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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1891. NO. 105.

THE OLD BOARD GOES.

Prison Managers, Three in Number, to Be Elected by the People.

Senator Donnelly Pushes a New Prison Law Through the Senate.

Another Twine Machine to Be Purchased and the Product Sold at Cost.

Text of the Measure--Routine Report of the Day's Doings.

Blue Earth county has always taken a prominent place in the legislative councils of the state through the character and ability of the men who have represented her in the different branches of the legislature. And this prestige has not been lessened in the least by the work performed by Senator George T. Barr during the present session. Senator Barr is a young man and not a talker, but he is possessed of decided opinions and votes as he thinks right, regardless of all other considerations. In this respect he is a worthy successor of such able predecessors as Hon. Daniel Buck, Gen. E. M. Pope and Hon. L. G. M. Fletcher.

Geo. T. Barr

He was a member of the lower house two years ago, and carried out the wishes of his constituents so faithfully that he was conceded the senatorial nomination of his party last fall. His election followed, and, considering the fact that all the rest of the Republican ticket in the county was defeated, was a very high compliment. He is always present, and no one ever knew Senator Barr to shirk a vote.

Senator Allen is another Republican member of the upper house who is more of a worker than a talker. He is a lumberman and an experienced man of affairs, and has no time for any useless and wordy debate. As chairman in committee of the whole he pushes business more rapidly than any other member, save, perhaps, Senator Stevens. Of rather a quiet disposition, the Carlton senator dislikes meddling in a real fight, but when the interests of his section are concerned he does not hesitate to show his hand. He is a fighter at those times, and usually wins. His experience in the lumber business has made him a very valuable member of the committee on logs and lumber. Senator Allen is probably one of the hardest working members of the legislature. He has missed few roll calls and no important test votes. He is a Republican in politics, but of the broad-gauged class and able to take a non-partisan view of matters upon which he is called to vote.

W. P. Allen

Carver county is a staid old community where the people take common sense and sensible views of political as well as other questions. This was demonstrated in the election of Hon. J. W. Craven to the senate last fall. Senator Craven is a young man, but he is a most promising one. Brought up from childhood among the people he knows their wants, as well as their ways of looking at things, for which reason he is making a splendid representative. As chairman of the committee on printing he made a gallant fight for the editors of the state, and did good service for the people as well in the matter of printing and circulating the laws passed at this session. Although the young Carver statesman makes no pretentions to oratorical gifts, he frequently makes brief and pointed speeches that carry more weight than the longest harangues.

J. W. Craven

WHY SUCH EXPENSE?

The Senate Wants to Know—State's Prison Argument.

The opening exercises in the senate yesterday morning were followed by the passage of a resolution, offered by Gen. Sanborn, directing the finance committee to report to the senate on the causes that have led to the increase in the expenses of the state government during the past few years. This is pursuant to a resolution adopted early in the session. When committee reports were reached the prison and reformatory bills passed on at the special order on Monday evening came up, and the music at once began. Senator Donnelly offered an amendment reducing the prison board to three and making it elective. After a lengthy debate this was adopted, and was followed by an amendment providing for the purchase of more twine machinery. This was opposed by Senator Leavitt and favored by Senators Keller and O'Brien. The discussion over this and other amendments continued until 12:30, the senators only pausing long enough to pass a bill appropriating an additional $15,000 for legislative expenses and for the introduction by Senator Hompe of the omnibus appropriation bill.

The afternoon session opened with the state's prison bill the pending question. Many of the senators had grown very weary, and the matter was quickly brought to a vote, the measure passing as amended by a nearly unanimous vote. The bill will be found below. The vote on its passage follows:

Yeas.

Allen,	Geissel,	Lommen,
Ayers,	Glader,	McHale,
Borchert,	Grinnell,	Mayo,
Brown,	Grafe,	Mott,
Burkhardt,	Gnderian,	Nelson,
Canestorp,	Hammer,	Peterson, J. W.,
Craig,	Hompe,	Peterson, S. D.,
Davis,	Keller,	Probstfield,
Day,	Kelly,	Smith, J. W.,
Donnelly,	La Due,	Stevens,
Eaton,	Leavitt,	Streissguth,
Erickson,	Lienau,	Wood—56.

Nays.

Barr,	Kiester,	Sanborn,
Crandall,	McMillan,	Smith, E. R.
Dedon,	Morse,	Stockton—9.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the passing of local bills. At 6 o'clock an animated fight came up over the subject of evening sessions, the Republicans wanting to adjourn, while the Alliance and Democratic senators hung out for an evening session. After two or three motions to adjourn had been beaten, the Republicans won, and the day's work came to an end.

NEW PRISON LAWS.

People to Elect the Board, and Twine-Making Thoroughly Tested.

The scheme of manufacturing binding twine at the Stillwater prison is to be given a fair trial under a new prison board in case the house follows the lead of the senate and passes Senate File 817, which, after much amending, passed the upper house yesterday afternoon. This bill provides for a board of prison managers, to consist of three men, to be elected by the people at the next general election. In the meantime, the governor will have the privilege of naming three men to fill these positions until January, 1893. One more twine machine is to be purchased at once, and the twine manufactured is to be sold to the people of the state at actual cost. This bill is such an innovation and the probability of its passing the house so great that its provisions are interesting. It follows.

A bill for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the management of the state's prison at Stillwater, and appropriate money for the expenses of said prison any funds arising from the labor of prisoners and the miscellaneous receipts of the prison, approved March 24, 1889, so as to provide for the election of a state board of prison managers at the state prison at Stillwater by the vote of the electors of the state, and for the employment of the convict labor in said state prison."

Section 1. That section (2) two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the management of the state prison at Stillwater and to appropriate for the expense of said prison any funds arising from the labor of prisoners and other miscellaneous receipts of the prison," approved April 24, 1889, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Electing Managers.

Sec. 2. That the government and control of the Minnesota state prison and of the prisoners sentenced thereto shall be vested in a board of managers to consist of three members, residents of the state. At the next general election one member of said board shall be elected to serve (2) two years, and one (1) for four years, and at the expiration of the term of each member of the board his successor shall be elected for the term of four (4) years, and shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of any member of said board, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor until the next general election.

Sec. 3. The state board of prison managers are hereby directed to at once purchase one (1) complete machine, in addition to the one now in the state prison, suitable for the manufacture of binding twine from flax, jute or hemp, and to cause the same to be properly placed and set within the walls of the state prison at Stillwater, in this state, and to make all needful provision for the accommodation of such machine within said prison and the carrying on of the business of manufacturing twine therein and therewith. Provided that, all other things being equal, preference shall be given to American-made machinery, and to machinery that can utilize fiber plants that can be successfully raised in the state.

Twine Making.

Sec. 4. All twine manufactured at said prison, under the provisions of this act, shall be sold to the consumers of this state, in the order of their respective applications therefor, at the cost of the raw material consumed in the manufacture of the same. Provided that no person shall be permitted to purchase any such twine except for his own use, for the binding of his own grain, raised on land owned or occupied by him, except where associations of farmers are formed to enable one of their number, acting as their agent, to secure twine for all the rest; and in that case no additional charges shall be made by such agent, as profit or compensation, but the twine shall be delivered to those he represents at the price charged by the state to him.

If more twine is manufactured by the convict labor of the state than is required to meet the demands of the farmers of this state, then the surplus shall be sold by the state at the market price of the same; and, after deducting the cost of the board of the prisoners and the price of the raw material used, together with such other necessary expense of production as may be incurred, the remainder shall be paid into the state treasury.

Sec. 5. The said board are hereby authorized to employ a suitable number of persons, experienced in the manufacture of twine and the use of machinery employed therein, as may be necessary to properly instruct the said prisoners in such work and to operate said machinery; and they are vested with all the powers and authority necessary to do and perform all acts incident to the proper performance of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. That sec. 1 of chap 166, of the General Laws of 1889, entitled "an act to make appropriation for permanent improvements for the Minnesota state prison," be, and the same is hereby, amended by substituting the words "for the period of seven years thereafter" in place of the words "for the period of eight years thereafter," in lines six and seven of said section.

PURELY LOCAL.

The Senate Passes Bills Without Hostile Words.

Local bills took precedence of everything else yesterday afternoon in the senate, and the following went through under suspension of the rules:

H. F. 293—Amending law relating to highways and cartways in Goodhue county.

H. F. 92—Fixing salaries of register of deeds and clerk of Hennepin county.

S. F. 769—Fixing salaries of clerks of municipal court of Minneapolis.

H. F. 494—Extending corporate limits of Northfield.

H. F. 780—Making village of St. James a separate election district.

H. F. 497—Authorizing the employment of a stenographer for the municipal court of Minneapolis.

H. F. 1252—Authorizing Waverly, Wright county, to rebate certain license money.

H. F. 1010—Making certain villages in Wright county separate election districts.

H. F. 1119—Authorizing commissioners of Hennepin county to refund money to D. B. Moore.

S. F. 654—Reimbursing Michael Hanley for money expended in digging a ditch in Winona county.

H. F. 1057—Detaching certain territory from School District No. 1 in Redwood county.

H. F. 1172—Authorizing Murray county to reimburse certain county commissioners for money expended.

H. F. 768—Fixing salary of judge of probate in Traverse county.

H. F. 1250—Authorizing Detroit, Becker county, to issue $5,000 bonds for sewers.

H. F. 1249—Authorizing Detroit to issue $10,000 bonds for water works.

H. F. 391—Making Brownsville, Todd county, a separate election district.

H. F. 896—Making village of Morgan, Redwood county, a separate election district.

H. F. 1028—Authorizing Detroit to refund license money.

S. F. 687—Prohibiting the court house commissioners of Hennepin county from contracting any indebtedness over $1,500,000.

H. F. 1248—Authorizing the commissioners of Stevens county to issue bonds.

H. F. 738—Making Lamberton, Redwood county, a separate election district.

H. F. 1027—Authorizing Detroit to appropriate money for Lakeside band.

H. F. 835—Providing a fund for police relief association of Minneapolis.

In Committee.

With Mr. Kinney in the chair last evening the house resolved itself into committee of the whole.

There was considerable discussion on H. F. 375, a bill relating to mechanics' liens, introduced by Mr. Gallagher. The bill was recommended to pass after certain amendments had been adopted.

Mr. Zelch's bill, creating a text book commission, was also discussed at length. The bill was recommended to pass.

NO CONTRACT LABOR

Was the Expression of the House on the Penitentiary Question.

The Bill Recommended to Pass by a Practically Solid Vote.

Eaton's Local Bill Constitutional Amendment Reported With Favor.

A Bill to Create a State Commission for Buying Our School Books.

Hon. O. D. Kinney, of St. Louis county, is, perhaps, the most fearless man on the floor of the house. He is not afraid of expressing his opinion upon any measure up for discussion, be it favorable or unfavorable to the wishes of the majority of members. He is an able, scholarly gentleman, eloquent and of untiring industry. Mr. Kinney is among the more substantial members. He is a banker, and largely interested in the mining industries of the northern part of the state. Notwithstanding his outspokenness, he is well liked by all members, regardless of party or faction, and it is a singular fact that upon all dubious measures his opposition is tantamount to its defeat. Yesterday, for instance, a bill which had run the gauntlet of all committees and was upon the calendar for final disposition, was summarily disposed of by Mr. Kinney, who in a few sentences pointed out its foolish restrictions. The members having implicit confidence in the St. Louis member, at once revoked their previous votes in favor of the bill, and it was killed. Mr. Kinney is conservative in his tendencies, and has strenuously opposed the wild-eyed, chimerical legislative propositions of legislators of the Stockwell cult. Though a Republican, Mr. Kinney was one of the members of the special committee which investigated the state prison management, and indorsed a report the fearless and scathing character of which has hardly been equaled in this state. Mr. Kinney yesterday afternoon backed up this report by a most critical speech in support of the bill to abolish contract labor at the state prison. Few Republicans would have the stamina to take up such a position, especially considering that the Republican party is responsible for the management of the state prison. Mr. Kinney has proved himself a conscientious legislator. He is a credit to the constituency which returned him to the legislature.

O. D. Kinney.

NO CONTRACT LABOR.

The House Recommeneds Drastic Legislation for the State Prison.

The Keyes bill, prohibiting the letting of contracts for the employment of prison labor and the rental of shops and grounds at the state prison at Stillwater, and to remove the contractors at the expiration of their contracts, was a special order for yesterday afternoon. This bill is the outcome of the report of the special committee which investigated the management of the state prison.

There was a short, animated discussion over the bill.

Mr. Keyes ably urged the passage of the bill, and riddled the management of the state prison.

Mr. Searle was not opposed to the bill, but he considered that if contract labor was abolished at the state prison proper provision should be made to carry out the state account system for the employment of the convicts. He accordingly moved an amendment providing an appropriation of $100,000 to enable the prison managers to furnish means for employing the convicts.

Mr. Bjorge said the amendment if adopted would kill the bill.

Mr. Keyes indorsed this view.

The amendment was voted down.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Kinney made an exhaustive and able argument in favor of the bill. The management of the state prison had long been a theme for scandal. Any person who read the report of the special committee must come to the conclusion that it was time to sever the relations existing between the state and the thresher company. He denounced the manner in which the machinery of the state and that owned by the thresher company had been commingled so that it was now difficult to tell which belonged to the state or which belonged to the thresher company. The prison managers, when before the committee, with but one exception, made a most lamentable showing. The prison managers had paid the thresher company $40,000 for buildings that belonged to the state.

Mr. Lomen—Whose fault is it the thresher company has been able to defraud the state of this money?

Mr. Kinney—The board of prison managers.

Mr. Lomen—If you enact a law establishing the state account system do you not give the board of managers still more work?

Mr. Kinney—Yes, sir.

Mr. Lomen—And a greater facility for defrauding the state.

Mr. Kinney remarked that he was not specially committed to the state account system.

Mr. Bell declared that the Republicans were not alone responsible for the mismanagement of the state prison. The Democratic party was equally responsible.

Mr. Doyle—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is not confining himself to the merits of the bill.

Mr. McGuire (in the chair)—The gentleman must confine himself to the bill under discussion.

Mr. Wacek—If the gentleman wants to make a stump speech let him go into the country.

Mr. Bell, proceeding, claimed that the investigation of the management of the state prison started with the Republicans. He again claimed that the Republicans were not responsible for the management of the state prison.

Mr. Doyle—Who appointed the board of prison managers?

Mr. Bell—Who confirmed them?

Mr. Doyle—The senate. But who appointed them?

Mr. Bell refused to answer the question.

Mr. Doyle vigorously pointed out that the Republican party could not shirk the responsibility of the state prison management. The governor appoints the managers, and for twenty-years the chief executive had been the chosen representative of the Republican party. If the Democratic party had been represented in the state executive office there would never have been the mismanagement at the state prison which the report of the special committee disclosed.

Mr. Linnemann followed this up with a good, strong speech, showing up the fallacies of Mr. Bell. The Democratic party was not all responsible for the gross irregularities which had characterized the management of the state prison.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was ordered down.

By a practically unanimous vote a motion to recommend the passage of the bill was carried.

The text of the bill reads:

That no contract or agreement of any kind whatever shall hereafter be made by the warden, inspectors, board of managers or any other person or authority for the letting and leasing of any convict or convicts in the state prison, or of any convict labor to be performed by the inmates of said prison, to any person, persons or corporations whatever, for any term or length of time whatever.

That no contract or agreement of any kind whatever shall hereafter be made by the warden, inspectors, board of managers, or any other person or authority whatever for the letting or leasing of shops, shop room, grounds and fixtures belonging to the state of Minnesota at the state prison at Stillwater to any person, persons or corporation for any term or length of time whatever.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the proper authorities having the control and management of said prison at Stillwater to provide for the proper employment of the convicts, and all of them confined in said prison at hard labor, in such manner and at such employment or employments as shall be for the best interests of the state, and the convicts shall be governed in the selecting of such employment or employments, and the disposition of the products thereof under existing provisions of law relative to the employment of labor under the state account system.

That it shall be the duty of the proper authorities having the control and management of said prison to cause the present contractors or their successors to be removed from the prison grounds as soon as the present existing contract expires, and that all property belonging to the contractors be also removed.

NEW BILLS

Introduced By Permission of His Excellency.

Gov. Merriam granted promission yesterday for the introduction of several bills. Mr. Battley, of Ramsey, introduced a bill to authorize the city of St. Paul to issue certificates of indebtedness in the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of paving Third street from the East abutment on Broadway to the Third street bridge. Also to issue certificates of indebtedness in the sum of $6,000 for paying the city's portion of constructing the Lexington avenue bridge across the tracks of the Great Northern railway. Mr. Battley succeeded in having the rules suspended and the bill given its second and third reading, and placed upon its final passage.

Mr. Kendall introduced a bill relating to the lumber districts, attaching the Big and Little Folk rivers to the Fifth district.

ODDS AND ENDS

Picked Up at Random From the Legislative Drift.

Senator Dean's bill fixing the salaries of the officials of the city of St. Paul was passed, with the following amendments: The city comptroller's salary is raised from $3,500 to $4,000, with clerk hire not to exceed $4,000; commissioner of health, $2,400; assistant, $1,200; a live stock inspector (added), $1,200; a meat inspector (added), $1,000; all expenses of the department not to exceed $12,000. The commissioner's salary is raised $400. Captains of police are raised from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. The appropriation for the fire department is raised from $205,000 to $215,000.

Mr. Stevens had his bill, proposing an amendment to the constitution to prohibit special legislation, substituted by that of Senator Eaton, which has passed the senate, and is identical to the one introduced by the Ramsey legislator. The bill was passed without the slightest opposition.

The house bill giving the city of St. Paul authority to grant sites for manufactories on the West side levee was lost by 27 yeas to 21 nays. Messrs. Ames, Bell, Dearing and Stevens voted against the bill. Mr. Bell had the vote reconsidered and the bill referred back to the Ramsey delegation.

The committee on incorporations reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill regulating the charges of telephone companies. Mr. Turrell wanted the report of the committee adopted. This was the third bill of the kind that had been so recommended. Mr. Kinney urged that the bill should go upon general orders, and by a vote of 26 yeas to 16 nays he secured his point.

The Duluth & Winnipeg land grant bill was made a special order for this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Reapportionment.

Mr. Doyle, of Goodhue, ever watchful to push forward legislation called for by the people, yesterday afternoon succeeded in having the Craig reapportionment bill placed upon the calendar. It would be well if the Democratic and Alliance parties had more representatives of the caliber of Mr. Doyle, who, from the outset of the session, has been very diligent in his attendance at the daily sessions of the house and most assiduous in furthering bills designed to meet the growing needs of the state.

Passed the House.

The major portion of the day was spent in the third reading of bills. Among the more important bills passed were:

H. F. 1207—Providing for appointment of gas inspector of St. Paul.—Walsh, R. A.

H. F. 514—Legalizing deeds executed out of state.—Christlieb.

H. F. 597—To repal chapter 24, General Laws 1881, relating to time of beginning civil actions.—Ames.

H. F. 610—Relating to state reformatory.—Penney.

H. F. 621—To prevent defacing of milk cans.—Huset.

H. F. 719—Amending section 1, chapter 16, General Statutes 1878, relating to intoxicating liquors.—Turrell.

H. F. 775—Relating to closing estates in probate.—Greer.

H. F. 900—Protecting dairymen from loss in shipping milk.

H. P. 271—For erection of monuments to victims of Sioux massacre.—From Appropriation Committee.

H. F. 209—Reimbursing Redwood county for trial expenses.—From Appropriation Committee.

H. F. 623—Reimbursing Wilkin county for trial expenses.—From Appropriation Committee.

H. F. 934—For the levy of state taxes for 1892 and 1893.—Bjorge.

S. F. 655—Amending constitution relating to special legislation.—Eaton.

S. F. 657—Fixing pay of Auditor of Wright county.—Eaton.

S. F. 770—Legalizing certain claims against Minneapolis.—Smith, John Day.

S. F. 724—Relating to issue of bonds by Le Sueur.—Smith, E. R.

Anti-Trust Bill.

MADISON, April 14.—The house this morning passed to a third reading the anti-trust bill. The penalty affixed is a fine of $1,000 or one year's imprisonment or both.

THE TOO CHEAP COAT.

Benjamin I. Speaks of It in a Letter to the Kansas City Congress,

Having Apparently Forgotten That His Views Were Repudiated Last Fall.

Uncle Jerry Rusk Takes a Shy at the Depression in Agriculture.

Gov. Francis to Preside Over the Deliberations of the Congress.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—The first Western States Commercial congress convened at noon to-day at the Coates opera house, with delegations present from the following twenty-four Western and Southern states and territories: California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma. The delegations are composed mainly of business men appointed by the governors of the various states, and are representative of the Western and Southern people. The convention was called for 10 o'clock, but it was nearly noon when the chairman of the executive committee rapped for order. Gov. Francis, of Missouri, was chosen president, and John W. Springer, of Illinois, as permanent secretary. Twenty-four vice presidents, one from each state represented, were appointed. The convention was called to order by State Senator Kelly, of Kansas. Mr. Kelly laid all the blame of agricultural depression upon a too small circulating medium. As a relief, he suggested the

Recoinage of Silver;

the raising of silver money to the standard of gold. Gov. Francis, of Missouri, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state. He said the congress marked a new era in agricultural, commercial and financial history. In the early history of the country such dissension and dissatisfaction as now exist resulted in revolution. The people of the West are now crying for relief, but the manner of relief was sought, not by arms, but by this deliberative congress. Different causes were assigned for the depression in Western interests. Let the cause be what it may, the effect was the same. There was deep-rooted dissatisfaction and there was unanimous desire that the evil of depression be abolished and that Western interests be stimulated. Heretofore federal legislation had been in the interest of the East. Congress had been favorable to the creditor class, and the West was a heavy debtor. It was necessary now for the West to stand together, and there were many things that the West desired in the advocacy of which it should be unanimous, earnest and continued. The West wanted freer trade with Mexico, Canada and South America, and with all the countries of the world. The West wanted the Mississippi connected with the great lakes. It wanted improved waterways. It wanted an international railway, so that one could step on a vestibuled train at Kansas City and step off it at Buenos Ayres. It

Wanted a Fuller Volume

of currency. These were the things that would relieve the distressing condition of affairs, and these were things that the West must act together upon. T. Dwight Thatcher, of Topeka, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state of Kansas. Adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Upon reassembling, letters of regret were read from those who had been given special invitations to attend the congress. Among the letters was one from President Harrison, who said: "A public discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to differences of opinion. The extraordinary developments of production of agriculture which has taken place in recent period in this country, by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tillage, under the favoring land laws of the United States, very naturally has called attention to the value, and, indeed, the necessity, of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that a home market is necessarily the best market for the producer, as it measurably emancipates him, in proportion to its nearness, from the exactions of the transportation companies. If the farmer could deliver his surplus produce to the consumer out of his farm wagon, his independence and his profits would be larger and surer. It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our staple farm products without impairing the home market by opening the manufacturing trades to a competition in which foreign producers paying a lower scale of wages would have the advantage. A policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged

In Mechanical Pursuits

or diminish their ability to purchase food products by reducing wages, cannot be helpful to those now engaged in agriculture. The farmers insist that the prices of farm products have been too low—below the point of fair living and fair profits. I think so, too, but I venture to remind them that the plea they make involves the concession that things may be too cheap. A coat may be too cheap, as well as corn. The farmer who claims a good living and profits for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. I look with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal trade arrangements, especially with the Central and South American states, as furnishing new and large markets for meats, breadstuffs, and an important line of manufactured products."

A letter was also read from Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, as follows: He suggests that prominence be given to the discussion of those questions affecting the agricultural interests of the country for reason that a prosperous agricultural condition will insure prosperity in all other branches of industry. He suggests the subjects of "Transportation," "Markets" and "Federal and State Statistics" as the pivotal questions affecting the farmer. The large surplus of agricultural products of the West must be sold in distant markets, and the manufactured products must be brought from distant sources, making the question of transportation especially important to the Western farmer. Reliable statistics touching the supply and demand not only of our own but all foreign countries are highly essential. The removal of foreign prohibitory laws against American live stock interests is dwelt upon at length. The result of recent negotiations with foreign countries is rapidly

Removing These Prohibitions,

through guarantees that shipments of American live stock and animal and meat products shall receive an inspection as thorough as that exercised over food products in any foreign country. The same integrity should apply to our agricultural products. We must study the wants of the markets of the world, the tastes of the consumers and prepare to meet these conditions. We must cultivate a demand for these products in the most finished form, thus reducing bulk and consequently the cost of transportation.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, wrote that the objects of the congress met his hearty approval and expressed the hope that it would result in bringing the people of the West and South into closer social and commercial relations. "We have been kept apart so long," his letter continued, "that it seemed almost hopeless to expect a union. Now, I understand that this commercial congress to be held in Kansas City proposes to assist in the inauguration of a scheme which will unify the commercial interests of the South and West. That being your object, I pray you God speed."

Charles Francis Adams,

of Boston, wrote that it would not be profitable for him to prepare an address, such as he had been invited to present to the congress. His views, he said, were so radical as well as positive, that they would not prove acceptable to such a body as the congress proposed would necessarily be. While he recognized the hardships of the present situation in the West, he did not believe that any action except individual action was necessary for a remedy. Continuing, Mr. Adams' letter stated: "The very general popular idea which now exists that the government is the grand paternal 'do-all' to protect everyone and everything, and to provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to, I do not sympathize in. On the contrary, I am so out of date and antiquated in my opinions, as to think that the world is governed altogether too much, and that it has never been governed so much or so badly as it has been in this country within the last twenty-five years. What our country needs most of all, in my opinion, is, in matters legislative, to be let severely alone, and that the industrious and thrifty people thereof be permitted to work out their and its salvation in their own way. If so left they will work out that salvation a great deal quicker and a great deal more satisfactorily than they will ever succeed in doing while the government incessantly encumbers them with its well meant, but most ill-advised assistance in so doing." Dealing singly with the subject prepared for discussion by the congress, Mr. Adams wrote that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression, except that due to natural and

Temporary Causes;

that he did not believe any legislation is required in affecting commerce, transportation and finance; that he thought improved transportation by land and water would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand if the government does not continually meddle with it; that he thought Western products would find markets soon enough if the government would leave the matter severely alone; that the great trouble with the currency is excessive tinkering, and, if the government would leave it absolutely and entirely alone, the internal currency of the country would regulate itself just as perfectly as international currency does; that the manufacturing interests of the country always had been most successfully promoted by individuals when the government had left them alone; and that every interference of the government in this matter, so far as he knew, from the beginning of the McKinley bill, had been detrimental to the public interest; that irrigation of arid lands is settling itself in Idaho and in Colorado, and in other states where it is being left alone by the government; that the fewer commercial laws we have, in his judgment, the better, and that if there were no commercial laws the community would be far more prosperous to-day than it is; that in the matter of taxation, that which is the simplest and most direct was best; and that he did not see why Western lands should not be best developed, like Western corn lands, or Southern cotton lands, or Eastern coal lands, by being left alone to those who go on to their development as a matter of profit; that interference of the government with immigration had been uniformly mischievous; that he had found that business combinations and trusts were dangerous to those who were inside them, and that if left absolutely alone by the government they would work nothing but good unless they are perverted to some purpose opposed to the laws of trade, in which case they inevitably, soon or late, bring about the ruin of those concerned in them; that reciprocity and international trade extension had always developed themselves most effectively when the government had least to do with them, and that whenever the government had meddled with them it had muddled them; that the Indian question and the opening of Indian lands had been brought into its present unfortunate condition by government interference, and that he knew of no way of getting it out of the snarl into which it has been brought,

PLATT IS IN IT.

A Move to Sell a Big Plant to the English.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A lively time is expected at the meeting of the new board of directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company to-morrow over the proposition to sell the Tennessee division to an English syndicate for $1,500,000. The opposition is headed by Thomas Barrett, of Memphis, the largest stockholder of the company, and President Woodward, of the Hanover bank. Thomas Barrett, who is one of the directors, has been energetically at work, and has secured many revocations of proxies already given to Thomas C. Platt for the annual meeting, which was held on April 7 and adjourned to May 7. It is understood that if he does not obtain a revocation of a full majority of the proxies he will obtain an injunction to prevent the directors from consummating the sale. The opposition claim that the division which it is proposed to sell for $1,500,000 is worth fully $2,500,000. It is also claimed that Platt personally owns only 1,000 shares of stock.

Full of Tacks.

TAUNTON, Mass., April 14.—A deal whereby the strongest five tack and wire nail concerns in the country are combined has been consummated. Thomas J. Lathrop, of the Taunton Tack works, is the general manager, and Mr. Parks, of Parks & Loring, Plymouth, financial agent.

Stanley Honored.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—The Etoile Belge says that Henry M. Stanley has been appointed governor of the Congo state.

DITCHED AND BURNED.

A Broken Journal Throws a Great Northern Freight From the Track.

Gasoline Explodes and Burns Up Ten Cars of Miscellaneous Freight.

Rev. Gifford, Milbank's Bad Pastor, Is Held to the Grand Jury.

The Fargo Argus Rumpus--Close Election at New Prague.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., April 14.—Freight No. 7 on the Great Northern road came to grief at 9 o'clock this morning, two miles east of Rothsay. A broken journal on one of the cars fell between the ties on the bridge over a small slough while the train was running twenty miles an hour. The bridge was ripped all to pieces and ten cars full of freight piled into the gap. Among the goods was a lot of gasoline, which exploded, and all the cars and freight were burned. The goods consisted of dry goods, groceries, agricultural implements, ties, etc. None of the trainmen were hurt, for the caboose and last two cars of the train were not drawn into the hole, but one of three tramps stealing a ride in a car was badly bruised. The engine and three front cars broke loose from the other cars and escaped injury. Mail and passengers will have to be transferred to other branches for the next two days. The damage to goods, rolling stock, bridge, rails and ties amounts to about $100,000.

REMANDED TO JAIL.

The Bonds of Rev. Gifford Fixed at $1,000.

Special to the Globe.

MILBANK, April 14.—Rev. William E. Gifford, who was arrested on a charge of adultery preferred by Harry Hocum, in connection with the exciting and highly sensational event of Saturday night last, was arraigned yesterday before City Justice Paseo. State's Attorney Bennett and J. W. Bell, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and County Judge Bond for the defense. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and waived examination. The justice fixed the bond at $1,000, in default of which Gifford was committed into the custody of the sheriff. It is not probable that he can procure bonds, and he will consequently remain in jail until the next term of court, next fall. A. B. Failing, of Prescott, Wis., father of Mrs. Hocum, arrived here Monday morning and left last night with his daughter, accompanied by the oldest child, a boy aged about seven years. The shocking event continues to be a fruitful topic of discussion, and it will be a long time before the community recovers from its demoralizing effects. The wife of the prisoner is still confined to bed, and refuses to believe the terrible story that her husband is guilty.

THE VILLAIN POTTED.

Deep Creek's Postoffice Mystery About to be Solved.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., April 14.—Detective Joseph Warren returned from Deep Creek to-night, and swore out warrants for the arrest of John and Frank Goddard, father and son, charging them with the crime of robbing the postoffice at that place Monday night, with arson and with attempt to commit murder. He has secured positive evidence against the accused sufficient to and them behind the bars. Goddard and son reside at Deep Creek, where they run a hotel. Mrs. Young, postmistress, is, it is thought, fatally burned. At all events she will lose her eyesight. Her little son is also seriously burned. Before blowing open the safe Goddard administered ether to her to prevent being discovered at the robbery. The noise of the explosion, however, aroused her, and the scoundrels, to conceal the crime, attempted to add murder by cremating her and her son alive.

Becoming Wearisome.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., April 14.—Before Judge Templeton the respective sides in the Hill vs. Argus case came up on mandamus to compel A. W. Edwards and M. R. Flint, as president and secretary, to transfer shares of stock held by Faulkner, as trustee, to B. F. Spalding and G. T. Ward. The judge ruled that, unless additional authorities were produced, the mandamus could not be granted, and the case went over until Thursday next. In the United States court an attempt was made to have B. F. Spalding named as receiver of the Argus company in place of E. S. Tyler, but the court could not see it in that light, and Tyler is still in charge. Faulkner has been served with papers in two suits, one to compel him to give Maj. Edwards a proxy on the stock he holds as trustee, the other against Faulkner and J. J. Hill for damages in thier endeavor to wreck the Argus' business.

Late to-night the appointment of E. S. Tyler, as receiver of the Argus Printing company, was confirmed by Judge Thomas, of the United States court.

Iron Near Brainerd.

BRAINERD, April 14.—Woodsmen and cruisers are very mysterious about a reported mineral discovery a few miles north and east of this city in the vicinity of the mouth of Pine river, where it empties into the Mississippi. The first intimation of anything unusual was a sudden transfer of certain land there to a party said now to have been "put on" just in time. The property is part of certain very bluffy land on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of Pine river, and is owned in part by Dorillus Morrison, of Minneapolis. The mineral rumor is that an iron ledge crops out on those hills, and that specimens of hematite ore have been taken from them that assay 68 per per cent. Forty acres of the land sold the past week for $250 an acre.

Break of a Cofferdam.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHERN PACIFIC JUNCTION, Minn., April 14.—Early this morning, owing to heavy pressure of water in the St. Louis river, a portion of the cofferdam constructed by the St. Louis Water Power company went out. This temporary dam was not expected to stand a heavy pressure, and the permanent structure has been pushed day and night for the past month to complete it before high water came. The permanent dam was not in the least affected when it had to give resistance to the vast volume of water now flowing, and the structure will last for ages. This dam is intended to furnish power sufficient to manufacture slate brick and electric lights, power, etc., for manufacturing purposes.

The Indians Removing.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 14.—The removal of the Chippewa Indians of this vicinity has been commenced, beginning with the Mille Lacs and Gull river bands. The former do not take kindly to removal, and less than a dozen families have so far consented, but agents say that as soon as sugar making is past, which is now in progress, all will willingly go, except a few who have decided to take land there in severalty. The Gull lakers are all going, and about 100 have been shipped to-night. All go to White Earth reservation for permanent location.

For the Ten-Hour Day.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 14.—Almost five hundred mill employes met at McKeon's hall to-night and discussed the ten-hour day. A committee was appointed to wait on mill owners to-morrow and request that ten hours constitute a day's labor in the mills, which will all be running in a few days. The question of salary was not discussed. Matters will, no doubt, be amicably adjusted. The committee reports at a second meeting Wednesday night.

A Tie for Mayor.

Special to the Globe.

NEW PRAGUE, April 14.—To-day's election resulted as follows: Joseph Maertz and John Joach, tied for mayor; alderman at large, John Landenberger; aldermen, First ward, Michael Schreiner, John Jelinek; Second ward, W. H. Heinen, John Panek; city clerk, Frank Mekiska Jr.; treasurer, Mathew Panek; justices, John Wacek and Joseph Rachac.

Timothy Doyle Dead.

Special to the Globe.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., April 14.—Hon. Timothy Doyle died this morning at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and he has been a resident in this state since 1855.

She Gets $2,000.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., April 14.—Mrs. Sarah B. White, who sued Michael Pastoret for trespass and for dam