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GLOBE ALMANAC
—AND—
-:-Political Hand-Book-:-
FOR 1891.
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

A ROUND OF ROASTS,

To Which Earnest Senators Treat Each Other in Hot Debate.

Donnelly and Leavitt Lead in a Discussion Long to Be Remembered.

The Interest Bill, Unfinished, Becomes a Special Order for Thursday.

Yesterday's Memorable Session of the Upper End of the Law Shop.

After a debate lasting for two and a half hours yesterday morning, the senate decided to lay aside the various interest-reduction measures until next Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when they are again made a special order until disposed of. The discussion yesterday went from bad to worse, personalities and insinuations between the leaders of the two sides being freely passed. The vote by which the banking committee bill, which was Friday last recommended to pass, was reconsidered, and both it and the Davis bill will be considered next Thursday. Beyond the absence of a number of the senators favorable to the committee bill, there was no change in the vote.

The afternoon session was taken up almost entirely with the introduction of bills, nearly seventy being read and referred and a half-dozen passed. The joint resolution protesting against the passage of the Washburn bill now pending in congress, which gives the Minnesota Boom company certain privileges on the Mississippi above Winona, was defeated by a vote of 22 to 23, largely through the work of Senator Tawney, who demonstrated to the satisfaction of the majority that the passage of the bill would not seriously affect navigation on the river, while it would be a real blessing to the lumber interests of Winona.

At the Opening

of the morning session Senator Stevens rose to a question of privilege, taking for his text a statement made by the morning Republican organ of this city on Sunday to the effect that he had dealt the senator from Nicollet such a rebuke on Saturday that he was silenced for the day. This, he stated, was entirely false. There was only the kindliest feeling existing between him and Mr. Davis and he disliked exceedingly to have any other impression go forth.

The consideration of the Davis bill was then resumed, Senator Dean offering a substitute for the measure striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting sections fixing the rate of interest when not contracted at 6 per cent and an unlimited rate when specified. On this, as well as all other amendments, Senator Sanborn moved the previous question, but to this Senator Donnelly objected, claiming that his motion made Saturday to postpone until Thursday should be settled first. The chair sustained Mr. Sanborn, but this motion was voted down by 30 nays to 15 yeas.

Senator Donnelly wanted further discussion on the interest question deferred until until next Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The lieutenant governor called the attention of the senators to the situation of affairs, and expressed the opinion that a motion to defer would not prevent the senate from taking up and passing Senate File No. 375 at any time, it had been reported favorably, and the motion to put the whole matter over would not affect it. Senator John Day Smith tried to remedy this defect by amending the motion. A discussion followed, and for the purpose of testing the sense, Senator Crandall moved that the vote by which Senate File No. 375 was recommended to pass on Saturday be reconsidered. Senator Leavitt opposed the motion, and declared that too much time had been wasted in discussing this matter. He had no doubt that letters had been sent all over the state for the purpose of stirring up the people: but he felt that he knew better how to act than his constituents who had heard no arguments, and, perhaps, were not informed as to the details of the bill. The motion to reconsider should be voted down.

Senator Mayo took the floor and spoke in favor of the regular order. He told of an interview he had had with a member of the North Dakota senate on Saturday, when the latter remarked that the speech of one senator who called the others "blind pigs" (Donnelly) was blackguardism.

"I for one," said the doctor, "feel like calling a halt on such language."

"I think we had best go on with the regular order," said Senator Hompe. "I don't think we shall hear anything from our constituents between now and Thursday that will alter our votes. I know the editor of the Great West may write a lot of trash purporting to come from Otter Tail county, but that doesn't make any difference. I am willing to go on record on this matter to-day as I was Saturday. The bill, if passed, will have to go to the house and be fought over there, finally returning to this house again."

Senator Donnelly replied to the onslaughts of Senators Mayo and Hompe, saying that he was sorry that the senate of Minnesota had been compared to the upper house of the North Dakota legislature. He had sent out no letters, as intimated by Senator Leavitt to work up public sentiment, but had written an article for the Great West appealing to the 1,300 Alliances of the state for their opinions. He had helped to elect Dr. Mayo, he said, and was grieved at his acts and words.

A petition from his constituents, in the nature of a resolution indorsing his course, was read by Senator La Due, who then affirmed that he was ready to go on record in favor of a 6 and 8 per cent bill. He preferred to have the bill take effect gradually in the interests of the people far from the money centers.

"I am here to represent all the people in my district and not one party, and I am ready to go on record at the present time."

Senator Tawney thought it might be well to put over the matter until Thursday. He favored the repeal of the old forfeiture law, as indeed he had found that most of his constituents felt. Senator Grade was ready to act upon a bill to-day. There seemed to be an honest difference in regard to the matter. If a bill could be framed repealing the forfeiture clause in the present law and making the penalty for usury imprisonment in every case, this would punish rich men. He was ready to go on and settle the matter at once.

Senator McHale argued in favor of the old law. His constituents were not vitally affected by the measure, but at the same time he felt that it would be bad policy to change the law.

Senator Lommen next made a vigorous speech against the old usury law. It had never been enforced and was simply a menace to the people, and a damage to them. Not one case in 10,000 had been prosecuted and never would be. Both the senator from Dakota and the senator from Scott had admitted that the present law was a failure before the question assumed its present form.

"Because the laws against profanity and sabbath-breaking are not enforced," said Mr. Donnelly, "would the senator advocate their repeal?"

"I have nothing to say about profanity," answered Senator Lommen, "the chaplain lectured us on that the other day, and I have noticed a vast improvement since."

Here Mr. Lommen eloquently pictured the condition of affairs in his district, and read a letter from one of his constituents protesting against the passage of a bill that would "send the whole upper country to hades." He then returned to the Sage of Nininger and rapped him after the following fashion:

It may have been aggravating to some senators to have the senator from Dakota call them "blind pigs," but I did not mind it at all, for I comforted myself with the thought that he has formerly alluded to us as his brethren.

The chair now recognized Senator Hammer, but Mr. Donnelly clamored for the privilege, finally appealing to the senator from Fillmore for the privilege of the floor.

"I was attacked on the floor and thought the chair ought to have courtesy enough to recognize me."

"The chair has courtesy enough to recognize the first senator who gains the floor."

"I yield the floor to the president of the senate," remarked the sage as he sat down.

Senator Hammer made a good, solid speech on the general question. He thought he stood alone on the question. If a bill were passed reducing the rate away below that in adjoining states money would flow out of the state like water. There was a bill on hand taxing mortgages. There was no value in a mortgage. In fact it is worth 50 cents less than the paper on which it is written.

Senator Donnelly here arose and declared that the banking committee bill was exactly what the bankers of the state desired.

"The senator from Dakota," said Senator Leavitt, "for some purpose is trying to persuade the people into the belief that this banking committee is trying to do something wrong. This has always been a peculiarity of the senator from Dakota. He has always taken the position that some one else committed fraud and that he is the only angel in the business. All he cares about is to perpetuate himself in this position. His constant effort is to smirch some one else's character and pose as the only one who has an interest in the people. It is time for him to stop; time for him to stop both for the interests of the state and for his own self-respect. I do resent the insinuations of the gentleman from Dakota, and I do not believe there is any other man on this floor who would make such insinuations. It shows the poverty of his cause. He has always tried to smirch the character of some one else and persuade the people into the belief that he is the only man in it devoted to their interests."

"I disavowed any imputation on the motives of the banking committee," said Senator Donnelly, excitedly. "I merely said that it was unfortunate that this bill should bear such a similarity to a bill presented by the bankers two years ago."

Here a call of the house was demanded, and for a few minutes the sergeant-at-arms was searching for absent members.

Senator Sanborn moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and the question was then taken on the reconsideration of the vote by which Senate File 375 was recommendde to pass. This resulted as follows:

Ayes.

Allen,	Dean,	O'Brien,
Ayers,	Donnelly,	Peterson, S. W.
Barr,	Erickson,	Probstfield,
Borchert,	Geissel,	Sevatson,
Brown,	Glader,	Smith, F. R.
Canestorp,	Grafe,	Smith, J. W.
Craig,	Kiester,	Stevens,
Crandall	McHale,	Tawney,
Davis,	Mott,	Streissgutt—29
Day,	Nelson,	

Nays.

Craven,	Kelly,	Mayo,
Dedon,	La Due,	Phillips,
Grinnell,	Leavitt,	Sanborn,
Hammer,	Lienau,	Stockton—16.
Hompe,	Lommen,	
Keller,	March,	

By practically the same vote the whole matter was put over until Thursday next at 10:30 a. m., and the senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the afternoon session Senator March offered a resolution making the noon recess from 12 until 2 o'clock. This was amended by Mr. Davis, who desired that the afternoon session should commence at 2:30 o'clock. After some debate both amendment and resolution were defeated, and Senator Sevatson created a little flutter by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of nine be appointed, consisting of three from the senate and six from the house, to confer with the proprietors of the Minneapolis exposition building, with a view to securing the same for a permanent state capitol.

This went over under motion of debate by Senator Lienau amid laughter by the outside senators. Senator Stevens next called up the resolution protesting against the bill now pending in congress allowing certain privileges to the Minnesota Boom company, and calling upon the senators and representatives of Minnesota to do all in their power against it, and moved its adoption.

Senator Tawney thought it was very poor policy for the legislature of this state to seek to prevent the passage of a bill which had for its aim the benefiting of this state. The claim that the passage of the bill would retard navigation was absurd, and would take business that supports ninety boats away for the purpose of removing trifling, if any obstacles, in the way of ten boats. The logging business on the Mississippi does not interfere with navigation; but, even if it did, the lumber that is manufactured in the city of Winona alone is about ten times more each year than the total value of all the products carried by Mississippi boats.

Senator Stevens read the bill introduced in the national senate by Mr. Washburn, and argued in favor of the passage of the resolution. Boats were delayed, and the state of Minnesota had too much at stake to allow the Mississippi to be closed. Senator O'Brien, who had previously favored the resolution, turned in and opposed it, claiming that the only point in the bill was the provision obliging outside companies to pay their share of the cost of operating the boom.

After considerable discussion the joint resolution was voted down by a vote of 23 nays to 22 ayes.

The introduction of bills came next, and the measures that had accumulated during the four days' discussion of the special order came in, about seventy in all, as follows:

Mr. Leavitt, S. F. No. 394—A bill to provide for taxation of telegraph and telephone companies. Taxes and tax laws.

Mr. Lienau, S. F. No. 395—To open Annapolis street, St. Paul. Local legislation.

Mr. Barr, S. F. No. 396—Amending law relating to normal schools. Normal schools.

Mr. Craig, S. F. No. 397—Authorizing treasurer of Janesville to pay certain moneys to school funds. Local legislation.

Mr. Nelson, S. F. No. 398—Appropriating money for bridge in Freeborn county.

Mr. Keister, S. F. No. 399—Authorizing Winnebago City to issue bonds. Local improvements.

Mr. Nelson, S. F. No. 400—Relating to Albert Lea. Local legislation.

Mr. Sevatson, S. F. No. 401—relating to county printing. Printing.

Mr. Kiester, S. F. No. 402—Amending incorporation act of Winnebago City. Local legislation.

Mr. Nelson, S. F. No. 403—Authorizing Albert Lea to issue bonds. Local legislation.

Mr. Lommen, S. F. No. 405—Incorporating Red Lake Falls. Local legislation.

Mr. Lommen, S. F. No. 406—Appropriating money for bridge in Polk county. Roads and bridges.

Mr. Sevatson, S. F. No. 404—Relating to loitering about railroad yards. Judiciary.

E. R. Smith, S. F. No. 407—Relating to time of holding elections in village of Kasota, Le Sueur county. Passed.

Mr. Lommen, S. F. No. 408—Authorizing Crookston to issue bonds. Local legislation.

Mr. Erickson, S. F. No. 409—Relating to organization of school districts. Judiciary.

Mr. Hompe, S. F. No. 410—Relating to county commissioners. Judiciary.

Mr. Davis, S. F. No. 411—Appropriating money for bridge in Nicollet county. Roads and bridges.

Mr. Davis, S. F. No. 412—Relating to St. Peter. Local legislation.

Mr. Dedon, S. F. No. 413—Allowing women to vote on local option. Temperance.

Mr. Kelly, S.F. No. 414—Separating village of Houston from Houston for election purposes. Passed.

Mr. Kelly, S. F. No. 415—Relating to license money in Houston. Local legislation.

Mr. Dedon, S. F. No. 417—Relating to weights and measures. Agriculture.

J. W. Smith, S. F. No. 418—Legalizing sheriffs' certificates in certain cases. Judiciary.

J. D. Smith, S. F. No. 419—Amending law relating to judgments. Judiciary.

J. W. Smith, S. F. No. 420—Relating to service of summons on corporations. Judiciary.

J. D. Smith, S. F. No. 421—Relating to common carriers. Judiciary.

Mr. Probstfield, S. F. No. 422—Discontinuing certain highways. Judiciary.

Mr. Probstfield, S. F. No. 423—Allowing Moorhead to invest funds in securities. Judiciary.

Mr. Probstfield, S. F. No. 424—Relating to Becker county.

Mr. O'Brien, S. F. No. 425—Relating to license money in Oakdale, Washington county. Local legislation.

Mr. McHale, S. F. No. 426—Relating to reformatory. Judiciary.

Mr. Day, S. F. No. 427—Relating to drainage.

Mr. Day, S. F. No. 428—Providing for ownership of land in certain lakes. Judiciary.

Mr. Mott, S. F. No. 429—Relating to county commissioners of Lyon county. Towns and counties.

Mr. Mayo, S. F. No. 430—Relating to county fairs.

Mr. Barr, S. F. No. 431—Relating to public schools of Mankato.

Mr. Leavitt, S. F. No. 432—Authorizing village of Grove City to issue bonds. Judiciary.

Mr. Day, S. F. No. 433—Changing boundaries of school district in Watonwan county.

Mr. Allen, S. F. No. 434—Changing time of holding elections in Cloquet.

Mr. Canestorp, S. F. No. 435—Relating to granting franchises in Morris. Local.

Mr. Canestorp, S. F. No. 436—Relating to bonding city for water works.

Mr. Borchert, S. F. No. 437—Relating to school districts in Renville county.

Mr. Borchert, S. F. No. 438—Appropriating $1,000 to Minnesota Poultry association. Finance.

Mr. Glader, S. F. No. 439—Changing bushel of buckwheat from 42 to 50 pounds.

Mr. Ayers, S. F. No. 440—Relating to drainage of Lake Lincoln.

Mr. March, S. F. No. 441—Relating to public officers.

Mr. Dean, S. F. No. 442—Relating to qualifications of grand jurors. Judiciary.

Mr. Tawney, S. F. No. 443—Establishing state committee in lunacy. Insane.

Mr. Keller, S. F. No. 444—Amending law relating to state reformatory. State's prison.

Mr. Keller, S. F. 445—In reference to the duties of register of deeds, ordering filing, whether taxes are paid or not.

Mr. Keller, S. F. 446—Amending Laws of 1878.

Mr. Keller, S. F. 447—Making insurance on property the full measure of damages.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 448—In relation to the protection of game, limiting the open season.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 449—To authorize a bridge across the Mississippi at Hastings.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 450—In relation to the building of county buildings.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 451—A railroad bill fixing rates, etc.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 452—Relating to redemption from sale on executions on real estate.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 453—To authorize farmers' mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 545—Appropriating $20,000 for a bridge over the Mississippi at Hastings.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 455—Relating to time of redemption in foreclosure sales.

Mr. McHale, S. F. 456—To prohibit Sunday amusements of all kinds.

Mr. McHale, S.F. 457—To define and punish lewdness.

Mr. McHale, S. F. 458—To incorporate Jordan, Scott county.

Mr. Sanborn S. F. 459—Joint resolution requesting appropriation of Minnesota lands for a state park.

Mr. Sanborn, S. F. 460—Proposing constitutional amendment to section 3, article 9, exempting the residences of pastors and preachers.

Mr. Sanborn, S. F. 461—To create Itasca state park.

Mr. Sanborn, S. F. 462—To provide for publication of hydrographic report by Minnesota State Historical society.

After passing the following bills the the senate adjourned for the day:

H. F. No. 365—Regulating clerk hire in judge of probate's office of Ramsey county.

H. F. No. 357—Repealing the act regulating the service of process in justice's court in Ramsey county.

The senate then adjourned for the day.

A Generous Pension.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the family of Admiral Porter returning its sincere thanks for the resolutions adopted by that body relative to the deceased. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, said that he was sure that the house would agree with him that this was a fitting time to do an act of justice to a venerable woman who was mourning the loss of a husband who had rendered illustrious service to his country. He asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of the senate bill granting a pension of $2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter. Mr. Bunn, of North Carolina, objected. Subsequently Mr. Bunn withdrew his objection and the bill was passed—yeas 161, nays 88.

Inspection of Cattle.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and pass (with amendments) the senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 161, nays 70.

Dead in His Bedroom.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., March 2.—H. F. Fairchild, a farmer living near Mount Vernon, this county, was found dead on the floor of his bedroom Sunday morning by his wife, who seems to know nothing of the cause of his death. It is regarded a strange case and may be investigated.

M. & N. Right of Way.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On motion of Mr. Carter, of Montana, the senate bill was passed granting to the Missoula & Northern railway company the right of way through the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana.

China House Assigns.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Julius Palme, importer of china, etc., at 38 Barclay street, trading as Palme & Co., made an assignment to-day to Bennett P. Schneider. Johanes Schroeder, of Hamburg, Germany, is a preferred creditor for $16,000.

Shopmen Discharged.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 2.—Over 150 shopmen and clerks, with other laborers, have been discharged by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road here and at West Burlington.

Movement of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamers La Champagne, Havre; Rhætia, Hamburg; Aller, from Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Steamer Fulda, New York for Bremen.

LONDON—Sighted: Scandia and Ocean, from New York; American, from Baltimore.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Missouri, from Baltimore.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Russia, from New York.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Westernland, from New York.

INSIDE OF TWO HOURS

The House Takes a Turn at the Vexed Usury and Interest Questions,

And in Quick Order Recommends the Passage of the Bull Bill,

By Which Legal Rate of Interest Is Reduced to 8 Per Cent.

Forty-Eight Members Absent When This Important Matter Was Decided.

The house yesterday tackled the interest question and practically disposed of it inside of two hours. There were only sixty-three members present, and all attempts that were made to defer action on the bill until a full attendance of members were quickly voted down.

Mr. Bull is responsible for the bill in the house relating to interest on money and usury, reducing the rate of interest from 10 to 8 and 7 to 6 per cent. The author of the bill moved that it be recommended to pass.

Mr. Kinney, of St. Louis, pointed out there was a small attendance of members and urged that the bill be made a special order for Friday afternoon.

A large number of members opposed any postponement. There was a majority of members present, so let them go right on with their work.

The proposition of Mr. Kinney was voted down, and the discussion of the provisions of the bill was taken up.

Mr. Stivers, of Crow Wing, sent up an amendment excluding the county of Crow Wing from the provisions of the bill. His constituents did not want any alteration in the rate of interest. They were quite satisfied with the present law. He made a special request to the house to pass this amendment, remarking that it was rarely he asked for any favors.

The amendment was voted down by 27 for and 34 against.

Mr. Feig here asked that the chairman request some attorney to give his opinion as to whether the exclusion of any county from the provisions of the bill would not make it unconstitutional.

Chairman Diment—The chairman of the judiciary committee will answer the question.

Mr. Furlong—In my opinion it would.

Mr. Stivers—I rise to a question of privilege. The amendment I proposed has been treated as a joke. I did not intend it as a joke. I do not believe I have been treated fairly in this matter.

Mr. Lynn moved to amend by fixing the rate of interest at 9 per cent.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Stivers once more took the floor. He said if there was any sense of fair play in the house he asked that the vote respecting the exclusion of Crow Wing county from this bill be reconsidered.

Mr. Foley seconded.

Mr. Bull, personally, was desirous of giving Mr. Stivers all the favors possible. But if they excepted one county they might as well kill the bill.

Mr. Lynn said he had had conversations with prominent attorneys, and was informed that the bill would be quite constitutional with the exception of any counties.

Mr. Furlong maintained the bill would be unconstitutional, and therefore, while desirous of according Mr. Stivers all possible courtesies, he had been compelled to vote against his amendment.

Mr. Stivers—I know something about this question of interest, and never heard of such an objection raised against the amendment I proposed.

Mr. Greer—Did you ever hear of any exception of this kind?

Mr. Stivers—You are an attorney and ought to know.

Mr. Turrell, of Redwood, moved to amend by excluding mutual building associations from the bill.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Lynn moved to exclude Hennepin and Crow Wing counties from the bill.

Mr. Currier—What are your reasons for this amendment?

Mr. Lynn—Simply because the people do not want it and that it will drive capital away.

Mr. Moore, of Becker—What about capital driving people out of this state? Hundreds of people are driven to the doors by the high rate of interest, and it is time the legislature did something to protect.

Mr. Turrell made a lengthy address against the bill. He claimed that the bill, if passed, would work against the interests of the people, especially the small borrowers. Besides, the bill would discriminate against the smaller banks, as they could not interfere with the national banks.

Mr. Gildea supported the bill. It was the old cry of the usurer that the reduction of the legal rate of interest would drive capital from the state.

Other members participated in the debate, when the amendment to exclude Hennepin and Crow Wing counties was voted down.

Mr. Turrell sent up a substitute bill. This bill fixed the rate of interest at 9 per cent, to go into effect Nov. 1, and remain the rate of interest for one year, when it would be reduced to 8 per cent. The bill also repealed the usury laws. Mr. Turrell urged the adoption of this comprolse bill.

Mr. Gildea asked the part of the state where the people do not want this reduction?

Mr. Turrell said those in the northwestern part of the state.

Mr. Gildea—The very people who the gentleman says do not want a reduction are the people who are clamoring the most for it. Does he mean to say that the people do not know what they want?

Mr. Turrell—That is just what I mean. The people do not know what they want.

Mr Kinney remarked that he had intended addressing the house at length upon this question, but considering the temper of the members it would be futile to attempt anything of the kind. He protested against the hasty manner in which amendments proposed were being disposed of. The house would spend hours in discussing whether the flag-raiser should be paid $3 or $5 a day, and get upon a question of vatil importance to the state they were disposed of summarily pass upon it.

Mr. Diment called Mr. Stone, of Ramsey, to the chair, and at once took the floor. He lectured a section of the members who were eternally calling "Question" when members rose to address the committee. It was positively unfair to treat members in this way. In committee of the whole, the desire was to discuss measures in all their bearings, and he hoped that members would not attempt to cut off discussion in so abrupt a manner.

Mr. Lynn urged the desirability of more careful consideration of the substitute bill.

Mr. Gildea said the reason he called "question" was because he did not believe in the time of the house being occupied in discussing ridiculous amendments.

Mr. Cole, T., of Otter Tail, remarked that while there were some good points in the bill, he was opposed to deferring the effect of the bill for so long a time. The farmers wanted relief right away.

Mr. Feig, of Kandiyohi, supported the bill. The objections to it were the same "old chestnuts" that had been heard of at so many sessions of the legislature.

Mr. Diment moved that as so many members were absent, the committee should rise.

The motion was voted down—21 yeas and 34 nays.

The substitute bill was then recommended to pass, and the committee rose. The ayes and nays were called upon the report of the committee, and the vote to accept the recommendation on the interest bill was:

Ayes.

Foley,	Lomen,	Penney,
Kinney,	Lynn,	Turrell—7.
Lockwood,		

Nays.

Ahlness,	French, C.,	Lyman,
Benner,	Furlong,	McGrath,
Berning,	Gilden,	McGuire,
Bjorge,	Gilmore,	Moore,
Bonde,	Green,	Nelson, J. R.,
Booren,	Greer,	Nelson, N. P.,
Bowman,	Hadland,	Nilsson,
Bull,	Hagney,	Ongstad,
Campion,	Harwick,	Peterson,
Carleton,	Helms,	Richardson,
Caswell,	Holler,	Sikorski,
Christlieb,	Huntington,	Sinclair,
Cole, T.,	Huset,	Stockwell,
Coates,	Kendall,	Thompson, A.,
Currier,	Knudson,	ThompsonP.E,
Dearing,	Koehnen,	Tucker,
Demo,	Linnemann,	Wagoner,
Doyle,	Lloyd,	Wilson,
Feig,	Long,	Wright—56.

Absent—48.

Ames,	Diment,	Setterlund,
Anderson,	Diepolder,	Sheets,
Barrett,	Engelbert,	Smout,
Battley,	Erickson,	Starks,
Bell,	French, A.,	Stevens,
Bosd,	Gallagher,	Stivers,
Cantieff,	Hemstead,	Stone,
Cantleberry,	Keyes,	Tripp,
Capser,	Larson,	Wacek,
Church,	Lewis,	Wanlund,
Chesley,	McAllister,	Walsh, M.,
Coburn,	Price,	Walsh, R. A.,
Cole, E.,	Reeve,	Wells,
Cross,	Ringwald,	Weatherston,
Daly,	Roach,	White,
Darelius,	Searle,	Zelch.

Messrs. Tripp and Keyes were excused from voting.

Home Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Demo, H. F. 622—To provide for the disposition of liquor licenses in the village of Houston. Local bill.

By Mr. Bowman, H. F. 623—To reimburse the county of Wilkin for expenses incurred in the prosecution of Andrew Wold for the murder of Hon. J. Haugen. Appropriations.

By Mr. Erickson, H. F. 624—To appropriate money for bridge purposes. Appropriations.

By Mr. Boyd, H. F. 625—To amend the General Laws of 1887 relating to the control of real estate and title insurance companies. Insurance.

By Mr. Christlieb, H. F. 626—Relating to the drainage of French lake in Hennepin county. Local bills.

Dots.

Mr. Bell temporarily withdrew from the house his bill prohibiting the city of St. Paul issuing more bonds until 1892. This was done at the request of the delegation. Mr. Stone and Mr. Nilsson desiring to amend it.

The house railroad committee held a meeting last evening at the Hotel Ryan. Several bills were taken up, but none finally acted upon.

The committees on manufacture, reapportionment and agriculture were yesterday allowed a clerk.

Mr. McGrath, of Winona, acted as speaker pro tem. yesterday.

The house adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL TIE-UPS.

Assignment of the Christie-Lathrop Company.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 2.—The Christie-Lathrop Commission company, one of the largest concerns of its kind west of Chicago, with branches at St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Hutchinson, Wichita and Emporia, Kan., and Lincoln, Beatrice and Omaha, Neb., assigned to-day. The liabilities of the company are about $20,000. The assets are said to fully equal that amount. Mr. Christie, a member of the company, said the company would doubtless resume shortly.

READING, Pa., March 2.—Executions amounting to nearly $45,000 have been issued against J. K. Spange, proprietor of a furnace at Lelhartsville, this county, and the sheriff will make a levy to-morrow.

Location of the Weyerhausers.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, March 2.—Several members of this big syndicate have been here during the past two days carefully examining into the facilities offered at this point for their special requirements. They have critically inspected the dam and its probable reliability; the boomage made by its back water; the railroad advantages, present and prospective, and the general prospects of the place. While nothing has been actually closed, the people here are quite sanguine, this place having such natural advantages and future prospects as will secure to them this big plum. There is every prospect that the final business will be closed this week.

Sleepy Eye Scorched.

Special to the Globe.

SLEEPY EYE, Minn., March 2.—A fire Sunday afternoon in A. Rinke's general store damaged the stock and building to the amount of $14,000. The fire originated from the coal stove by gas explosion, which caught to articles suspended from the ceiling and spread very rapidly. The fire company prevented the fire from reaching the clothing department of this store. Mr. Rinke lived over the store, and his household goods were soaked with water, as well as the goods below, and are a total loss. The store and the rooms up stairs are in a chaotic state. The building and stock were insured for about $11,000.

After Timber Thieves.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, March 2.—Mr. Warriner, a member of the government commission appointed especially to investigate the timber thieving business in the Rainy Lake region, between Tower and the Lake of the Woods, was in the city yesterday, and will this week look after timber thieving in the counties of Morrison, Benton and Mille Lacs. He says that by far the larger portion cut in the Rainy Lake country has been done by parties from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater and Duluth. Out of twenty-five cases only about six will be prosecuted.

Court Opened.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, March 2.—The March term of the district court, Judge L. L. Baxter presinidg, opened here to-day, with sixty cases on the calendar. Among the most important is The State vs. Barton Bros., four counts, alleged forgery of wheat checks.

Called Home.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., March 2.—J. V. Mohn, a respected farmer near Mitchell, died of consumption yesterday.

NORTH DAKOTA LANDS

Importance of the Resolution Introduced by Senator Casey.

The Government Will Not Permit Old Settlers to Be Enjoined.

The United States Senate Passes the Postal Subsidy Bill.

The House Votes a Pension of $2,500 to the Widow of Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The resolution introduced by Senator Casey and adopted by the senate last Saturday, having for its object the permanent settlement of the titles of settlers in the northeastern part of North Dakota, is of great importance. The St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company, by the terms of its grant, laid claim to the lands on both sides of its constructed road between St. Cloud and St. Vincent. This extension, however, runs north from Fergus Falls often at a distance of less than the ten miles allowed by the grant, from the Red River of the North, the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota. Nevertheless, the company claimed the right to the full ten miles, notwithstanding the fact that that would include large tracts of land across the river and within the state of North Dakota. This claim was disallowed by the interior department on the ground that as the railroad was built wholly within the limits of the state of Minnesota it could not properly claim lands lying within a neighboring state. The supreme court, however, subsequently in the case of this company against Phillips wholly disregarded

The Boundary Limits

of the state and thus recognized a right in the company to such lands within the state of North Dakota as lie within the extended limits, free from claim, at the date of the definite location of the road, Dec. 19, 1871. The ruling in that case will govern in the present case. No grant, up to the time of the Phillips decision, having been recognized in North Dakota, the government has disposed of and patented large tracts of these lands, which, under this decision, must be held to have inured to the company. These lands, it is said, include parts of Fargo and Grand Forks and other important towns and settlements. The court in the decision referred to further held that it was no defense to the action that the lands involved would include thriving towns and villages, and that the company was not in laches in not bringing suit earlier. Application has been made by the railroad company to secure an adjustment of the limits of its grant within North Dakota and until such adjustment has been made, no reliable estimate of the amount of land involved can be made. In cases where patents have been issued, the matter is now beyond the

Jurisdiction of the Governments,

and the company must assert its claim through the courts. The senate resolution adopted Saturday last directs the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the railway company with a view to securing its consent to make selections of other public lands in lieu of these lands in North Dakota. The decision rendered to-day by the supreme court in the matter of the overlapping granted lands between this company and the Northern Pacific company, it is said, has practically rendered it impossible to wholly satisfy the grant to the Manitoba company within its limits. If negotiation and settlement is possible, therefore, it will likely be in the line of the senate resolution, namely, by an agreement with the company by which it would take lands outside its limits. It has been suggested that the company might accept a settlement on a cash basis. Persons conversant with cases of a somewhat similar character express the opinion that the government will hardly permit persons holding its patent to their homes to be enjoined after twenty years' residence until all measures for their relief have failed.

POSTAL SUBSIDY.

The Bill Passes the Senate and Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the senate Mr. Frye called up the house amendment to the tonnage subsidy bill, and moved to non-concur in the amendment, and that the conferees asked by the house be granted. The question being on Mr. Morrill's motion to concur, Messrs. Cockrell, Harris and Reagan stated their intentiou to vote against it, and Mr. Vest stated his intention to vote for it, because otherwise it was certain that the conference report would make a worse bill. After voting down half a dozen amendments, offered by Messrs. Vest, McPherson and Morgan (for free ships, reduction of subsidy, etc.,) the vote was taken on Mr. Morrill's motion to concur in the house amendment for postal subsidies. It was agreed to: Yeas 37, nays 33. The vote was as follows:

Yeas.

Aldrich,	Farwell,	Sanders,
Allen,	Hawley,	Sawyer,
Blair,	Hiscock,	Sherman,
Carey,	Hoar,	Shoup,
Carlisle,	Ingalls,	Spooner,
Casey,	Jones (Nev.)	Stanford,
Chandler,	McConnell,	Stewart,
Cullom,	McMillan,	Stockbridge,
Davis,	Manderson,	Warren,
Dawes,	Morgan,	Washburn,
Dixon,	Morrill,	Wilson—37.
Edmunds,	Pierce,	
Evarts,	Pugh,	

Nays.

Bate,	George,	Payne,
Berry,	Gorman,	Pettigrew,
Blackburn,	Gray,	Plumb,
Butler,	Hale,	Ransom,
Call,	Hampton,	Reagan,
Cameron,	Harris,	Teller,
Coke,	Jones (Ark.),	Turpie,
Colquitt,	Kenna,	Vance,
Daniel,	Mitchell,	Vest,
Faulkner,	Moody,	Walthall,
Frye,	Pasco,	Wolcott—33.

The bill now goes to the president.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

Senator-Elect Peffer Airs His Views on the Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Both houses of congress met early this morning prepared to hold continuous sessions, if necessary, until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, March 4 when the Fifty-first congress will expire by law. There are evidences that the closing scenes will be interesting to statesmen and spectators alike. There are many important measures on the calendars upon which action will be sought prior to the closing hour of the session, but it is very doubtful if anything more than the appropriation bills and copyright and postal subsidy bills will get through. Many persons reached Washington yesterday and to-day to witness the closing of congress. Among the noted arrivals might be mentioned Hon. Leslie W. Russell, the member-elect from the Twenty-second New York district, who is being shown the sights by his predecessor, Hon. Fred Lansing. Mr. Russell bears the proud distinction of having worsted the late Roscoe Conkling in a $200,000 suit which was tried in the United States district court in Rochester several years ago. Another noted arrival is Hon. Sherman Hoar, the young Democratic member-elect from Massachusetts, who succeeds the venerable N. P. Banks. Farmer's Alliance Member-elect Sydenham R. Alexander, of Charlotte, N. C., is here to get an insight into the workings of congress before his term of office begins. One of the most conspicuous persons in the senate chamber to-day is Senator-elect Peffer, of Kansas, who defeated Senator Ingalls. Mr. Peffer is here to see something of Washington and of the way the business of the government is conducted.

The new senator is of opinion that there will be a third party in the field in 1892. A conference will be held at Cincinnati on May 29 to consider what steps, if any, shall be taken in organizing for the next presidential election.

"At this conference," says Mr. Pfeffer, "all the different farmers' organizations of the country, except perhaps the Patrons of Husbandry, and all the labor organizations, including the Knights of Labor, are expected to be represented. The object is to unite all the working forces of the country. Another meeting will probably be held later, and then a systematic effort will be made to organize the whole country. Meetings will be held in every state between now and next fall to organize the farmers and laborers, particularly the farmers."

Senator Pfeffer will act with neither of the old parties except as they favor things that accord with his sense of duty, and he will never follow party for party's sake.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Manufacturers Can Secure Spirits Free of Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The changes made by the senate committee on appropriations in the agricultural appropriation bill, which was passed to-day, were few in number, the most important being the addition of a provision allowing manufacturers of sorghum sugar to remove from bond distilled spirits of not less than 160 per cent strength free of tax when used in the manufacture of sorghum sugar, and to recover the spirits by redistillation under suitable bonds and regulations. Other new items are:

To enable the secretary of agriculture to continue the investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for United States agricultural products $2