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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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## TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—For Wisconsin: Light rain or snow; slightly warmer: southeasterly winds. For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Light snow; slightly cooler; variable winds.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WEATHER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5, 1891 (8 p. m.)—The barometer is highest over the lake region. There is a storm of moderate energy evidently approaching from the southwest. Generally clear weather prevails over the extreme northwest and the lake region, and cloudy weather with rain and snow from Colorado eastward to the Ohio valley. The temperature has risen from 10 to 20 degrees over the Northwest during the last twenty-four hours and remained nearly stationary from the upper Mississippi valley eastward to the Ohio valley and the middle lake region.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Place of Observation | Height of Barometer | Exposed Thermometer | Place of Observation | Height of Barometer | Exposed Thermometer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 30.32 | 20 | Ft. Custer | 30.16 | 8 |
| Duluth | 30.24 | 16 | Helena | 30.18 | 0 |
| La Crosse | 30.28 | 26 | Ft. Sully | 30.20 | 4 |
| Huron | 30.14 | 12 | Minnedosa | ..... | .. |
| Moorhead | 30.12 | 12 | Calgary | ..... | .. |
| St. Vincent | 30.24 | 6 | Q'Appelle | 30.18 | -6 |
| Bismarck | 30.22 | 0 | Med'c Hat | 30.14 | 12 |
| Ft. Buford | 30.20 | 6 | Winnipeg | 30.20 | 12 |

—Below zero.

Local forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Snow; warmer.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

## THE STORY OF A DAY.

Ashland is the scene of a murder.

Orth's brewery, Minneapolis, is damaged by fire.

The Conservatives seem to have won in Canada.

The National Base Ball league issues its schedule.

Six Democratic senators draw long terms at Bismarck.

Mankato protests against obscene pictures on bill boards.

An important omission is found in the senate bribery evidence.

Monaco has a murder sensation in which a woman is interested.

Several inmates of a house of ill fame are injured at West Superior.

It is expected Streeter will be chosen senator from Illinois to-day.

Chippewa Falls is excited over the appointment of a postmaster.

Two North Carolina students lose their lives in a high school building.

Sir Charles Dilke attempts to prove by "Fanny" that he is a very good man.

Gov. Hill again refuses to honor a requisition issued by Bulkeley, of Connecticut.

Mayor Winston, of Minneapolis, vetoes the resolution awarding the curbing contracts.

The Red river drainage commission drafts a bill asking for an appropriation of $50,000.

The celebrates steamer City of Richmond is burned at New York, several persons losing their lives.

## THE WESTERN CONGRESS.

The much-talked-of commercial congress of the Western states, it is now announced, will convene at Kansas City on the 15th of April. It is expected that delegates from a good many of the commonwealths beyond the Mississippi will be present, and the general plan is to have them confer on questions of general interest to the section and to formulate the prevailing views in the shape of a report to the public and to their respective constituencies. The engrossing subject will probably be the grievances of the farmers and what relief can be afforded them by legislation. The Western husbandmen stand before the world to-day prepared to prove that the purchasing power of their labor and capital is only two-thirds of what it was ten years ago, and they claim that a portion of this shrinkage is due to abuses which can be obviated if the proper laws are enacted. In national affairs they require a removal of the tariff burden and an increase of the circulating medium, and in the state domain they insist that they can be helped by more stringent regulation of the railroads, the passage and enforcement of usury laws, and by economy in governmental expenditures which will diminish the exactions of the taxgatherer.

The GLOBE presumes that at the congress to be held at Kansas City such evils as exist will be thoroughly ventilated, and if the more moderate opinions secure the ascendency, its recommendations will be along the lines here suggested. It will be a very interesting occasion, and if nothing more than an interchange of views and a manifesto is intended, there is nothing to be criticised in the idea. Any part of our people have the right to assemble and to talk over subjects which concern them. There is no taint of treason and disloyalty in such a movement. The states are the political units in our system, but they are readily classifiable into groups according to their community of interests, and commercial congresses of one kind and another have been popular and effective agencies for reform in our country from the beginning of its history. It is the glory of our institutions that every one with a grievance, however unreasonable it may be, is given an opportunity to air it and to suggest a remedy, however quixotic it may be. The public press in America has grown to be so valuable a piece of property that it instinctively ranges itself for the most part on the side of capital, because it needs and depends on capital in large sums for its support. The sorrows of the workingman and the poor are often assuaged only by useless tears, because they have no proper medium for their expression and translation into action. The GLOBE believes that every form of interest in our land should be assertive and loud in its demands for its own triumph. In the clash of divergent and opposing claims all fighting lustily for the topmost place, will be born those intelligent compromises which fill our national life with its fairest fruits. The way to secure tariff reform is for one side to shout for free trade and the other to stand, trowel in hand, ready to add another tier to our Chinese wall. Out of this conflict a happy medium will be attained, under which existing interests will not suffer, and at the same time the shackles of the present slavery be loosed.

In this spirit the GLOBE is glad that the farmers are talking and propose to talk in concert at Kansas City. Let their wrongs be heard, and let such just laws be enacted as will relieve them without injuring our other classes of citizens.

## THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

Returns from the Dominion up to midnight indicate pretty clearly that the government is sustained by a majority of 10 to 15. This is precisely what has been expected by the American student of affairs for the past two weeks. The Conservatives adroitly thrust the reciprocity idea to the rear, and appealed to the people to support the present constitution, claiming that the Liberals merely made reciprocity a stepping stone to annexation. The result is therefore not in favor of a high tariff, as would appear on the surface, but against applying the knife to sever the bond which unites Canada to the mother country. The Liberals made heavy gains in several of the eastern constituencies, but were able to make no inroads in Manitoba or the Northwest territories. On the whole, there is small reason for crowing on either side.

## THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

The enactment of the international copyright law by the last congress was a piece of honest work long delayed, but the good effects of which will be lasting and important. Its value is not alone that it secures to foreign authors the profits on their ability and labor, but also in that it gives the American writer a stimulus and an incentive to productivity. There has been no encouragement to native authorship as things have hitherto been. Our people are cosmopolitan enough in their tastes to appreciate and enjoy pictures of European life and experiences; and with the limitless fields of French and English writers to take from without expense, the American publishers have not found it necessary to pay Americans for works to which the public has not become sufficiently accustomed to demand. The general effect of foreign-born fiction in this country has been demoralizing to the readers and destructive of home talent. The parading of highly seasoned views of social demoralization born of an effete and unhealthy social system, accomplished by translations of the novels of the Latin nations, has given our unthinking readers false and dangerous views of life, and unfitted them for the enjoyment of books of an honester and simpler tone. There ought to be inaugurated, now that the ruinous competition from abroad has been ended, a period of great activity in national literature. The depiction of the artistic aspects of our own life affords limitless scope to our men of genius, and a generation brought up on their works will have healthier views than one which has been taught to see the goal of effort in the tawdry crises of DAUDET and MAUPASSANT. There is no despair about American life, in spite of what the pessimist may say, because here the race is any man's if he is swift, and the battle any man's if he is strong. The pleasures of life in this country are in the pure domestic circle, and in labor and achievement. In other lands they may be in illicit gratification, and the end of struggling may be defeat and suicide. An international copyright will give us pictures in harmony with our own ideals and add to the robustness and courage of our daily contests.

## WHY NOT WAIT?

The GLOBE thinks that everybody in the state will indorse the selection of Gen. SIBLEY for the honor of a position as a representative of Minnesota's greatness in the national capitol in Washington. He was a Minnesota man from before the beginnings of the commonwealth. All his active life was spent here. His best energies were given to the state's advancement. He saw it grow from a haunt of savages to the home of a great and highly civilized people. Not a blow was struck for its advancement in which his strength was not felt. He loved it with a patriot's devotion, and up to a few weeks before his death his thoughts and labors were unceasing on its behalf. He was the best and fotemost of our pioneers, and no one can be named from among all the men who have lived to this day more worthy or more fit to be crowned with the distinction which is proposed.

But is it quite wise to fill both of the niches allotted to the state at this time? Would it not be well to place Gen. SIBLEY'S statue in one of them and reserve the other for some hero or benefactor of the time to come? Minnesota is nursing a noble race of men, anointed for great achievements in the struggles of the future. The hard problems of civilization are just beginning for us, and there may be within our borders philanthropists and statesmen still unknown, who will lead us through dark places with a wisdom and courage entitling them to the lasting gratitude of generations yet unborn. Would it not be better to keep for some one among them a space where they may be held up to the gaze and the applause of the world? Minnesota's primeval life is not yet ended, and the men who will be always remembered in connection with it have not yet done their work. There seems to be a good deal in this thought.

THE two senators from New Hampshire for the next four years are radical Republicans, but hate each other worse than they do the Democrats. In fact, they do not speak to each other. CHANDLER was pronounced by a leading Republican in the state legislature the other day one having "the vilest heart that ever beat in human breast." CHANDLER returns such compliments in good style, but it is sad to see such unpleasantness among brethren. One could almost wish for the return of the gentle and suave BLAIR.

THE National Woman Suffrage association, in its recent Washington session, adopted a flag of its own, which was paraded on the stage. It retained the colors of the national emblem, but in place of a star for each state there was in the blue field but one "bright, particular star," representing Wyoming. That is the only state that has fully emancipated the sex. It is to be hoped there is no intention to be disloyal to the flag of the nation.

THE Alliance movement has not figured much in politics in Wisconsin, but it is learned that since November the Kansas style has been pushed, especially in the southern part of the state, 150 alliances at least being organized. Unlike the order in this state, it is a secret affair, and is quite likely to be the promoter of surprises in the contest of next year.

THE latest high building scheme at Chicago is a twenty-four-story block. The tower of Babel confusion of speech will not operate there to check the upward movement, as all the languages on earth are jabbered there now.

# WITH A KEEN BLADE

## Legislators Propose to Lop Off the Appropriations for State Departments.

## Propositions to Curtail the State National Guards to One Regiment,

## And Reduce the Dairy Commission Biennial Haul by $30,000.

## Day's Doings in the House Chronicled for the General Reader.

The railroad commissioners have evidently been working late and early during the past few weeks, for they yesterday turned in to the secretary of the senate a half bushel of manuscript containing information called for in the Mayo resolution adopted some time ago. The information is far from full, nearly all of the railroad companies answering only such questions as they deemed best. The query as to the official salaries was generally disregarded. Several of the roads, notably the Omaha, sent full lists of stockholders, among whom the name of Chauncey M. Depew is set down opposite 200 shares. Many other prominent men are also upon this list, as well as a surprising number of ladies. The matter was referred to the railroad committee. The companies reporting were:

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Winona & St. Peter, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Kansas City line, Duluth & Iron Range, Duluth, Red Wing & Southern, Duluth & Winnipeg, Duluth Terminal, Duluth & Manitoba, Duluth, Crookston & Northern, Little Falls & Dakota, Minneapolis Eastern, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific, Northern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Fergus Falls & Black Hills, St. Paul & Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth. The report of the Great Northern is nearly ready, but was delayed by the absence of President J. J. Hill and Vice President Clough from the city.

### Petitions.

A number of petitions were presented at the opening of the session, some asking for a reduction in the legal rate of interest, and others for various local measures. At the request of Senator S. D. Peterson, Senate File No. 380 was then taken up. This bill is designed to allow the judges of Probate in Ramsey, Brown and Winona counties to publish probate notices in papers published in other than the English language in those counties. Senator John Day Smith objected to this and made several vigorous speeches on the subject. Senator S. D. Peterson and Senator Stevens favored its passage, and won the battle, securing, 29 affirmative votes in its favor.

### Suppressed.

Senator John Day Smith started a mild sort of a sensation by moving that the secretary of the senate be instructed to take charge of all copies of the testimony taken by the bribery investigating committee two years, and hold them until further orders. His reasons for this, he stated, were that the testimony of several witnesses had been suppressed. This motion was carried, and for the purpose of finding out how this came about, Senator Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is charged that a portion of the testimony taken in the investigation by the senate and house two years ago relative to charges of bribery in the senatorial canvass, has been suppressed in the publication of that testimony recently ordered by this body; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three senators be appointed by the president of the senate to investigate and report to the senate at the earliest day practicable, through whose connivance such testimony has been suppressed. Such committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and compel the attendance of witnesses.

### Bills Introduced.

The special order was deferred until 11 o'clock, and the introduction of bills commenced, which was interrupted long enough to allow Senator John Day Smith to explain that he was satisfied that the secretary of the senate, Mr. Van Duzee, was in no way responsible for the suppression of testimony in the published report, and then proceeded as follows:

Mr. Stevens, S. F. 492—Relating to exemptions.

Mr. Sevatson, S. F. 478—Establishing a land titles court.

Mr. Neison, S. F. 479—Proposing a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Hammer, S. F. 480—Authorizing the city of Chatfield to issue bonds.

Mr. Peterson, S. D., S. F. 481—To prevent fraud in sale of dairy products.

Mr. Peterson, S. D., S. F. 482—Making insurance companies liable for the whole amount of policies.

Mr. La Due, S. F. 483—Making the board of education elective.

Mr. O'Brien, S. F. 484—Authorizing the town of Denmark to issue bonds.

Mr. O'Brien, S. F. 485—Authorizing Cottage Grove to issue bonds.

Mr. McHale, S. F. 486—Relating to road between counties of Scott, Le Sueur and Rice.

Mr. McHale, S. F. 487—Regulating charter elections in towns and villages.

Mr. Streissguth, S. F. 488—Amending acts relating to cruelty to animals.

Mr. Donnelly, S. F. 489—Joint resolution relative to a postal telegraph.

Mr. Dedon, S. F. 490—Restraining cattle from running at large in a certain town in Chisago county.

Mr. Day, S. F. 461—Regulating commercial agencies.

Mr. Dean, S. F. F. 492—Reorganizing board of education of St. Paul.

### The Interest Bill.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the chair announced the special order, and Senator Donnelly moved that Senate File No. 1, the Davis bill, be taken up. He argued that the majority of the senate had the power to take up any of the measures on the special order. In this he was sustained by the president. Mr. Donnelly then recited the passage of an interest bill by the house. He thought that body stood very near the people, and should be so regarded by the senate.

Senator Leavitt thought the senate was quite as close to the people as the house, both being elected by the same people. Little more than a majority of the house were present when the interest bill was passed. Senator Davis took the other side. He wanted a good bill passed, whether it was his or not. He favored the passage of the house bill as an easy way out of the difficulty.

The matter finally came to a square vote, losing by the close vote of 24 to 21, a number of the senators being absent. The vote in detail follows:

Yeas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen, | Crandall, | Grafe, |
| Ayers, | Davis, | Kelly, |
| Borchert, | Day, | Kiester, |
| Brown, | Donnelly, | McHale, |
| Burkhardt, | Eaton, | Nelson, |
| Canestorp, | Erickson, | Peterson, S. D. |
| Craig, | Glader, | Sevatson—21. |

Nays.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barr, | Houpe. | Mott. |
| Bell, | La Due. | O'Brien, |
| Craven, | Leavitt, | Phillips, |
| Daugherty, | Lienau, | Probstfield. |
| Dean, | Lommen, | Smith, E. R., |
| Dedon. | March, | Stevens, |
| Guderian, | Mayo, | Streissguth, |
| Hammer, | Morse, | Wood—24. |

### Dean's Substitute.

When the Sage's motion was defeated the chair announced that the committee bill was before the senate. Senator Dean offered his substitute, making the rate where not stipulated 6 per cent and making no limit to the rate that may be contracted for. When this was read by the secretary Mr. Dean took the floor and made a speech on the general subject of interest. He had always been a borrower of money, never a lender, and his experience qualified him to discuss the subject. Like the venerable senator from Rock, he was in the senate to do his duty.

"Senators," he said, "sometimes lose sight of the fact that money is a commodity; it is merchandise. There is nothing sacred about it. It is exactly like wheat and potatoes. It is an invention of civilized nations to facilitate exchanges. Money has no fixed value for its use. The value of money is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and you can no more change it than you can restrain the flow of the Mississippi river. What would have been the effect a few months ago if the merchants of St. Paul, Minneapolis, New York and Boston and other cities could not have paid more than 8 per cent for money? These merchants paid 12 to 30 per cent to save their good names and their fortunes. They did this, but they did it in violation of law. Remove these usury laws and money will flow into this state without restraint."

### Mayo's Opinion.

Senator Mayo agreed with Senator Dean in the main, but thought that the committee bill would meet all requirements. It secured the principal, and punishes the man who charged the usury and committed the crime, and not the innocent investor. "We want to make laws that are just," said the venerable doctor in concluding his address.

Senator March did not agree with Senator Dean. The latter was a most successful business man, and probably could go into the money markets of the world and borrow money at a low rate, but his constituents were not of that class. If they were, he should certainly take the same ground. It was eminently proper for the legislature to fix a market rate beyond which it should not go.

The Levitical law does not count in the discussion on the interest question in Minnesota, according to Senator Eaton, who took up the Biblical quotations made by Senator Dean. Mr. Eaton took the ground that wealth was at all times able to take care of itself, while the average borrower in the state was not. If the merchants of St. Paul and Minneapolis wanted no restrictions placed on the rate for loans of over $5,000, as is provided in the New York law, he would vote for such an exception if presented. The merchants and business men could stand such a law, but with the people who borrowed small amounts are not in that position.

A recess was taken for lunch.

## THE BATTLE IS RENEWED.

### Senators Continue Their Talk on the Eternal Interest Question.

The afternoon session of the senate opened with the appearances decidedly in favor of a drawn battle that might last some time. The gavel of the chairman had hardly ceased ringing when Senator Hammer was on his feet moving a reconsideration of the vote by which the Davis bill had been laid aside at the morning session. This was interrupted by Senator Davis demanding a call of the senate. A number of the senators were found to be sick and were excused; several never were found, and the call was dispensed with, and the motion of Senator Hammer was announced to be the pending question by the chairman, Senator Stevens, he having been called to the chair by President Pro Tem. Hompe, who desired to be heard on the question.

Senator Hompe opposed the motion because it had several times been voted down. The majority in the senate were opposed to the present

### Usury Laws

because the capital sent into the state by Eastern investors would be entirely at the mercy of his agent, who, by charging usury, might lose the capital. This he was opposed to, and this the majority of the senate was against.

Senator Donnelly said the question was not the passage of the Davis bill, but whether it should be considered. If the senator from Otter Tail desired to protect innocent principals he could prepare such an amendment. The senator paid his respects to the argument of Senator Dean, made in the forenoon session.

"The senator from Ramsey," said the Sage, took the position "that all usury laws were wrong, and that money is a commodity. Moneys not a commodity; it is a governmental standard of value."

"May I ask the senator from Dakota a question?" asked Senator Morse.

"Certainly," said the Sage.

"Then," said Mr. Morse, "has twenty-three grains of gold any intrinsic value?"

"No," said the Sage, "No, it has a value that civilized nations have agreed on. The law of supply and demand cannot be applied to money. You cannot have money except as the government stamps it and sends out. The whole argument is a fallacy."

### A Little Row.

Senator Sevatson demanded the yeas and nays, and Senator Leavitt replied to several statements made by the Sage a day or two ago.

Senator Davis stirred up a little row by charging that the caucus had agreed on the substitute bill, at least so the Carver county senator had stated. This brought Senator Craven to his feet, who asserted that it was true that these matters had been considered in caucus, and further said:

"If all who were in that caucus had stuck to their agreement a 6 and 8 per cent bill would have been passed several days ago."

"That caucus decided to stand by the present usury laws," said Senator Donnelly.

The vote on the motion to reconsider was finally taken, resulting as follows:

Ayes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allen, | Davis, | Kelly, |
| Ayers, | Day, | Kiester, |
| Borchert, | Donnelly, | McHale, |
| Brown, | Eaton, | Nelson, |
| Burkhardt, | Erickson, | Peterson, S. D., |
| Canestorp, | Glader, | Probstfield, |
| Craig, | Grafe, | Sevatson—23. |
| Crandall, | Hammer, | |

Nays.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barr, | Keller, | Mott, |
| Bell, | La Due, | O Brien, |
| Craven, | Leavitt, | Phillips, |
| Daugherty, | Lommen, | Smith, E. R., |
| Dedon, | March, | Stevens, |
| Guderian, | Mayo, | Streissguth, |
| Hompe, | Morse, | Wood—21. |

### The Davis Bill.

A motion was made to take up the Davis bill, but it was interrupted by a demand for a call of the senate made by Senator March. The senators absent without leave were found to be Messrs. Lienau, Tawney and John Day Smith. All were found, save Senator Lienau, in a few minutes. The vote was then taken and the consideration of the Davis bill decided upon by a vote of 27 to 20 in the main, as before. A motion to reconsider was made and voted down, and then a motion was made to read and act on the bill section by section.

The first section was read, and Senator Dean at once offered his amendment, saying he did not care to discuss the subject whether money is a commodity or not, but just as a side thrust, the Ramsey county senator declared the Sage could not give the name of a single authority on political economy on his side.

"If, he said, "the senator from Dakota prefers to stand alone on that assertion I shall not disturb him."

Senator Dean concluded his speech by arraigning the government for making 80 cents' worth of silver a dollar, and declared that it was the crowning infamy of the age.

The Sage replied, claiming that free coinage of silver would make a sliver dollar a dollar. The American people have outgrown the theories laid down by the old political economists.

The Dean amendment finally reached a vote, and was rejected by 37 nays to 9 yeas, Senators Barr, Daugherty, Dean, Lienau, Morse, O'Brien, Phillips, E. R., Smith and Streissguth voting for it. After much discussion section 1 of the Davis bill was adopted, and the balance of the afternoon was spent in discussing amendments changing the penalty for usury, Senator Donnelly wanting forfeiture of principal and interest as well as imprisonment, while Senators Tawney and Leavitt wanted only forfeiture of the interest and imprisonment.

Shortly before 6 o'clock an adjournment was taken.

### Jack McAuliffe Raided.

NEW YORK, March 5.—At the Brayton Ives sale to-day the famous Guttenburg Bible was sold to J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, for $7,400.

# SPRUNG A SENSATION

## Was Evidence Suppressed in the Publication of the Bribery Report?

## J. Day Smith Declares Some Lively Matter Has Been Deftly Cut Out,

## And Secures Appointment of a Committee to Investigate the Charge.

## Senators Spend the Remainder of the Day in Discussing Interest Bills.

Speaker Champlin has successfully demonstrated his ability to preside over the discussions of the present house of representatives. He is well skilled in parliamentary law, and always ready to

give a decision upon any intricate point raised by a member. There is one especial feature about the decisions of Speaker Champlin—they are characterized by a general sense of fairness to all parties. It matters little who raises a point of order, or rises to a question of privilege, the speaker is ever ready to give ear to every one, be he a prominent or a practically unknown member of the legislature. Mr. Champlin is an honor to the farmers, who placed him in the honorable position he has proved himself so well able to fill. This is his third session as a member of the legislature, and his broad, manly sympathies for purity in government and a just consideration for the opinions of opponents have made him one of the most deservedly popular men among the people of the state.

### Eric Saves His Scalp.

Yesterday's was evidently a business session in the house. The only discussion of any movement, and that upon a trivial affair, was respecting Eric Olson and his clerkship on the state prison committee. Mr. Jackson had called up his resolution, introduced a couple of days before, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges against Mr. Olson. A resolution adopted Jan. 23 prohibited clerks and employes from lobbying or using any influence upon members for or against any bills. Eric Olson, it was charged, had broken this rule by appearing before the railroad committee and speaking in advocacy of the Currier bill, House File 68.

Mr. Bjorge characterized the resolution of Jan. 23 as outrageous. Every man had a right to publicly express an opinion, and, as a substitute to the resolution, he moved that the resolution of Jan. 23 be rescinded.

Mr. McGrath seconded, when Mr. Keyes got in the remark that he did not believe any member would be "weak enough, simple enough or silly enough to allow himself to be influenced by mere menials."

Mr. Reeve, while he favored an investigation into Olson's case, got in the reply that there were probably menials quite as intelligent as members of the house themselves.

The vote for the substitute was 39 for and 39 against. Speaker Champlin gave his casting vote in favor of the substitute; and thus Eric Olson's friends came off with flying colors. The speaker voted for the rescinding of the resolution of Jan. 23, because he considered it hastily adopted and because he believed that it was wrong to prohibit a man from publicly expressing his opinion. Lobbying was quite another matter, but Olson was not charged with that.

### For Railroad Men.

Mr. Stivers introduced a bill of great interest to railroad employes. It prohibits any railroad company in the state, operating over thirty miles of road, from permitting or requiring any conductor, brakeman, engineer, fireman or any man who has worked in his respective capacity for over twenty consecutive hours, except in any cases of casuality, to again go duty or perform any work until he has eight hours' rest. On all lines of railroad operated in this state ten hours shall constitute a day's work. Any man working over that time shall be paid pro rata for said services in addition to his per diem wages. Nothing is to be construed in the bill to hinder or limit the right of the men to contract for services to be rendered on a compensation to be fixed by agreement based upon the number of miles run by such employes as constituting a day's work. A violation of these provisions renders the director, president, foreman, agent or employe liable to a fine of not more than $100.

### Attorney Liens.

Mr. Darelius proposes to amend the law relating to attorney liens as follows: An attorney or counselor shall have a lien for his compensation, whether specially agreed upon or implied, from the commencement of the action or the service of an answer pending a counter claim; and the attorney who appears for a party shall have a lien upon his client's cause of action for his services and all costs advanced in any action for his client, which shall attach to any verdict, report, decision or judgment in his client's favor and the proceeds thereof, in whomsoever hands they may come, and such lien cannot be affected by any settlement between the parties before or after judgment.

### To Train Teachers.

The house went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Penney in the chair, and the first bill recommended to pass was House File 372, introduced by Mr. Lewis, providing:

The superintendent of public instruction shall annually, as he may deem advisable, and especially in such counties as are not provided with high schools and with normal schools reasonably near, organize, by and with the assistance of the several county superintendents of schools, and with the aid of skilled instructors, conduct county training schools for the benefit of teachers who purpose teaching in the schools of the state but are unable to attend a full course at a state normal school. Such schools shall be without charge for attendance and entirely practical; their object being to impart methods of teaching, especially in common branches. They shall continue for at least four and not more than six weeks at each place, and the average cost shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each week of the session.

Five thousand dollars is appropriated to meet the expenses of such training schools.

### Castigating Children.

Mr. Nelson, N. P., had the satisfaction of having his bill recommended to pass. It provides:

That whoever maltreats, beats, castigates, or punishes a child under the age of seventeen years in a cruel and inhuman manner, or who compels, through threats of condign punishment, or through fear of the same, or otherwise whatsoever, a child under seventeen years of age to suffer climatic or other exposure dangerous to the health of any such child, shall be adjudged, in any court of competent jurisdiction, guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for such offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50, or not more than $150.

### Revision of the Statutes.

Mr. Greer secured a favorable recommendation to his bill providing for the revision of the general laws.

By it the supreme court is hereby authorized to appoint three discreet men learned in law, as commissioners to revise the laws. These commissioners, shall prepare a report and submit it to the next legislative assembly of the state of Minnesota, and, with it a draft of the laws as revised by them. The expenditures of the commission are not to exceed $2,000.

### Slandering Females.

Another bill recommended to pass was one amending the penal code relating to the slander of females, introduced by Mr. Knudson. It provides:

A person who in the presence and hearing of another, other than the female slandered, whether such female be present or not, maliciously speaks of, or concerning any female of the age of ten (10) years or upwards, not a public prostitute, any false or defamatory words or language, which injures or impairs the character of such female for virtue or chastity, and which exposes such female to hatred, contempt or ridicule, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

### Points About Bills.

Mr. Stone is the author of a bill to make it unlawful for any person knowingly to enter, or cause to be entered, any horse for competition. The name of any horse, once entered for the purpose of competition, shall not be changed. A violation of the provisions of the bill renders the violator to imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three years.

Mr. Long introduced another eight-hour day bill, which provides that "on and after May 1, 1890, eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all state, county and municipal work.

Mr. Thompson, A., proposes to increase the amount of exemption of personal property tax from $100 to $200.

The state library committee will gladden the heart of Prof. Williams by their action to appropriate money for the following purposes: For constructing a gallery to afford additional shelf room, $700; to improve the facilities for artificial lighting, $300; binding books, $300.

Mr. Lomen comes again to the front with an anti-lignite coal bill. The measure prohibits railroads to use lignite coal in locomotives within twenty-five miles of cities of 50,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Penney's bill, creating a school for mines at the university, also appropriates $6,000 to establish the school and $4,500 a year to conduct it.

Mr. Stevens' bill relating to the health department of St. Paul provides that the assistant health commissioner, who must be a competent chemist, to attend the health office daily, except Sunday, to make the chemical analysis.

Mr. Kendall proposes to amend the general law fixing a fee to be paid for the filing of articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, providing that the act does not apply to any railroad corporation.

### House Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Stivers, H. F. 665—To regulate the labor of railway employes. Labor and labor legislation.

By Mr. Hemstead, H. F. 666—To prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of Crow Wing and adjacent counties. Local bills.

By Mr. Kendall, H. F. 667—To amend the law requiring the payment of fees into the state treasury by corporations upon filing articles of association. Judiciary.

By Mr. Long, H. F. 668—To establish the number of hours to constitute a day's work on state, county and municipal work. Labor and legislation.

By Mr. Anderson (A. J.), H. F. 97—To amend the law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. Taxes.

Mr. Turrell, H. F. 689—To appropriate $3,000 to build a bridge across the Minnesota river between the counties of Renville and Redwood. Appropriations.

By State library committee, H. F. 690—Making a special appropriation for increasing the shelf room and for lighting the state library and for binding books. Appropriations.

By Mr. Cole (E.), H. F. 691—To amend the general laws relative to attorneys' fees for foreclosure of mortgages. Judiciary.

By Mr. Darelius, H. F. 692—To amend the General Laws relating to lien of attorneys. Judiciary.

By Mr. Stone, H. F. 693—To encourage the breeding and improvement of trotting and pacing horses. Agriculture.

By Mr. Kendall, H. F. 694—Relating to the records in the offices of the registers of deeds. Judiciary.

By Mr. Wilson, H. F. 695—To appropriate $1,500 to aid in building a bridge across the Yellow Medicine river in Yellow Medicine county. Appropriations.

By Mr. Anderson, A. J., H. F. 696—To empower the commissioners of Chisago county to reimburse N. P. Johnson for moneys paid out by him to Peter Nelson, who was injured in the woods in 1885, and had no means of caring for himself. Local bills.

By Mr. Bowven, H. F. 698—To amend the act providing for the collection of vital statistics. Judiciary.

By Mr. Lomen, H. F. 699—To prohibit the use of lignite coal on locomotive engines in certain places. Railroads.

By Mr. Bowman, H. F. 700—To amend the general laws relating to registers of deeds. Local bills.

By Mr. Walsh, M., H. F. 701—To establish a special school district in township 117 north of range 23 west in Hennepin county. Hennepin delegation.

By Mr. McGuire, H. F. 702—To extend the corporate limits of the village of Rawson, Lac Qui Parle county. Local bills.

By Mr. Peterson, H. F. 703—To authorize the villages of Sacred Heart and Renville in Renville county to grant a rebate of $125 to persons who took out licenses to sell intoxicating liquors July 1, 1890. Local bills.

By Mr. Ongstad, H. F. 704—To appropriate $600 for the rebuilding of a bridge in Otter Tail county. Appropriations.

By Mr. Pennoy, H. F. 705—To establish a school of mines in the university.

By Mr. Penney, H. F. 706—To amend the General Laws relating to service of summons in justices' courts. Judiciary.

By State Prison and State Reformatory Committee, H. F. 707—To appropriate $1,200 for the payment of additional salary to Albert Garvin for services as principal keeper of the reformatory at St. Cloud. Appropriations.

By Mr. Caswell, H. F. 708—To appropriate $500 to aid in building a bridge in the village of Manannah, Wilkin county. Appropriations.

By Mr. Sinclair, H. F. 709—To appropriate $1,000 to build a bridge and improve a road leading thereto, in the town of Homer. Appropriations.

By Mr. Cross, H. F. 710—To appropriate $150,000 to aid in the erection and completion of the state reform school. Reform school.

By Mr. Greer, H. F. 711—To appropriate $25,000 for the completion of the geological survey. Appropriations.

By Mr. Stevens, H. F. 712—To reorganize the health department of St. Paul. Ramsey delegation.

By Mr. Barrett, H. F. 713—To encourage the breeding and improvement of trotting and pacing horses, for the prevention and punishment of fraudulent entries and practices in contests of speed. Agriculture.

By Mr. Battley, H. F. 714—Providing for the city of St. Paul to reconvey all lands acquired by deed otherwise for a street or levee in the Sixth ward. Ramsey delegation.

By Mr. Moore, H. F. 715—To provide free text books for the common schools. Education.

### Dots.

Mr. Cross was back in the house yesterday. He bears every trace of the six weeks' illness which he has undergone, and which at one time assumed a very critical turn. He was cordially greeted by his fellow members.

Messrs. Ringwald and Lomen, of Ramsey, presented petitions from local assemblies of boot and shoe makers protesting against convict labor which might interfere with their industry.

The committee on soldiers' home reported the indefinite postponement of the bill to prevent the trustees of the soldiers' home from receiving the pension money of the inmates.

The prison managers have invited the legislature to visit the state prison and inspect the binding twine manufactory.

A petition from St. Paul, signed by 8,000 citizens, was presented against the passage of the Currier bill, House File 68.

Petitions are being received favorable to the passage of House File 156, a bill placing county officers on a salary.

The house adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

## GALLAGHER'S BILL.

### Eight Street Car Tickets for Twenty-Five Cents.

The house judiciary committee held a long session last evening. The bill to tax railroad lands was ordered to be reported back with a recommendation to pass. Nearly the entire session was taken up in considering House File 532, Mr. Gallagher's bill providing for the sale of street car tickets in St. Paul and Minneapolis at certain times in the morning and evening at the rate of 8 tickets for 25 cents. Judge Koon, of Minneapolis, made an argument of over two hours in opposition to the bill. He discussed the constitutionality of the proposed law and argued that it would be unjust to the companies. He stated that about $2,000,000 had already been spent in changing from horse cars to the electric system, and this expense would be increased to nearly $3,000,000 before completion. The Minneapolis system had never paid a dividend but once, and that was only a 2 per cent dividend. The St. Paul system had lost $60,000 in running expenses last year, exclusive of the cost of improvements. He also discussed the feature as to the right and justice of the legislature to abrogate the contract with the car companies, and to compel them to accept a new contract reducing the rate of fares without their consent. "The time to have forced the reduction of fare," said he, "was when an ordinance was passed allowing the change from horse cars to the electric system." Harry J. Horn, of St. Paul, also made an argument in opposition to the bill.

Several of the committeemen asked numerous questions of Judge Koon and Mr. Horne, which were freely and fully answered.

The author of the bill, Mr. Gallagher, spoke in favor of his bill.

Action in the matter was postponed at the request of the latter gentleman, who stated that he desired to have an attorney present to argue in favor of its passage.

## THIS IS REFORM.

### Drastic Recommendations From a Joint Finance Committee.

The joint finance and appropriations committees held their first meeting last evening. The universal sentiment of the joint committee was soon seen to be in favor of radical reductions in expenses of the state, through institutions and otherwise. Representative Bjorge, chairman of the house committee, upon appropriation, was elected as chairman of the joint committee. Miss McDonald, clerk of the special committee appointed to prepare a comparative statement of the expenses of the state from 1884 up to and including 