended in several minor particulars. Mr. Ringwald urged that all bills which it is proposed to amend should be recommitted. Mr. Turrell stated that he was interested in several local building and loan associations, and favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. Walsh considered the question one of prime importance to the poorer classes of people, and one which vitally affected their interests and well-being. All legislation looking to local building associations should therefore be most carefully considered. He believed that all safeguards the state could provide should be thrown around the associations for the protection of the poor people. He therefore moved the bill be recommitted for further consideration. Mr. Furlong seconded the motion. He said the bill was a new feature to him, and he would like very much to look further into it. Mr. Smart moved that Faribault county be excepted from the provisions of the bill, Mr. Kinney seconding the motion. The house, however, sat down very heardily on the motion.

Mr. Bell hoped the motion to recommit would not prevail. He understood that there were some building societies which were speculating in real estate, and the delay in passing it would simply give the societies a chance to organize their forces in opposition to the bill, Messrs. Greer, Keyes, Currier and others favored the immediate passage of the bill for the reason that it had been fully considered in committee and in the house already.

Mr. Bell moved that when the committee rise it report progress on the bill. Mr. Furlong seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The Itasca Fight.

House Files 143 and 154 were recommended to pass, and then House File 58, which was Mr. Foley's bill to detach Itasca county from Aitkin county and organize Itasca as a separate county. This bill has been opposed and delayed and recommitted for three or four weeks past, there evidently being some considerable opposition below the surface to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Stivers said that, in his opinion, Mr. Foley had been treated very shabbily in the matter of this bill. He thought that the representative of a county was best able to judge what his constituents wanted and what was to the best interests of his district.

Messrs. Gallagher and McAllister favored the passage of the bill, and charged that certain members of the Hennepin delegation were the real opponents of the bill. Mr. Dearing also favored the bill, as did Mr. Lynn, Mr. Diment, Mr. Feig, Mr. Furlong, and many other representatives.

Mr. Darelius opposed the bill, and resented the imputations of Mr. Gallagher. Mr. T. Cole strongly opposed the bill and moved that it be referred back to the judiciary committee.

The motion was defeated, and Mr. Cole then moved that the senate bill relating to the same matter be substituted for the house bill. The motion was not considered, and after debate of a somewhat acrimonious character the bill was recommended to pass by an overwhelming vote.

Gilder's Pass Bill.

Mr. Gilder made an excellent fight for the passage of his bill prohibiting railroads giving passes, and corporations making gifts to legislators or public officials. But a majority of the house was opposed to him. The committee reported the indefinite postponement of the bill. When the committee rose, Mr. Gilder attempted to have his bill excepted from the report, but the proposition was defeated by a vote of 49 nays to 44 yeas. Mr. Bjorge delivered a very earnest and forcible address in support of his bill abolishing capital punishment. Mr. Stockwell and Mr. Gallagher also spoke in its support, when, upon the suggestion of Mr. Reeve, the bill was made a special order for Thursday afternoon, the 26th, at 2 o'clock.

Bills Introduced.

H. F. 354, by Mr. Knudson—Relating to the compulsory education of all healthy children. Education.

H. F. 355, by Mr. Currier—To appropriate money to aid in building a bridge in Blue Earth county. Appropriations.

H. F. 356, by Mr. Currier—To authorize the commissioners of Blue Earth county to receive extra compensation. Blue Earth county delegation.

H. F. 357, by Mr. Currier—To appropriate $1,000 to aid in building a public highway from Madison lake, in Blue Earth county, to Le Sueur county. Appropriations.

H. F. 358, by Mr. Demo—To regulate the catching of brook trout in Houston county. Local bills.

H. F. 359, by Mr. Chesley—To detach territory from the independent school district of Ada and school district 22, in Norman county, and attach the same to school district 78, in Norman county. Local bills.

H. F. No. 360, by Mr. Foley—A bill for an act relating to the taxation of certain lands owned by railroad companies in this state, and repealing laws and parts of laws relating to the taxation of the same, and to provide for submission of this act to the people of this state for their approval or rejection. Railroads.

H. F. No. 361, by Mr. Stockwell—To confer universal suffrage upon women. Election.

H. F. No. 362, by Mr. Wacek—Relating to corporations by providing for free travel for the members and officers of the legislature of the state of Minnesota on the railroads of the state. Railroads.

H. F. 363, by Mr. Tripp—To tax gifts, legacies and collateral inheritances in certain cases. Judiciary.

H. F. 364, by Mr. McAllister—To amend law relating to practice of medicine and the licensing of physicians and surgeons. Judiciary.

H. F. 365, by Mr. Koehnen—Amending section 160, chapter 34, General Statutes of 1878 relating to corporations.

H. F. 366, by Mr. Koehnen—To amend section 161 of chapter 34, General Statutes of 1878, relating to corporations. Judiciary.

H. F. 367, by Mr. Bell—To regulate the payment of clerk hire in the office of judge of probate, Ramsey county. Ramsey delegation.

H. F. 368, by Mr. Bell—To prohibit the city of St. Paul to issue bonds in certain cases named prior to May 1, 1893.

H. F. 369, by Mr. Tripp—To enable the city council of the city of Minneapolis to refund $550 to Thomas Moore. Hennepin delegation.

H. F. 370, by Mr. Tripp—To repeal act entitled "An act to amend the charter of Winona, and prevent its city council from incurring any liability exceeding $10,000 for any one object without a vote of the people thereon. Local bills.

H. F. 371, by Mr. Sikorski—To authorize the city of Winona to issue bonds for water works Local bills.

H. F. 372, by Mr. Lewis—To provide for county teachers training schools. Education.

H. F. 373, by Mr. Bull—To amend section 1, chapter 109, General Laws 1889, relating to actions by executors, administrators and heirs. Judiciary.

STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Educationists Ask for a Big Appropriation to Extend Their Work.

At a joint meeting of the senate and house committees on education last night, Senate File No. 129 was under discussion. This bill relates to the conduct of state high schools. Prof. Rankin, of the Red Wing high school, explained that the estimate of the public high school is that it is the people's college. It has a work to do that cannot be done by the specialists of the state university. It is of transcendental interest that gentlemen shall be appointed to the high school board who are in direct sympathy with the local boards.

President Northrop, of the state university, fully concurred in this position.

Prof. Kiehle, the state superintendent of public instruction, explained that one of the most important features of the measure is the prospect of extending the system further towards the frontier. High schools are needed in a great many new localities. About 22 per cent of the pupils in the present high schools came from the rural schools to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure the advantages of free tuition. It is particularly desired that an inspector frequently visit the schools, not to direct but to inspire and aid the teachers and the local boards.

Prof. Parr, of St. Cloud, stated that many who are college graduates go to the high school to brush up preparatory to becoming teachers. No school, he urged, can attain a standard above the public sentiment of the community in which the school exists, and therefore it is imperative to inspire a higher sentiment.

The object is to appropriate $400 additional to aid each high school that will apply for it. This is intended only to aid the poorer schools. A total of $83,000 is asked to be appropriated to meet this demand.

Prof. Kiehle said that half the common school teachers in the state only hold a third grade certificate, and in his opinion these ought not to be allowed to teach a dog. He would like to see a provision compelling all teachers to be capable of holding at least a second grade certificate. The point being raised that in some instances better results were reached by teachers who had never attended a high school nor a normal school, Prof. Kiehle made the comparison that some doctors who never graduated from a medical college had been known to have better success than some graudates, but the rule is the reverse.

The delegation from St. Cloud presented a bill that the eleventh grade be the lowest in the normal schools.

The committee adjourned without any action being taken.

PROTECT THE GIRLS.

Citizens Urge Upon the Legislature to Amend Our Laws.

The house committee on child labor met last evening in the hall of representatives to hear views upon the bills of Mr. Stockwell upon "child labor," and also the bill raising the age of consent. A very large number of ladies were present, who listened attentively to the debates.

Rev. S. G. Smith, of the People's church, opened the debate by stating the question of child labor was a very grave one for the next generation depended upon how the children of to-day were brought up. The present state of affairs was due to the greed of the few, who insist that every man, woman and child should labor that they, the few, might reap the benefits. The laws of this country provided that the rights of parents should be respected, but he maintained that the drunken father and mother had no rights, and the law should step in to protect the child. The bill introduced was so simple in its demands that he did not think it required any further remarks from him. Upon the age of consent he pointed out that in history all nations had become effete on account of the violation of chastity. He thought that it was a disgrace that the age of consent in this state should be ten years. The new bill provided that it should be raised to eighteen years of age, but he did not think it wise, for many a young man might be accused of violation of chastity who had been led astray by corrupt girls of seventeen. He thought that the age of consent should be sixteen years, and he begged the legislature not to put the age under fifteen. He did not wish to make a speech upon the subject, but only desired to give expression to a few burning thoughts. An investigation had been made recently by a gentleman on the staff of the GLOBE, and he found that boys of tender age were being sent regularly to houses of ill-fame by the messenger service companies. They thus became educated in vice and crime, and later in life filled the prisons and reformatories.

Dr. Sample, of Minneapolis, said that on the question of raising the age of consent he was glad to see the matter openly discussed. He believed in that which is truly practical, and he indorsed the sentiment of Senator Tawney calling for graduation of punishment for the violation of laws against chastity. Men who contemplated violating the laws would pause if they knew that they would receive a swift and speedy punishment. He strongly advocated raising the age of consent to eighteen years, the same age at which a girl was allowed to control her personal property. He did not agree with Dr. Smith, for girls at sixteen years of age were perfectly ignorant of what the violation of laws of chastity meant. In any case they should not make the age under sixteen, and they had better let the matter alone if they could not fix the age of consent at sixteen or over. In Kansas the age was eighteen, and the law had worked well. Every good citizen of the state would rejoice if the age of protecting girls was raised to eighteen years. New York had raised the age from ten to sixteen, and on the very day that an attempt was made to reduce the age to fourteen a man was convicted of the crime of abducting a fourteen-year-old girl. Dr. Sample on the question of child labor made a powerful appeal to the legislature to pass the bill prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen years of age. In Massachusetts child labor had been reduced 70 per cent by legislation. England had solved the question by the passage of laws regulating child labor, though of late years it had increased.

The speaker quoted statistics gathered in the East, showing a lamentable condition of ignorance among the children employed in factories, and a vast number of instances where the children had been injured by working at machines. The interests of society and the state demanded that vital attention should be given to these subjects.

Mrs. Harris, W. C. T. U., made an address on behalf of the young girls of the state, pleading for their protection from licentious and immoral men.

Rev. George Muller asked that the bill should be so amended as to protect boys of eighteen and twenty years who violated the laws of chastity. He did not think it fair that a lad should be branded as a felon for life, and asked for equal protection for the boy of sixteen to eighteen as the girl of the same age.

A number of ladies spoke indorsing the views of the previous speakers, and the meeting terminated without any expression of opinion upon the bills from the members of the legislature.

WHEAT PILFERING.

A Bill Which Would Be a Terror to Minneapolis Thieves.

House File 189 was considered by the grain and warehouse committee of the house last night. The bill is to amend chapter 144 of the General laws of 1885, entitled an "act to regulate warehouses," etc. State Weighmaster Clausen explained that he was satisfied that there is a band of wheat pilferers in Minneapolis, and if a law can be passed to stop this pilfering, the problem of short weight will be solved. Bags have been frequently caught with wheat in their possession, but the courts have held that their boys could not be convicted of theft unless caught in the act of taking the wheat. To remedy this Mr. Clausen suggested that the inspection shall all be done by state inspectors and that the cars, as soon as coupled, shall be sealed again, and further that it shall be a penal offense for anyone who shall break this seale.

The committee adjourned without aking any action.

COUPLERS DO NOT GO.

Railroaders Gain Important Concessions From the House Committee.

The house committee on railroads held a protracted meeting at the Ryan last evening.

W. S. Mellen, general manager of the Northern Pacific, delivered an able and exhaustive argument before the committee requiring roads to equip their rolling stock with automatic couplers and air brakes. The address was characterized by fairness and honesty of statement. He expressed himself heartily in sympathy with the provisions of the bill, and his road was earnestly endeavoring to do just what the bill requires, and would do so as soon as practical without any law being passed to require the adoption of the air brakes and patent couplers. The Northern Pacific had 16,000 freight cars, 75 per cent of which were already provided with air brakes, but they had not been pushing the work quite so rapidly owing to the financial straits of the country. The equipment of freight cars on that road with the air brake alone would make necessary an outlay of $400,000, but all the engines were now equiped with the driver brake, and in time all the freight cars would be equiped with the air brake. As to the patent car coupler, there was not a device known that would meet the requirements of the bill, although there were over 3,000 devices for so-called automatic couplers. The Northern Pacific road was honestly experimenting with the coupler, and had tried 2,100 of them, but they were not a success. The best was "the master car builder," or "the Janney-Hein" coupler, but they would not work satisfactorily, and were far from complying with the provisions of the bill. Since June last the Northern Pacific road purchased 2,100 cars with the patent coupler, and 661 of them had broken and had to be replaced. One hundred more cars with patent couplers had been ordered, and experiments would be made until satisfactory results had been attained. Mr. Mellen also spoke of the effects of the bill on running cars on other roads out of the state through Minnesota in case the law was passed. They were

Prevented by Law

from reloading freight from cars of other roads into their own cars, or from breaking bulk on train loads. In case other roads did not have the attachments required by the bill they would be placed in the position of not being allowed to pass through Minnesota with trains or cars from other roads.

Attorney J. C. Bullitt, of the Northern Pacific, spoke much in the same strain as did Mr. Mellen.

Mr. Hayes, from the Brotherhood of Engineers and Brakemen, took an active part in the discussion and said, as to the coupler, he was of opinion there were difficulties in the way of making the bill effective, and it was probable that the measures of the bill in that regard were inexpedient.

On motion of Representative Dearing the provisions of the bill relative to the coupler were striken out.

An extended discussion followed as to the provisions relative to the driver brake upon engines and air brakes on freight cars.

Representative Lynn was in favor of indefinitely postponing further action on the bills.

Mr. Walsh, of Minneapolis, thought as the roads were doing so well in the line of the bill's requirements, it would be well to amend it so as to merely embody a request that railroads carry out its provisions as soon as practicable.

Mr. Hayes stated that some roads in the state would never use air brakes on freight cars unless required to by law. He urged that the bill as amended be recommended for passage.

After a number of amendments had been proposed and a general discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. Lynn's motion to indefinitely postpone action on the bill. The proposition was lost by a vote of 8 to 3, Messrs. Lynn, Bjorge and M. Walsh voting yea.

The bill was next amended, upon motion of Mr. Furlong, so as to require the engines and freight cars to be equipped with air brakes by Jan. 1, 1898, all present voting aye on this proposition. It was then, on motion of Mr. Furlong, decided to recommend the passage of the bill.

The Cross Bill.

Sam Hill, of the Great Northern, who had come in late, stated that he had understood that the Cross bill was to be considered and was surprised to learn that the bill had been recommended to pass. He stated that he desired to ask the committee to visit Minneapolis and inspect the Great Northern bridge in course of erection for the purpose of showing the great hardship that would be imposed upon that road by passing a law that would give another road a right to use that bridge without paying toll for the right to use it. The bridge will cost a million dollars, and if it is to be used by other roads without compensation, the project would probably be abandoned.

The committee, after some discussion, reconsidered their action at a former meeting by which the bill was recommended to pass, and it was intimated that the bill will be amended so as to overcome the objection raised.

The committee accepted the invitation of Mr. Hill to visit Minneapolis and inspect the bridge, and decided upon 2:30 p. m. Saturday as the time.

ONE EVENING'S SPORT.

Events Scheduled for Washington Rink To-morrow Night.

To-morrow night, in Washington rink in Minneapolis, will be presented a rarely attractive programme for all lovers of sport. The event of the evening will be a twenty-mile race for $300 a side between Gus Guerrero, Peter Hegelman and George Cartwright. The twenty miles must be covered inside of two hours. This should be an exciting event. Guerrero holds the forty-eight hour record of the world, 300 miles, and holds the American records from fifteen to twenty-two miles. As a long-distance runner—20 to 100 miles—he is open for a match with any man in the world. Hegelman holds the American record for twenty-five miles. He has a record of 25 miles in 2 h 41 m. George Cartwright, who won the recent six-day go-as-you-please race, holds the 50-mile world's record—5 h 55 m. In England he holds all records from 15 to 150 miles. It will be readily seen that the race should be a hot one.

In addition to this, the first professional indoor base ball game to be played in Minneapolis will be played between Minneapolis and St. Paul teams. The nines will be composed as follows:

Minneapolis — Foster, cf.; Powell, 1b.; Hengle, 2b.; Jones, lf.; Buttons, 3b.; Remey, ss.; Dugdale, c.; Duke, p.; Harkness, rf.

St. Paul—McCarthy, 2b.; Wilmot, rf.; Werrick, 3b.; Viau, cf.; Painter, lf.; Crooks, c.; Martin, 1b., O'Regan, ss.; Duryea, p.

On the same evening Elmer Foster, of Minneapolis, and Walter Wilmot, of St. Paul, will run 100 yards for $100 a side. There is sport enough for one evening.

Pugilistic Creme de la Creme.

The contest between Danny Needham and Jack Ryan, before the Twin City Athletic club, at Minneapolis, next Tuesday evening, will be for the welterweight championship, a high class affair. The attendance will be confined strictly to members, and the list encloses many prominent men, while delegates from Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City have telegraphed for seats. It is thought nearly two hundred, largely board of trade men, with whom Ryan is a pet, will come on from Chicago alone, and a special train has been secured for them. A special train will also be provided for St. Paul, as the contest is likely to be a lengty one. Ampitheater seats are to be provided, and the gallery will be divided into boxes. Ryan and his trainer will arrive in Minneapolis Sunday night.

Through Misunderstanding.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn. Feb. 12.—The five-mile skating race which took place at the Lake rink last evening between Harley Davidson, of St. Paul, and Edwin Andrews, of this city, resulted in a victory for Andrews, owing to a misunderstanding. Davidson was to skate forty laps and Andrews thirty-nine, and instead of passing Andrews on the fortieth lap Davidson waited until the forty-first, thinking that he was to skate forty-one and Andrews forty. The time was a little over eighteen minutes.

WINTER RUNNING.

Events at New Orleans, Guttenburg and Gloucester.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12.—First race, four and a half furlongs—Maud S won, Nellie F second, Maggie B third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, six furlongs—Ivanhoe won, Vattel second, Roley Boley third. Time, 1:23¾.

Third race, half-mile—Gray Eagle won, Minnie Walker second, Harambourе third. Time, :55¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Gilford won, John Day second, Mark S third. Time, 1:24.

GUTTENBURG.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Feb. 12.—First race, five and a half furlongs—Ozone won, Tennessee second, Lyceum third. Time, 1:22¼.

Second race, mile—Burnside won, MacAuley second, Landseer third. Time, 1:47.

Third race, six furlongs—Periwinkle won, Sandstone second, Alaric third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, mile—Woodcutter won, Frances S second, Little Fred third. Time, 1:45¼.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Peril won, Shotover second, Khaftan third. Time, 1:24.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Armiel won, Arizona second, Chilhowie third. Time, 1:34½.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Feb. 12.—First race, four and a half furlongs—Enstone won, Repartee second, Rustic third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, six furlongs—Lake Wood won, Madge L second, Casper third. Time, 1:29¾.

Third race, six furlongs—King Idler won, Lum second, Silent third. Time, 1:21½.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Lonely won, Cant Tell second, Lanness third. Time, 1:37.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Bargain won, J T second, Benefit third. Time, 1:42¾.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth—Pinkie T won, Gounod second, Rhodie Pringle third. Time, 2:08¼.

SELECTIONS.

Guttenberg—First race, Marty B and Ilma B; second race, Little Fred and Sir George; third race, Servia and Peril; fourth race, Rancocas and Jack Rose; fifth race, Macauley and Wynwood; sixth race, Guarantee and Wonderment.

Gloucester—First race, D Johnson and Marigold; second race, Sir Rae and Covee; third race, Endurer and Harrisburg; fourth race, Prodigal Son and Jubilee; fifth race, Gounod and Darling.

Scraps of Sport.

A finish fight took place Wednesday night between the bulldogs Little Tisch and Kimboe, for a purse of $35. The former winning in thirty-five minutes.

Manning, the Pacific coast welter-weight, drifted into Minneapolis yesterday. He is looking for a match with any man of his weight, 140 pounds. He will challenge the winner of the Needham-Ryan "go." Manning has a good record on the coast.

George Peters will arrive in Minneapolis in a day or two. Peters is looking for another match. He is not particular as to whom he meets. Billy Smith, the Australian, Frank Glover, or the Black Pearl would suit him.

FORSYTH FLATTERED.

Report of the Inquiry Into the Battle of Wounded Knee Creek.

Despite the Opinion of Gen. Miles Col. Forsyth Is Commended.

Secretary Proctor Warmly Compliments His Military Tactics.

The Whole Report a Virtual Rebuke and Snub to Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The secretary of war to-day made public the report of the investigation into the battle of Wounded Knee Ceek, S. D., Dec. 29 last, particularly with reference to Col. Forsyth's conduct on that occasion. The record of the court of inquiry is indorsed by Maj. Gen. Miles, under date of Chicago, Jan. 31, as follows:

"Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant general of the army: In disposing of this matter it has been desired to treat Col. Forsyth with the utmost consideration. The testimony elicited shows the following facts: First, that Col. Forsyth had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians, and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances. Secondly, that these warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Col. Forsyth, who seemed to consider an outbreak of the Indians beyond the pale of possibility in the presence of the large force of troops at hand. The disasters that have occurred to our troops in the past from the desperation of

The Indian Nature

are known to all who are familiar with our history. In addition to this, it was well known, and Col. Forsyth had been warned, that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters in the Sioux nation, and that a religious excitement nearly approaching frenzy had made them peculiarly dangerous. Under these circumstances the apparent indifference and security of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee creek is incomprehensible and inexcusable. Thirdly—An examination of the accompanying