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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For Minnesota and Iowa: Increasing cloudiness and snow; warmer in Iowa; colder in Minnesota; southeasterly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair, except snow in western portion; warmer, followed by colder at night; southeasterly winds. For North and South Dakota: Snow; colder; winds shifting to northerly. For Montana: Snow; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul	30.02	—6	Havre	29.82	30
Duluth	29.96	—6	Miles City	29.64	34
La Crosse	30.08	—8	Helena	29.86	36
Huron	29.72	10	Calgary	30.00	16
Pierre	29.62	22	Minnedosa	29.62	4
Moorhead	30.89	2	Med'e Hat	29.80	22
St. Vincent	29.80	—4	Qu'Appelle	29.54	14
Bismarck	29.68	10	Sw't Cur'ent	29.74	24
Ft. Buford	29.68	22	Winnipeg	29.78	—4

—Below zero.
P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

IN THE East the formation of an ice trust is threatened. It is a clear case of freeze-out for the small dealers.

FOUR beers for a nickel in St. Louis, and a zero thermometer! What an infelicitous combination of circumstances!

THERE are two blind men in the Illinois legislature; but the billion-dollar congress still holds the record in that line.

NEW YORK'S energetic governor has been christened "Mugwump" by his critics. "Slugmugwump" would be closer to history.

THERE are a million and a half more women than men in the United States, and you realize it when you get into the neighborhood of a bargain counter.

THE Duke DE VERAGUA, a direct descendant of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, is coming over to the fair. If CHRISTOPHER'S other "direct descendants" will likewise come over, Chicago will have all the crowd she wants.

THE canal mule must go. Not "go" along the tow path in his time-honored way, but go into permanent retirement. A Buffalonian has patented a trolley system for canals. Our tenderest associations have no rights which the modern spirit of progress is bound to respect.

THE Marquis DE MORES shows a disposition to work in a few Panama duels on his own account, and the thing begins to look more serious. The marquis contracted the killing habit in Dakota to a degree which renders him a most ineligible adversary on the field of honor.

EDITOR WATTERSON will not go to Washington as a senator nor to Europe as an ambassador. He will stay right at home in Kentucky, where there is rarely occasion to repeat the celebrated conversation between the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina.

ALL this hubub of state and national good-roads conventions can be laid to the bicycle. If Col. POPE had not discovered that the sale and use were practically limited to the smooth streets of the cities, and that better roads in the country must be provided before the area of the bicycle could be much enlarged, there would be no agitation for the betterment of country roads. Any one who has ever pounded over them or struggled through them will hail any movement for their improvement which moves on legitimate lines.

THE supreme court of Wisconsin may be a too strict constructionist in matters of apportionment, but it is none too strict in its opinion that a public officer should be held to a strict performance of his trust, and that all perquisites beyond his salary belong to the treasury. The court sustains the lower court in the treasury cases, which will compel the ex-treasurers of the state to refund about half a million dollars taken by them as interest on the public moneys held by them and deposited in private banks. For this decision a hard-shell Democrat can forgive it its repeated upsets of what ANGUS CAMERON would term "judicious apportionments."

DURING his campaign Gov. NELSON assured his hearers that, if there were anything wrong with the grain laws of the state, the Republicans, who had fathered all the laws enacted, would see that the evils were eradicated. Putting JOHN ZELCH, who was a very active member of that whitewashing investigating committee which reported that there was no combination and nothing to complain of, at the head of the house grain and warehouse committee, indicates plainly enough that there will be nothing but sham and pretense in the grain legislation at this session. The senate committee is much better in its make-up, and, if any real relief is proposed, it will come from that committee.

THE GLOBE finds no fault with the order of President HARRISON extending the civil service rules to cover the carriers in all cities, regardless of the number employed. It does not complain that in doing this he does not follow the example of President CLEVELAND and make the order operative after the expiration of his term, and so subject to the ratification of his successor, or to his revocation. President HARRISON might have done this undisturbed by any fear that President CLEVELAND would follow his example and extend the time for the operation of the order until Democrats could be safely put in these places in place of Republicans removed. Four years have not been long enough to cover with forgetfulness the act of President HARRISON in extending the order of President CLEVELAND which brought the railway mail clerks under the civil service rules, until May 1, so that Supt. BELL could weed out the Democrats who had been appointed and put Republicans in their places. In any comparison of the acts of the two retiring presidents, this little difference should be borne in mind.

ELECTION LEGISLATION.

The bills introduced by Senator DEAN providing for purity of elections and that of Senator MCMILLAN providing regulations for primary elections should have no serious difficulty in their passage through both houses. Similar bills passed the house two years ago and were lost in the senate. It is fit that they now reappear in the senate.

The bill restricting the amount of money candidates or their committees may spend in a campaign is absolutely necessary to the existence of the republic. Already in the Eastern states the corruption of the voters is appalling. In staid old Vermont the polls of each party show accurately the men who sell their votes and the amount they can be bought for, and so demoralized has become the public sentiment that it is looked on as quite a matter of course, and men include the amount they will get for their vote as one of their sources of legitimate yearly income. When elections become simply trials of purses the foundations of a free government are already sapped. The bill has the earnest indorsement of the Democratic state committee, and will have the support of the Democratic legislators without doubt.

If not equally important, still the bill regulating primary elections is a measure which the frequent conjunction of brute force and greed for place makes necessary if our elections are to attain the democratic ideal. While these exhibitions are most frequently seen in the cities, there is just as much need of regulations securing fairness in the country districts. The ward heeler has been driven from the polls by the Australian ballot law, but he has found employment for his peculiar and forceful methods of work in the primaries. The passage of this bill will deprive him of his last opportunity for usefulness in the field of politics, and he will have to turn to some useful vocation, or, what is more likely, go on the tramp.

CANESTORP'S REMEDY.

Senator CANESTORP may be entirely sincere in presenting his bill authorizing the construction of "public" elevators on the right of way of any railroad and providing for condemnation proceedings to obtain the site, but the admission of his sincerity also brings a serious doubt of his ability to deal with this question. There are two fundamental objections to his measure. Land can only be condemned under the exercise of the right of eminent domain when it is taken for a public purpose. The construction of an elevator by a private corporation for the transaction of a private business is not a public purpose, and calling it so will not make it such. Another objection is that it continues the present false condition which relieves the roads from furnishing these elevators for the public use. Why should a farmer or any grain buyer be compelled to build an elevator? If he must, why should not merchants be obliged to build warehouses to shelter the freights they receive or send out? Why should not stock buyers be obliged to build pens and chutes for shipping their stock?

If a railroad wished to delay any really remedial measure it would father just such a measure as the senator's, knowing that the first court reached in the condemnation proceedings would declare the act unconstitutional, and thus danger for at least one more session would be avoided.

OUT-KANSASING KANSAS.

There is a bill now pending in the Illinois legislature which reads, in part, as follows:

On and after the first day of July, 1893, eight hours of labor, between the rising and the setting of the sun, in all mechanical trades, arts, and employments, whether under public or private contract, shall constitute a legal day's work.

It shall be and is unlawful for any person to employ, hire, or engage, or counsel, or persuade any other person to labor contrary to the provisions of this act. Further, it shall be and is unlawful for any person to agree to be employed, hired or engaged, or counsel or persuade any other person to agree to be or to be employed, hired or engaged contrary to any or all of the provisions of this act.

And be it further provided, that the hours of labor shall be between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., except when the contract or agreement is made to work two or more relays or shifts, in which case the hours of labor may be arranged, but not in such a way as to allow more than eight hours to be worked in each relay or shift. And it is further provided that it is and shall be unlawful for any person to perform labor in more than one relay or shift within twenty-four hours.

The strongest criticism which can be passed on this remarkable measure is to confess that it surpasses anything which even the sockless Solons of Kansas have yet brought forward. Our own erratic IGNATIUS would stop short of fathering such a bill. It is unconstitutional, of course, and highly pernicious, as well. The blessed institution of American freedom would promptly give up the ghost under the blight of such a law. It might be, probably would be, beneficial to restrain employers from compelling their employes to work more than eight hours at a stretch against their will; but to say that whether he desires or not a man shall not work more than eight hours out of the twenty-four is going a little farther than the Creator ever intended man's interference in other men's affairs should go.

THE bill being prepared by the house committee on elections distributes the electoral votes of the states among the several parties, expressing in whole numbers and decimal fractions the proportionate share of the state's vote each party is entitled to. This is the method which the GLOBE assumed would be adopted instead of the minor and major fraction system suggested by the Chicago Tribune. It is, in fact, the only equitable way and the only method by which a party casting less than the number of votes forming the electoral quotient could be represented in the national total.

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON modestly denies that he is a candidate for the North Dakota senatorship; but there are indications that he is. The average Washington special is usually an inspired piece of news, if it relates to personal politics. The reporter gets his cue from the person interested, and he gives out the plans and purposes of the aspirant in an impersonal way as if they were his own opinions or guesses instead of the suggestions of the party in interest. So the person informed in the peculiar ways of Washington and its specials reads between the lines and learns that JOHNSON is in the field for senator. And why not? The same logic that makes Mr. DAVIS the choice of the party here points out JOHNSON there, with this additional force that JOHNSON, excepting only his compatriot DAHL, was the only Republican brand plucked from the burning. And hasn't JOHNSON said that he, more than any other candidate, represented the national issue in his state and party? And does his special not assure us that, while he is the friend of the masses, the railroads will not receive any injustice at his hands?

STATE PRESS TIPS.

Our beloved Ignatius Donnelly, who declared with all the candor of an impartial historian, soon after the late election, that he was out of politics and would not accept office, has been elected president of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota. He will accept the office gladly, and would have been sadly disappointed had he not been elected. Donnelly is as intellectual as he is inconsistent.—Winona Herald.

Hiler H. Horton, of Ramsey county, is proving quite a factor in the house. In the speakership contest, as well as the senatorial, he took an active part and showed himself to be a leader of men. He starts his political career with the brightest prospects, and he will be a shining light before the session ends. We predict for him a brilliant political career. Had Ramsey county a few more representatives like him she would hold her own against all comers.—West St. Paul Times.

Senator Wood, an Alliance gentleman, believing that the railroads should be used on all opportunities, loaned his pass to a friend who couldn't make the conductor believe he was the right man in the right place, and the man with the pass was obliged to put up his good money and also to see the pasteboard disappear into the pocket of the conductor who caught on to Senator Wood's game. Now this honorable gentleman will go on the black list and pay his fare.—Stillwater Gazette.

The bait which caught Senator Mott was a three-dollar-a-day position for his son; a federal appointment which was given him at the close of the last session, secured Senator Wood, of Marshall, while Dedon, of Chisago, got the secretaryship of the senate as the price of his treatchery. The rest of the Alliance senators remained true to themselves and their party in spite of all temptation, for which they will be applauded by all parties, while nothing but scorn will be felt for the traitors who sold themselves for so paltry a price.—Carlton County Vidette.

MEN AND WOMEN.

On his recent visit to Hanover the kaiser ordered all the schools to be closed while he was there, to the great joy of young Germany.

The queen has bestowed the Victoria cross on a soldier who saved the life of his commanding officer during an attack on the Gambia river.

Maj. H. A. Huntington, of Chicago, gave a breakfast party a few days ago in his Paris home in honor of W. O. Partridge, the American sculptor.

The queen regent of Spain has signed the commission of Almodovar del Valley as minister to Washington. This settles the question of appointment to this post, for which Senor Muruaga had, according to previous cablegrams, been named.

Mrs. Walton, an influential Republican lady, succeeds her husband, a Democrat, whom Cleveland appointed, in charge of the Kennett Square (Pa.) postoffice. As she has, in addition to a $1,500 salary, a clerkship at her disposal, Mr. Walton may not be entirely frozen out.

Three unsurpassed heroes of foreign missions—Alexander Duff, David Livingstone and John G. Paton—were all lineal descendants of the covenanters, says Dr. Cuyler, and all belong to the old granite formation.

Some one has discovered an anachronism in the handkerchief with which Ellen Terry, as Cordelia, wipes away the genuine tears from her eyes. It is said that handkerchiefs were unknown luxuries at that period.

Rosina and Beatrice Cerasoli, thirteen and eleven years of age respectively, are musical prodegies who have performed at the piano before nearly all the kings and queens in Europe. The bright little sisters are now in London. When Rosina, the elder of the young pianists, was only seven she carried a stir in the musical circles of Rome by carrying off the gold medal at the Conservatoire. After that the authorities decided that the children should not be allowed to compete for it.

THE FUN SHARPS.

The Crucial Test Approaching.

New York Press.

"I took the pledge against swearing last New Year's day."

"Indeed! And how do you get along?"

"Very well; but the crucial test is approaching."

"How?"

"I am going to take a porous plaster off my back tonight."

On an "L" Train.

Chicago Tribune.

She (sitting down)—I see you are not a regular traveler on these suburban trains.

He (standing up)—That is true. How do you know?

"You gave me your seat."

"And you, madam—pardon me—are not a regular traveler on suburban trains either."

"Ah! how did you guess that?"

"You thanked me."

Her Awful Way.

Exchange.

Mrs. Gazzam—George, dear, here's an article on how to keep moths out of sealskin sacques.

Gazzam—That can't be of much interest to you, as you have no sealskin sacque.

Mrs. Gazzam—That was what I wished to direct your attention to, love."

Self-Evident.

Life.

"If I were you, Jones, I wouldn't be a fool," said Robinson, during an argument.

"You are right; if you were I you wouldn't be a fool," replied the latter.

On a Cold Day.

He—There's a good deal to be said in favor of cremation.

She (shivering)—Yes, indeed; it's so clean and nice, and—warm!

The Bonspiel Series.

Three curling game in the bonspeil series were played at the rink last night and resulted as follows:

H. W. Cory,	J. Deggendorfer,
George Hall,	H. H. Harvey,
J. McMillan,	D. Cowell,
G. Nettleton, skip—14.	C. Ferrier, skip—11.
Ladd,	W. E. McGinnis,
H. H. Baugh,	W. F. Myron,
Dr. Whitcomb,	D. C. Murray,
C. McMillan, skip—15.	J. McCulloch, skip—14.
George Brown,	Dr. White,
J. P. Adamson,	L. Deffel,
A. McCulloch,	T. Scott,
W. Cambell, skip—16.	W. W. Lorimer, skip—14

The result of these games puts Nettleton's rink in the first place in the bonspiel series. The second and third places are not yet decided. In the games for the Boston curling stones, Campbell beat Peterson 13 to 8, and Harvey beat Zimmerman 13 to 9.

COUNTING THE STEPS.

"O, how many steps there are to take,"
Said Madge, in her own sweet way;
"There are steps for baby and grandmamma,
And it's nothing but steps all day.
Now papa calls me, I must surely go,
And Tommy says, 'Find my ball;'
But the steps I take for you, mamma,
I never count them at all."
"And why does my darling never count
The steps that she takes for me?"
"Because," and closing my lips with a kiss,
"I love you so, don't you see!"
—Jennes-Miller Magazine.

SHIVERED AND SHOOK.

Old Boreas Winds His Icy Arms Around Father Knickerbocker.

The Old Gentleman Wraps His Attenuated Form in Furs.

Pennsylvania Tastes the Delights of a Full-Grown Blizzard.

Chicago's Racing Games Not Stopped by the Extreme Cold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—This has been a day of shivers and shakes and the pedestrian could almost hear his bones creak as he trod the snow-covered ground with the wind driving the cold into his marrow. When the thermometer reaches the teens in this city, with a good healthy breeze from the harbor to back it, the cold is more trying than in other localities where the zero notch is reached and passed. A glance at Broadway and on Park Row in the vicinity of the New York and Brooklyn bridge this afternoon disclosed enough fur apparel to supply covering for a well regulated stuffed beast show. From the common imitation sealskin of the Italian to the genuine article enveloping the form or embellishing the overcoat of the ladies and gents, every one seemed united in a full display of hairy protection against the chilling blasts. Snow and ice have blocked the work on the street cleaning department. Nearly all the dumps are surrounded by ice, so that dumping scows can not get in and the loaded scows can not get out to sea.

Mercury on the Toboggan.

Starting today with a temperature of 26 deg at 6 a. m., the mercury has gracefully descended the toboggan slide till twelve hours later it was 10 deg above, and at 10 p. m. it was 4 deg, with no indications of a break. If anything the cold seems to be even more intense this evening, when there is no traffic to break the force of the wind, and when the well-heated manufactories, which furnished warm spots during the day, are idle. Snow has commenced falling again.

In the Mohawk valley it has been the most severe day of the winter. There was a light fall of snow last night. The thermometer registered zero at 6 o'clock this evening, and it is growing still colder. The ice in the Mohawk river is nearly eighteen inches thick. In Buffalo the minimum temperature this morning was 6 deg below zero. At Corning the day has been the coldest of the season. A strong north wind has been blowing all day and the thermometer is three degrees below zero tonight. From Dover, Del., comes the report of a genuine Western blizzard. Three inches of snow fell last night, and the high winds banked the snow so badly that travel is almost at a standstill. Trains having been running two and three hours late all day, but this evening there are passenger and freight

Trains Snowed in

about one mile south of here. At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 20 deg., but at 6 o'clock this evening it had dropped to 7 deg. and no signs of abatement. At Staunton, Va., the mercury registered 2 deg. above zero, the coldest weather of the season. Massachusetts also has ample use for a warm wave, the thermometer at Boston registering 4 deg. above.

From Pennsylvania come reports of extreme cold. Pottsville says that the severest of winter weather is being experienced throughout the country. With a fall of snow, which continued during the night until early morning, came a regular blizzard from the northwest, blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour. This was continued all day and the thermometer has fallen the higher points of the coal region to 4 and 6 deg below zero. At 3 o'clock it registered 3 deg above at this place. East Franklin colliery, at Tremont, owned by the Reading company, was obliged to suspend operations because of the extreme cold weather. Other collieries, it is reported, will also suspend work temporarily. The coldest place so far heard from today is Lindsay, Ont., where a temperature of 25 deg below zero is reported.

DID NOT STOP RACING.

Scenes of Brutality Witnessed at the Chicago Tracks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—This was the coldest day that Chicago has known for many a year. The wind came howling off the prairies, and when it struck the tall buildings in the business portion of the city it was torn and twisted into gusts which blew from all points of the compass at the same time. The mercury at sunrise was 10 deg. below zero, and all the morning it slid gently downward and touched 12 below at 10 o'clock. Then it went to 8 above, and at that point began to retire from business. At 7 o'clock tonight it was 9 below, and apparently on the toboggan slide.

At the race tracks the "sport" and gambling went on as usual, though all the alleged races were run in the coldest weather ever witnessed by an aggregation of blue-nosed gamblers in this world. The usual crowds were on hand, but kept as much as possible under cover. They would run to the fence to see the wrong horse go under the wire in the lead and then rush back into the betting ring and plunge wildly on Tom and Jerry, who ruled as hot favorites throughout the day. The thinly clad jockeys stuck gamely to their work and suffered frost-bitten extremities. The tracks were as hard as flint and the finish of each race made more noise than a barrel of bucks starred into a sheetiron bath tub. The horses at the conclusion of each event were white with frost and were hid in clouds of steam, which rose from their heaving sides as they were led away. The scenes of brutality to horseflesh will never be forgotten even by the tough gamblers present.

Down-town business, if anything, was accelerated by the low temperature. Men and women hustled through the streets as though their lives depended upon their speed, and it was a lonesome day for the policeman on the crossings, for they could tell nobody to move on, and when they had to see a man they found him somewhere off the street. No casualties have been reported, although the police stations and the offices of the county are overrun with applicants for relief.

STEAMBOATS DESTOYED.

Great Damage by the Ice at Jeffersonville, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Not in thirty-five years has the river presented the sight that it does today. Few rivermen wen to bed last night. The apprehension of danger from the big gorge between Twelve Mile island and Fern creek kept them wide awake and there was lively scenes in store for them. About 2 o'clock there was scurrying about on the levee such as is seldom seen in this locality. Roustabouts who had fallen asleep around barroom stoves were hastily awakened, and down to the sloping banks ran the crowd. The gorge had broken and was sweeping away steamboats, coal flects and saw logs.

SAINT PAUL.

ITS EMPTY PULPIT

The Leading Feature of the House of Hope Annual Meeting.

The House of Hope church held its annual meeting in the church parlors last night. There was a good attendance, but not so large as a church with such a membership had reason to expect. The meeting was opened by prayer and music. The chairman of the board of trustees, Knox Taylor, then made a financial statement showing that the church had received during the last year $11,540.97 from various sources and from pew rents $10,683.08, making a total of $22,223.75. Expenses in the year for various purposes, $11,073.47; cash on hand at the end of the year, $15.32.

The election of trustees being next in order those who now hold the positions were re-elected, being C. F. Noyes, I. C. Field and Emerson Hadley.

The election of trustees was followed by music. The clerk of session, Thomas Cochran, reported the number of members in the church Jan. 1, 1,005. The report of the devotional committee spoke of the vacancy of the pulpit and showed that for twenty-six days it had been supplied by others than the pastor. It also noted the resignation of the assistant pastor, W. P. Ladd, to enter as a student of theology in McCormick seminary at Chicago, and the engagement of Rev. Donald Grant to fill the position of assistant pastor. The resignation of Dr. Christie had added much to the difficulty of the work of the church, but showed also the affection and zeal of the members, who had attended all sermons and other church meetings and aided in all ways to help on the work. Rev. J. Paul Egbert has been elected pastor, but has not yet assumed the duties. It also referred to the loss of Dr. Christie and the regret of the church at such loss; spoke of the visit of Dr. Breed, who occupied the pulpit one day, the first time since he left the pastorate of the church seven years ago. The reports from the various Sunday schools, Bible classes, young people's societies, missionary, both home and foreign, were most encouraging, showing that the church is in a prosperous condition, spiritually as well as financially.

A motion was made to change the date of the beginning of the church year from Jan. 1 to April 1, the reason given being that the Presbyterian year begins on that date, as all reports and other such work must be finished and handed in before the 1st of May. The motion was carried, subject to the approval of the trustees. Another motion changed the hour of evening service to 8 o'clock the year round. The motion was left undecided, but it was suggested that consultation with other congregations of the city, looking toward a final change, be had to that end.

AN IMMIGRATION TEST

Proposed by the Orators of the Commercial Club.

The Commercial club monthly meeting last night was an interesting one. The attendance was good, and several important matters were discussed in a way that indicated an encouraging spirit and public interest. Speeches were made in this line by E. J. Hodgson, C. L. Sombardo, E. A. Paradis and others. It was decided to give dinners once a month.

The immigration question was discussed by F. L. Bancroft and others, all taking a stand in favor of restriction. Resolutions introduced by Mr. Bancroft were approved, which ask the government to exclude undesirable immigration by requiring tests of cleanliness, freedom from disease and criminal record, ability to read and write English and means to provide for at least six months' maintenance.

The articles of incorporation were amended by a resolution, raising the annual dues from $12 to $20. This, it was stated, brings the dues more nearly to the standard of similar organizations in other cities, and will be beneficial to the club as well as the city. It is claimed that that this increase will make it possible to secure more effective and aggressive work in the interests of the city.

The club has a considerable number of daily visitors from out of town.

TALKED IN IGNORANCE.

A Scientist Pulls Up Bro. Dannee With a Turn.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In this morning's edition of the St. Paul DAILY GLOBE there appeared an article entitled "Presbyterian Convulsions." Among other things I read of the attack on Christian Science, by Rev. J. L. Dannee, of Stillwater. He condemned Christian Science as "a wild and irrational belief." I will venture to say that the author of that sentence is as unfamiliar with the teachings of Christian Science as he is with the work it does. If the reverend gentleman would give half the time to the reading of the Christian Science text book (Science and Health) as he does to writing an article condemning it, he could never reach such a conclusion.

It is neither logical nor scholarly for any one to condemn something he is totally ignorant of. Christian Scientists are striving to follow in the footsteps of their Master and do the work He said they should do who believed. Jesus said: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel and heal the sick." The command to "heal the sick" is just as imperative as to preach the gospel. The time has come when the mere statement is of no consequence; we must have proof. We must "prove our faith by our works," by healing the sick. Does my orthodox brother have signs following his preaching? Christian scientists are proving the truth of Jesus' words every day by demonstration. Thousands of invalids who have been brought back to health and strength through Christian science treatment after all material means have failed are ready to testify to the truth of this statement.

Neither the human tongue nor pen assisted in the discovery of Christian science. Neither can the human tongue nor pen overthrow it, for it is founded on "the rock" truth. SCIENTIST.

THE CHAMBER CABAL.

The Present Secresy Will Be the Great Body's Undoing.

The chamber of commerce just now finds itself in the throes of an internecine fight. The problem that is tearing up the organization in such a frightful way is the question whether or not the newspaper reporters shall be admitted to the deliberations of the body. To the credit of the younger element of the membership it should be related that there is an organized attempt to reconsider the star chamber resolution recently passed by the elder element.

The story goes, and it is vouched for by a member who disapproves of the policy of turning the chamber into a cabal, that at the last meeting of the body a resolution to reconsider the course pursued at the previous meeting was introduced, and that, after a drastic and spirited controversy, it failed to pass by a mighty small majority.

"I have had a good deal of experience with the newspaper boys in St. Paul," said the gentleman referred to, "and I have reason to emphasize the declaration that I have always found them accommodating and honorable. When I have had occasion to make the request that a certain transaction be withheld from the public print for prudential reasons I have invariably received a promise that nothing would be reported, and I have never known a reporter to violate a confidence and break a promise of this kind."

The speaker went on at length, and he supplemented his strictures upon the present policy of the chamber with the prediction that unless that resolution is rescinded four weeks hence—that is the time when it is agreed that the resolution shall come up for another discussion there will be a general withdrawal of the progressive element of the chamber, so that a test may be made as to how well the cabalistic members can succeed when left solely to their own resources.

FOUR OF A KIND.

The Supreme Court Agrees With the Lower Tribunals.

The supreme court yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Uri L. Lamprey et al., respondents, vs. Oscar M. Metcalf et al., defendants, State of Minnesota, appellant. Judgment affirmed.
MITCHELL, J.

When the United States has disposed of the lands bordering on a meandered lake, by patent, without reservation or restriction, it has nothing left to convey, and any patent thereafter issued for land forming the bed, or former bed of the lake, is void and inoperative.

Where the United States has made grants, without reservation or restriction, of public lands bounded on streams or other waters, the question whether the lands forming the beds of the waters belong to the state or to the owners of the riparian lands is to be determined entirely by the law of the state in which the lands lie.

The same rules govern the rights of riparian owners on lakes or other still waters as govern the rights of riparian owners on streams. Hence, if a meandered lake is "non-navigable" in fact the patentee of the riparian land takes the fee to the center of the lake, but if the lake is "navigable" in fact its waters and bed belong to the state in its sovereign capacity, and the riparian patentee takes the fee only to the water line, but with all the rights incident to riparian ownership of navigable waters, including the right to accretions and relictions formed in front of his land by the action or recession of the water.

The division of waters into navigable and non-navigable is merely a method of dividing them into public or private, which is the more natural classification, and the definition or test of navigability to be applied to our inland lakes must be sufficiently broad and liberal to include all the public uses, including boating and pleasure, for which such waters are adapted. So long as they continue capable of being put to any beneficial public use they are public waters.

Alfred D. Aldrich, respondent, vs. City of Minneapolis, et al., defendants; Theodore Wetmore, appellant. Order affirmed.
MITCHELL, J.

To entitle a party to maintain a private action for obstructing a public street it is not necessary that the obstruction should cut off all access to his property.

Former decisions of this court reviewed and explained.

It is the nature of the right affected and not the number who suffer which determines whether a private action will lie for creating or maintaining a public nuisance.

Hence, if an obstruction in a street merely interferes with a person's traveling on the street—a public right enjoyed in common with people generally—no private action will lie; but if he has property or business in the vicinity of the obstruction which is injured by reason of the interruption of convenient access to it, the right interfered with is a private property right, and he may maintain his action for damages.

Held, also, that a new trial was properly granted on the ground of misconduct of jurors in making independent investigations out of court in respect to matters in suit.

Anna Matz, as administratrix of the estate of William Matz, deceased, respondent, vs. St. Paul City Railway Company, appellant. Order affirmed.
MITCHELL, J.

Held, that under the evidence it was a question for the jury whether the defendant, which permitted and invited passengers to ride on the rear platforms of its cars, was negligent in not protecting the platforms with guards of sufficient height to prevent passengers from falling off.

Also, that under the circumstances it was a question for the jury whether plaintiff's intestate was negligent in riding on the platform without laying hold of the car for the purpose of supporting himself.

Standing on the rear platform of a moving car, even when there is room inside, is not, under ordinary circumstances, negligence per so, at least in the absence of any published rule of the carrier forbidding it.

Thomson-Houston Electrical Company, appellant, vs. Frank K. Palmer et al., partners as Palmer & Thompson, respondents. Order affirmed.
MITCHELL, J.

The question whether the giving and receiving of the promissory note of the debtor for the amount of an antecedent debt operates as payment and extinguishment of the original debt, is one that goes to the force and effect of the contract itself and is governed by the law of the place of the contract.

Where the evidence of the law of another state consists entirely of the judicial opinions of that state their construction and effect is a question for the court alone.

The laws of another state, as to pleading and proof, stand upon the same footing as any other facts and are not required to be pleaded when they are mere matters of evidence. Hence under a general plea of payment by note a party may introduce in evidence the laws of the state where the note was given and payable to show that in that state they paid and extinguished the original debt.

Secondary evidence of the contents of a document may be given when the original appears to be in the possession of a stranger who is beyond the jurisdiction of the state and who, after being sworn as a witness for the purpose of taking his deposition and asked to produce the document, refuses to do so.

TALKED AND ADJOURNED.

Transcontinental Rate Situation Yet Unsettled.

The representatives of the transcontinental railways met again yesterday morning at the office of General Traffic Manager Finley, of the Great Northern. The pros and cons of the situation were discussed at length, but no definite results were determined upon. The gentlemen present represented the following roads: Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco. They kept up the discussion until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and adjourned until this morning at the same place. The traffic officials interviewed on the situation all agree that they are likely to have an amicable settlement of the questions that are being considered, but that they are so many and involve such great interests that they must necessarily take considerable time before arriving at conclusions.

Anything to Defeat Mills.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 10.—It is rumored that in event of a hitch in balloting on United States senator the Hogg men and Populists will unite and elect Hogg. A hitch is what the Hogg men want, and for that reason Ireland, Terrel and Chilton will all run, so as to divide the vote and cause a settlement on a dark horse, which will be Hogg. Their whole aim is to defeat Mills, and they will hold the strongest man until the last, letting the other do the skirmishing. The Hogg men claim Mills' defeat is certain.

Donaghue Formally Challenged.

The Normanna Skating club, of Minneapolis, has issued a formal challenge to Joseph Donaghue, of Newburg, N. Y., on behalf of Adolf Norsery, of Norway. The club has put up a certified check for $1,000 as a guarantee of good faith. Norsery says he is not anxious to become a professional, but he will skate Donaghue for money rather than not get a race. He would want at least a month to get into good condition.

Scraps of Sport.

S. P.—In cinch the first man who bids 14 makes the trump. Another player bidding 14 and offering to play it alone does not alter the situation.

RANSOM & HORTON
99 and 101 East Third Street.

REDUCTION SALE

OF

FINE FURS

Closing-Out Sales, Removal Sales, Fire Sales, etc., seem to be the height of fashion, and we want to call your attention to *OUR SALE.* The well-known character of our house, and the quality of goods we handle, make it worth while to take advantage of *OUR SALE,* as you are sure to get *good* furs at a cheap price, instead of what often happens:——*cheap goods* for more than their worth. We offer one lot of

ASTRAKHAN JACKETS
and REEFERS at $25

for your choice. This is an odd lot, 36 to 40 size, in 29 and 30-inch lengths, and every garment cost us from $5 to $15 more than this price to make. We will also include with this lot *One Lot of GRAY KRIMMER JACKETS, 26 to 36 inches long, at $25 each.* This is a clear loss of $15 to $20 on every one of these garments. There has never been a lot of fur garments (even trash) sold in this city as cheap as these.

DARK MINK
REEFER JACKETS,
$85.00 and $95.00.

These goods are fine "let-down" (one row) garments, with tail borders, and we sold a good many last season at $135 and $150. The mink alone in them is worth $75, without any making or lining. This is a great chance for school teachers, stenographers and others who want a desirable cloak for all kinds of wear, and mink is also the height of style.

30 Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets
10 Fine Cloth Fur-Lined Jackets
$25.00

your choice. The cloth ones have $18 worth of genuine Black Marten fur on them, and are lined throughout with heavy all-silk. They were cheap at our former price of $40. The other 10 were made to sell at $40 to $50, and the fur lining is worth almost the price we ask for the whole jacket.

We have a few (perhaps twenty) elegant *MILITARY CAPES,* in *Mink, Stone Marten, Seal, Dyed Otter, etc.* We will give a discount of 20 per cent off on these, and the lady who buys one will come pretty near getting gold dollars for 90 cents. They are *FINE.*

The special items already mentioned will show you "we are in it" on "*Sales,*" and if you want *anything in Fur*——a *Seal* or *Otter Garment,* a *Fine Fur Coat, Sleigh Robe, etc.,* you can get first-class goods at very low prices. We want to reduce our stock many thousands of dollars before invoice (Feb. 1), and you can help us, and yourself, too, by coming now and purchasing. Our offers are bona-fide, and the goods just what we state them to be.

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and
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