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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—For Minnesota and Iowa: Snow; colder; southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. For Wisconsin: Snow in southern portion; warmer during Tuesday, colder Tuesday night; winds shifting to southeasterly. For North and South Dakota: Snow; cold wave; winds shifting to northwesterly. For Montana: Snow in eastern portion; cold wave; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 6:18 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 7th 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	30.16	14	Havre	29.86	40
Duluth	30.08	16	Miles City	29.82	50
La Crosse	30.16	18	Helena	30.00	48
Huron	29.92	32	Calgary	30.26	18
Pierre	29.84	44	Minnedosa	29.92	4
Moorhead	30.04	9	Med'e Hat	30.02	28
St. Vincent	30.04	16	Qu'Appelle	29.92	16
Bismarck	29.78	34	Sw't Cur'ent	30.06	20
Ft. Buford	29.80	38	Winnipeg	30.02	6

E. C. THOMPSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

CHICAGO people incline to the belief that FRANK LAWLER will be their next postmaster.

THE Panama canal had a HERZ, after all; it was supposed to have only a maw and a gizzard.

THE report went out from Washington that the tax on whisky would not be increased this session, and forthwith whisky stocks fell off five points.

GEN. BALLINGTON BOOTH is engaged in an effort to erect a headquarters in Chicago, where poor people who visit the Columbian exhibition can obtain food and lodging at a nominal cest.

IT WAS the recreancy of friends on whom he leaned, says SENATOR DAVIS, that hurt him, but, for the scheming politicians he has nothing but laughter and scorn. But whom does he mean?

THE English people assert that the Americans are too driving, and do not take rest enough. Here is a proof that the English people are leisurely enough. England has just published its report of vital statistics for 1891.

CHICAGO is probably the most cosmopolitan city in America. A large number of the European languages are taught regularly in the public schools. The American parents complain that their children are taught nothing but German, French, Latin, Spanish, Italian and Slang.

SENATOR WASHBURN says that, if his anti-option bill runs afoul of a presidential veto, it will be because he opposed HARRISON'S nomination. The senator evidently believes that the nation revolves about him, a Washburncentric theory of things. Republican senators are supplying the president with excellent groundwork for a veto.

THE New York Press lets slip a truth in its eagerness to catch a lie. It says that "an expert computation, lately made, shows that the labor cost of converting a ton of pig iron into refined bars is $6.65 a ton more here than in England." The tariff on the refined bars is $13.40 a ton, laid merely "to cover the difference in the labor cost here and abroad," as the Minneapolis platform declared. What is the other $6.75 for, and who gets it?

IT SEEMS that the comet Biela, which alarmed the people of this sphere some months ago by its apparent intention of striking the earth, collided with an asteroid soon after it passed us and got the worst of the encounter. It was so badly damaged that it disappeared from view. It has been sighted again by the astronomers, and is making away from our aggregation of worlds at the rate of a million miles a day. That it collided with an asteroid is the theory of Prof HENRY M. PARKHURST, an Eastern astronomer.

THE senatorial contest at Bismarck is still unsettled, and CASEY may yet be defeated. The friends of SMITH, of Cass county, are standing out against a caucus. CASEY'S friends yesterday offered to abide by a two-thirds caucus rule. Afterward they went further and offered that the nomination should be made by a vote of forty-eight Republicans. This, the report published in this issue says, staggered the Cass county contingent, and there is a chance that it may fall into line. Four or five Republicans, however, declare that they will vote for a Democrat rather than for CASEY.

THE New York Times, which is trying now to put on the brakes and slow down the motion of the Democratic train towards freer trade, says due regard will be given to those industries which have adapted themselves to protection and learned to lean on it for support. Will the Times kindly name one such industry in this country? In its search for it, it might find information of interest to it in the quarterly reports of the treasury department, showing the exports of manufactures from this country. What it will find there might suggest to it the palpable truth that industries which can export and compete can compete at home.

A CHICAGO workingman says that labor wants the government to gather all the statistics needed to determine the actual cost of production of everything, "and then to see that labor gets its share in the distribution of the wealth it creates." For general information, merely, the government should gather these data, but not at all for the purpose of seeing that labor should get the share indicated by the statistics. The government will serve labor best if it leave labor unhindered and unaided to see that it gets its share of the wealth it creates. The notion that government should see to everybody is one of the symptoms of decrepitude which were developing at an alarming rate until the reaction of last fall set in.

THE GOVERNOR'S PLAN.

GOV. NELSON recommends to the legislature that it pass laws obliging the railroads to permit the erection by farmers of elevators and warehouses at all stations and sidings, with necessary sidetracks and switching accommodations. Citing one of the many instances in which a road had refused to put in a sidetrack to a farmer elevator, he says: "The railroad company in thus obstructing and defying this righteous claim of the association, obstructs and defies the whole dignity and power of the state. It is not for a railroad company to say who ought or ought not to have warehouse and sidetrack facilities."

There is a carelessness about this latter statement that discredits the legal knowledge of the governor, and suggests that he was indulging his desire to taffy the farmer vote, rather than attempting to state a legal proposition. There can be no defiance of either the dignity or the power of a state unless the opposition is made to a positive constitutional enactment of the state, or to its common law, instead of the wishes of an association, even if it be of farmers.

Waiving the questionable constitutionality of a law which would oblige a railroad to devote its property to purely a private purpose, as would be the construction of sidetracks and switches for elevators and warehouses owned by individuals or companies, and admitting that such a law would be a constitutional use of the state's power, the question remains: Why should the farmers of the state be compelled to build their own elevators or warehouses to escape from a combination of corporations which the governor now tacitly admits the existence of, however dubious he may have been during the campaign? Are they now so well supplied with houses and barns and the thousand and one other appliances of farm life and work, that they have the surplus to invest in these structures? Have they no other and better use for that money? If there exist a means of supplying the need which will require of them no expenditure whatever, would that not be better? Is money invested in a warehouse for the shipment of his grain a productive investment? Could he not make better use of the money?

And again, does the governor think that the farmers tributary to any station are able or willing to build elevators or houses, even should several join? And what relief is there for the others who cannot build? Is the governor's plan capable of relieving all of the farmers of the state? If it is not, then it is class legislation for the benefit of those who are able to avail themselves of it. The fact is that the great bulk of the farmers have not the means to build or share in building these elevators and warehouses. They are obliged to market and sell to meet debts, and when these are paid and provision made for the coming year there is no margin left for such investments. It is giving to such a stone in response to the request for bread to tell them that they can escape the combine by building elevators of their own.

UNWISE COUNSELORS.

Sundry Democratic papers, located for the most part in the Eastern states, influenced, no doubt, by their environment, have very materially changed their tone in their discussion of the tariff question, since the campaign. During the struggle they were as strenuous in their support of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform as were the most ultra Democratic papers in the country. They joined them in denouncing protection as "a fraud and a robbery of the masses for the benefit of the few." They are now counseling delay, and insisting that the protected industries shall be tenderly treated in the revision of the tariff. They would even have "the tariff adjusted so as to extend some aid to those industries which are yet in their infancy."

It is also evident from their reported interviews that there is a section in congress entertaining the same views. The protectionist wing of the Democratic party did not die with SAM RANDALL, more is the pity. Fortunately for the party, this element is not strong enough to control the action of the party, and can only impede and delay its action.

It will be well if congressmen bear in mind the fact that the Democratic party was put into power as sinners are taken into the Methodist church—on probation. A sufficient number of Republicans, repelled by the ultra position of their party, were induced by the promises made in the platform and otherwise, that protection as an end would be abandoned, to give the party another trial. Judge GRESHAM is a fair type of this class of men, and, as they gave and can take away again the control of our party, it is well to heed their statement of what they expect the Democratic congress to do. In a recent interview, the judge said: "I consider the tariff as the only great question dividing the two parties." "Should the Democrats fail to keep their pledges, not one of these men (independents) will be found voting a Democratic ticket in 1896."

UNGENEROUS DEMOCRATS.

A number of the leading Democratic papers of the country have criticised Mr. CLEVEAND because he attended the funeral of ex-President HAYES; but, greatly to their credit, a majority of the great Democratic dailies commend his course. A pathetic side to the affair is now revealed, which may cause these ungenerous dailies to relent. It transpires that Gen. HAYES, shortly after Mr. CLEVELAND was elected, wrote him a letter of congratulation and promised to be present at his inauguration. Mr. CLEVELAND, when he heard of the death of the ex-president, was deeply moved, and abandoned all his affairs to attend the obsequies at Fremont. A report, said to be based on excellent authority, has it that Gen. HAYES voted for Mr. CLEVELAND. But whether or not the report be true, certain it is that the course of Mr. CLEVELAND meets the approval of a great majority of his party.

STRANGE DOUBTS.

It has been the boast of the Republican press that the Democrats would not dare to repeal the MCKINLEY bill, and, strange as it may seem, some of the Democratic papers have had their doubts as to whether it would be done. The latter were not at sea as to what should be done, but they feared the step would not be taken. Mr. CLEVELAND, in the recent interview held upon a train, evaded all questions put to him except the one, "Will the McKINLEY bill be repealed?" That query opened his mouth, and he very promptly replied, "I'd like to know what else we are in power for." He is in position where he must be very guarded as to what he says, for nearly every utterance is sure to be garbled. But there was one subject upon which he was willing to be quoted. The MCKINLEY bill was the paramount issue of the campaign. Upon it Mr. CLEVELAND received the greatest popular and the greatest electoral majority in the history of the country. The people spoke their minds on the MCKINLEY bill, and their wish shall be carried out.

FRUITFUL AGITATION.

Already the agitation for good wagon roads is bearing fruit. Missouri and Iowa have captured the honor of being the first to move in the matter. Both states have set on foot measures for macadamizing the highways leading to market towns with stone or gravel. Minnesota has before it an admirable example of enterprise, and the coming state convention has within its reach data upon which to base ideas. The snowfall of this winter will make muddy and many impassable roads in the prairie districts. With immediate measures many of these highways may be converted into excellent roads for spring service. The good roads which our neighbor state at the south will have very soon will tend to increase its population, and Minnesota must not be behind the times.

A CORRECTION.

In preparing the table of figures giving the real estate valuation in the article on the income tax bill, in yesterday's GLOBE, the value of city and town lots only in the several counties was inadvertently given. Including all the real estate in these counties, the total real values of the seven agricultural counties is $23,045,206, and in the seven counties containing large cities it is $298,305,502.

Thus corrected, the inequality, while not so glaring, is sufficiently striking to enforce the point made in that article. The ratio of personal to real property in the country is as one to over three, while in the seven containing the cities it is one to six.

CABINET CLATTER.

The frequent mention of Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, in connection with a portfolio in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is indicative of a very general impression throughout the country that Col. Morrison's appointment is looked upon as not improbable, and that it would be eminently acceptable—Washington Post.

The Post doesn't seem to know that the Illinois gang will never permit "our William" to be appointed to a place in the cabinet.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The selection of Mr. Carlisle for secretary of the treasury meets with something more than approval in Washington. Democrats like it because they regard Mr. Carlisle as the Democrat best fitted to represent the convictions of the party and to guide it safely in the work of fiscal reform. Republicans like it because they regard it as a pledge of safe conservatism. Sound-money men like it because Mr. Carlisle has never been bitten by any heresy of cheap money, while the free coinage men regard his selection as indicating on the part of the president-elect a purpose to deal fairly and conservatively with silver.—New York World.

The resignation of Senator Carlisle confirms the report that he is to enter the cabinet as secretary of the treasury. Probably no former secretary ever had so great opportunities for effective and radical work as will be Mr. Carlisle's. The shaping of revenue legislation will be largely in his hands, and the tariff policy of the Democratic party will be outlined by him. If he succeeds he will occupy a place among the greatest of American statesmen.—Post-Dispatch.

Col. Dan Lamont is now booked for the portfolio of secretary of war. As a successor to Mr. Elkins his appointment will recall the words of the Tilden platform demanding "a change in methods and in men."—St. Louis Republic.

STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Wheaton Gazette-Reporter does not like the present system of electing United States senators. It says:

The United States house of representatives this week passed a resolution favoring the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. If the people could once get a chance at an amendment of this kind it would be carried by an overwhelming vote.

The Stillwater Messenger opposes the bill to abolish the prison contract system, in this wise:

The bill introduced into the lower branch of the legislature by Representative Langum, providing for the abolition of the contract system of labor, comes up for a hearing next Tuesday. We have no doubt but that the bill will meet with the fate it merits, for it certainly aims at a petty revenge on the part of the one who introduces it, and is antagonistic to the best interests of Stillwater and of Minnesota.

The following item from the Glencoe Register indicates that the farmers are short on hogs:

Hogs are still advancing and are said not to have reached the top notch yet. Every farmer is wishing he had a few just at the present time. They have probably all resolved to go into the business somewhat extensively another season. There is nothing that will pay better at the present prices, and it looks as if they might keep up.

The coming good roads convention is attracting the attention of the country press. The following is from the Brainerd Tribune:

The good roads convention to be held on Wednesday next in St. Paul will be one of the most important gatherings ever held in the state. No subject is of so great an interest to the farmer as good roads.

THE SONG OF THE INVESTOR.

What with market variations, uncertainty as to congressional tariff and silver action, rumors of wars abroad, a possible cholera visitation, insecurity as to another season's crop returns, and thirty or more state legislatures in session, the investor of today will be pardoned if he is more cautious than usual in making up his mind as to where he can advantageously put his money. A man may reasonably hesitate to invest these days in almost anything, except, perhaps, government bonds and life insurance policies. He who has small or large sums to place in almost anything else may well sing:

When the legislative grinder isn't grinding,
Isn't grinding;
When the member isn't hatching out his bills,
Out his bills;
He loves to set his scanty wits a-finding,
Wits a-finding;
Some other way of adding to our ills,
To our ills.

Then's the time he cooks up buncombe resolutions,
Resolutions,
Squelching every corporation 'neath the sun,
'Neath the sun;
Ah! take one consideration with another,
With another;
An investor's lot is not a happy one,
Happy one.

Deny the Revolution.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Haytien legation has issued a denial of the cable dispatches from New York stating that there was a revolution in Hayti. The officials of the legation declare that tranquillity prevails everywhere in Hayti.

CRIPPLED THE BILL.

Senators Take a Lengthy Whirl at the Income Tax Measure.

Leavitt, of Meeker, Makes a Hard Fight, Losing a Point.

Two Amendments Tacked on, and the End Is Not in Sight.

Senator Crandall Gets a Clerk --Several Important New Bills.

Senator Leavitt, of Meeker, is a hard fighter, and when he champions or opposes a measure he does so with a vim and a degree of earnestness that wins him the admiration of even his opponents. For nearly two hours yesterday afternoon he fought against the amendment of his bill, and, while he lost, the victory was far from satisfactory to the opponents of the measure. He claimed that the amendment would simply give future legislatures the power to lay the tax, and for this reason they should not be limited by restrictions imbedded in the constitution. The bill was amended in two points, as follows:

First—Authorizing the taxation of the "net" income.

Second—Exempting $1,500 from taxation.

Under the bill introduced by Senator Leavitt future legislatures would have had the power to regulate both these matters, and for this reason it seemed to the senator from Meeker to be wholly unnecessary to place them in the constitution. The absence of a number of the friends of the bill, and the fact that Senators Donnelly, Probstfield and others of its friends took the position that it was necessary and best for the protection of the men with the smallest incomes to make these changes, enabled the opponents of the measure to carry the amendments.

Certain to Pass.

That the bill will pass there is now no doubt, as a large number of those who voted for the amendments yesterday, will hereafter vote against the amendments that will be introduced for the purpose of killing it.

The session opened with the passage of a resolution, offered by Senator Crandall, of Steele, giving the finance committee a clerk, and in a few moments the introduction of bills was reached. Several novel and highly important measures were read and referred, among which was one by Senator Wood, providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution that will end the railroad land grant nuisance and force the railroad companies with land grants to dispose of their lands or else give them to the state. Senator Dean is the author of another bill providing for the regulation of primary elections, and Senator Crandall advanced the proposition that railway companies be forced to place blackboards at all stations, upon which shall be placed information regarding the arrival of passenger trains.

From the introduction of bills to general orders took out a few moments, and, on motion of Senator Hompe, the body went into committee of the whole. Senator Hompe was called to the chair by Senator John Day Smith, who presided in the absence of the lieutenant governor. The first bill to be considered was Senator Dedon's measure providing for a tax sale similar to that held in 1881. Senator Lommen made some objection and the bill was passed, and the income-tax measure came next. The debate at once commenced

Over the Amendment

making the "net" income taxable and not the income, as provided in the bill. Senator Leavitt, in a clear and convincing manner, took the ground that this should be left for future legislatures to consider. He held that the numerous amendments that were being offered were for the purpose of killing the bill by so loading it down that the people would repudiate it. Passing on to a discussion of the amendment, Senator Leavitt created a ripple of excitement by declaring that he was suspicious of the source of the amendment.

"The gentleman from Ramsey represents a class of people who do not pay their taxes," he said, "and we propose they shall pay their share toward the support of the government."

"I wish the gentleman from Meeker to understand that I do not represent any such class of people," said Senator Stevens calmly and coolly. "I represent hard-working mechanics, clerks and artisans."

Senator Leavitt disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon Senator Stevens, but insisted that he had the statistics to prove that the citizens of the large cities do not pay their proper share of taxes.

Senator Stevens, in reply to the remarks of Senator Leavitt, stated that there are times of great popular excitement when great injustice is likely to be done unless there is some solid rock behind which he may take refuge.

"And this is exactly what we propose to make by placing the word 'net' in the amendment," he said. "If this is not done a way will be found for the working of great injustice at some time."

Uncover Secreted Wealth.

Senator Donnelly was the next speaker and began by making a strong argument in favor of the bill.

"I find in the GLOBE this morning," he said, "a paper with whose politics I do not always agree," he added facetiously, "an array of figures that are terrible."

After reading the figures from the GLOBE of yesterday in the editorial regarding the non-assessment of personal property in the large cities, Mr. Donnelly said:

"These figures are a terrible commentary on the manner in which the burdens of taxation are placed upon the backs of those least able to pay."

Senator Stevens called attention to the law regarding the assessment of property in the state of Vermont, where, in case a man does not return his property, he is taxed for three times the amount. Under this law he stated that there is scarcely any evasion of taxes. The assessors were largely to blame in this state, he thought.

Senator Davis made several pertinent inquiries to show the absurdity of the amendment.

"I would state," said Senator Keller, "that every assessor in this state swears to a lie."

"Possibly," said Senator Stevens, "but elect them on that issue."

Senator Dean called the attention of the senate to the fact that in the figures quoted by the GLOBE editorial only a part of the assessed valuation of real property in the outside counties had been given. This was also the case in the figures given for the large cities. This explanation gave the Sage of Ninninger a chance to inject some humor into the debate, and he did it.

"I said that I took the figures from the GLOBE, without vouching for them," said Senator Donnelly. "The GLOBE in the last campaign opposed one of the best men in the state for governor, and I naturally lost some confidence in the paper."

This sally provoked considerable laughter. Senator Dean next took up the matter of tax evasion in the large cities, and declared that the state board of equalization at the meeting had increased but one item in Ramsey county, while a great many had been increased in the list brought in from Meeker county.

Leveled at Senator Dean.

Senator Leavitt presented some figures regarding the relative proportion of personal and real property in the various counties. In Hennepin the proportion is 87 per cent real and 13 personal; Carlton, personal 30, real 70 per cent; Ramsey, personal 13, real property 87; Houston, personal 28, real 72 per cent; St. Louis, personal 11½ and real 88½; Nicollet, personal 21 per cent and real 79.

"If Nicollet county is assessed on her personal property at the same rate of valuation, the amount would be $27,626,662, an increase of $7,808,070," continued Senator Leavitt. "But if Nicollet has 21 per cent, Hennepin should have at least 42 per cent, which would bring Hennepin county up with a round turn with $55,253,324 and real estate $186,808,858, producing a revenue of $5,137,243, an increase of $974,615.

"If St. Louis county was assessed on her personal property at the same rate of valuation as Carlton county her personal tax would be upon a valuation of $11,591,460, an increase of $6,601,647. But if Carlton county has 30 per cent, St. Louis should be 60 per cent, which would cause the "unsalted city of the Zenith sea" to come down with a personal property valuation of $23,182,920, and real estate $61,821,120, producing a revenue of $1,483,706.88, an increase of $2416,495.67.

Ramsey county personal.....13 per cent
Houston county personal .....28 per cent

"If Ramsey county was assessed on her personal property at the same rate her personal tax would be upon a valuation of $31,454,925, an increase of $14,715,582.

"But no one will dispute my proposition when I say if Houston county's personal valuation is 28 per cent of her total valuation Ramsey county's should be double that amount, or 56 per cent, which would make Ramsey county come down with a personal property valuation of $62,909,850 and real estate $175,248,868, producing a revenue of $3,557,552, an increase of $937,795; in round numbers, $1,000,000; total increase in three cities, $2,328,905."

One More Amendment.

Senator Donnelly offered an amendment to the amendment providing that personal and living expenses shall not be deducted. This was adopted, and the senator from Meeker entered an emphatic objection, declaring that if the original amendment is adopted it will effectually neutralize the whole law. "The members remember the figure the word railroads cut in a measure that passed two years ago. That one word came near causing the state a great deal of harm."

This brought Senator Donnelly to his feet with an explanation of the manner in which the word "railroads" crept into the sleeping car amendment two years ago.

"I offered an amendment," he said, "inserting the word railroad before the word sleeping cars, intending it as an adjective explaining the other word. In transcribing Miss Ella Matthews changed "railroad" to "railroads" and inserted a comma."

"I charged no bad faith in the matter," declared Senator Leavitt.

The amendment inserting the word "net" before income was adopted by 18 yeas to 9 nays, and the amendment of Senator Stevens exempting $2,500 came up. Senator Stevens thought that $2,000 ought at least to be the figure. An amendment to this fixing the sum exempt at $1,200 was voted down, but the amount was finally fixed at $1,500.

The committee then rose and a communication from Gov. Nelson, appointing Berndt Anderson, dairy commissioner, S. S. Brown surveyor general of logs and lumber at Minneapolis, Judge Ira B. Mills railroad commissioner, and several minor appointments, all of which have been already announced in the papers, was, on motion of Gen. Sanborn, laid on the table. The senate adjourned.

PROPOSED LAWS.

Senators Handed in a Number of Bills Yesterday.

Mr. Stevens, S. F. 122—Provides that sheriffs and deputies complete foreclosure sales after expiration of terms of office.

Mr. Phillips, S. F. 123—Amends section 3, article 9 of state constitution.

Mr. Keller, S. F. 124—Appropriating $28,600 for St. Cloud normal school.

Smith., E. R., S. F. 125—Legalizing the filing of plats in certain contigencies.

Mr. Dean, S. F. 126 — Regulating primary elections.

Mr. Crandall, S. F. 127—Requiring railroad companies to put up blackboards, upon which statements regarding the arrival of trains shall be given.

Mr. Dean, S. F. 128—Classification of steam boilers.

Mr. Keller, S. F. 129—Amending the law relating to the state reformatory, regarding biennial reports.

Peterson, S. D., S. F. 130—Provides that hereafter incorporated villages must elect not less than two justices of the peace, and allows the village councils to appoint one additional in cases where there is at present but one justice.

Mr. Wood, S. F. 131—Amends section 32, article 4 of the state constitution, regarding the forfeiture of railroad lands.

AFTER RAILWAY GRANTS.

Senator Wood Proposes a Solution of the Land Grant Problem.

Senator Wood introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution that will, if adopted, dispose of the large railway grants that are so detrimental to certain counties in the state. The main provision follows:

That section 32 of article 4 of the constitution of the state of Minnesota be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

Provided, that all real estate belonging to railroad corporations, or to which any railroad corporation may have become entitled through any grant of lands to said corporation, and not held or used in or about the construction, equipment, renewal, repairing, maintaining or operating the roads of such corporations, and which shall remain undisposed of by the same for the term of two years from and after the adoption of this amendment, then and in that case said real estate, so remaining undisposed of or still held by said corporations, shall be forfeited to the state.

NUMEROUS MEASURES

Of More or Less Interest Presented in the House.

There was barely a quorum present when the roll of the house was called yesterday afternoon. The grinding out of bills began almost immediately, and was continued for over an hour, despite many efforts to adjourn. Mr. Winston's bill was the only notable measure of general importance to be introduced. Its reading threatened to hold the session long after supper time, so when some one again moved to adjourn, the motion prevailed unanimously. Only a few sections of the measure had been read. A synopsis of its provisions, of which change the present election law in many respects and modify it in others, can hardly do justice to its scope.

Following is a synopsis of bills introduced, with their reference:

H. F. 133, a substitute for House Files 33 and 66, is a bill prepared and introduced by the committee on grain and warehouse. It relates to the establishment on the lines of railway companies of public grain elevators and warehouses, and provides for condemnation proceedings in cases where applications to establish such elevators and warehouses are denied by railroad companies. The bill also provides for the furnishing of adequate sidetrack facilities. Report adopted, bill ordered printed and placed on general orders.

H. F. 134, by Mr. Hopkins—To change the boundaries of Independent School District No. 1, in Watonwan county. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 135, by Mr. Railson—To change the rate of interest on lands heretofore purchased from 7 to 5 per cent. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 136, by E. F. Comstock—To repeal chapter 132, Special Laws of 1889, relating to the board of court house and city hall commissioners of Hennepin county. Referred to Hennepin delegation.

H. F. 137, by E. F. Comstock—To provide additional funds to the amount of $2,000,000, by the issuance of bonds, for the completion and furnishing of the public building now under construction in Minneapolis for use as a court house and city hall. Hennepin delegation.

H. F. 138, by F. M. Wilson—Relating to change of boundaries of independent school districts. Committee on education.

H. F. 139, by Mr. French—To authorize and provide for direct supervision of public highways, providing for the annual election of a township commissioner of highways. Committee on towns and counties.

H. F. 140, by Mr. Skinner—Relating to bridges in Brown county, and appropriating $2,000 therefor. Committee on roads and bridges.

H. F. 141, by Mr. Craig—To amend the laws relating to the management of the Minnesota state reformatory, providing for detailed reports to the governor by the board of managers; also to fix salaries of officers of the reformatory, as follows: Principal keeper, $2,000; clerk, $1,500; chaplain, $1,000, he to act as teacher; hall keeper, $600; yard keeper, $600; keepers, $500 each; guards, $40 each per month; sergeant of guards, $600; teachers, $300 each; all to be boarded and lodged at the expense of the state. Committee on state prison and reformotory.

H. F. 142, by Mr. Cairns—Relating to inchoate interests in real estate by virtue of marriage. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 143, by H. M. Richardson—To amend section 181 of the penal code, relating to malicious mischief. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 144, by Mr. Holmberg—Relating to the employment of laborers and other workers for hire, prohibiting collection of fees for securing laborers or other workers employment with third parties. Committee on labor and labor legislation.

H. F. 145, by Mr. Maguire—Providing for a tax on incomes, and for the submission of an amendment to section 7, article 9, of the state constitution at the next election. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 146, by Mr. Smith—To appropriate $45,000 for the erection of a dormitory at the state normal school at Moorhead. Committee on normal schools.

H. F. 147, by Mr. Baston—To amend laws relating to weights and measures. Committee on agriculture.

H. F. 148, by Mr. Smith—To appropriate $2,000 to reimburse Becker county for certain expenses. Committee on appropriations.

H. F. 149, by Mr. French—To authorize reimbursement of purchasers of township bonds. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 150, by Mr. Horton—To amend general statutes relating to corporations, providing that full-paid shares of stock shall not be assessable. Committee on incorporations other than municipal.

H. F. 151, by Mr. Horton—To limit the time in which to commence legal actions to recover on stocks and bonds heretofore issued by corporations within the state of Minnesota. Same reference.

H. F. 152, by Mr. Horton—To enable corporations in Minnesota to limit or increase issue of stock or bonds, and establish the value thereof, etc. Same reference.

H. F. 153, by Mr. Wallblom—To amend chapter 16 of the act to establish a probate code, making it the duty of probate judges to examine bonds on file in their office at least once a year. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 154, by Mr. Wallblom—To provide for an annual accounting by administrators and executors of estates. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 155, by Mr. Fleming—To appropriate $2,000 for completion of a wagon road in Crow Wing county. Committee on appropriations.

H. F. 156, by Mr. Bleecker—To amend statutes of 1891 relating to loan and building associations. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 157, by Mr. Wallblom—To indemnify for damages occasioned by a mob or riot, making cities and counties liable for damages incurred in such manner. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 158, by Mr. Howard—To amend laws relating to giving security for costs in court actions. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 159, by Mr. Boggs—To legalize special assessments heretofore made by cities or villages to pay for local improvements. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 160, by Mr. Cotton—To empower county commissioners or township supervisors to grant the right to build electric or other street railways. Committee on municipal legislation.

H. F. 161, by Mr. Cotton—Relating to establishment of municipal courts in villages of over 1,000 population. Committee on municipal legislation.

H. F. 162, by Mr. Winston—To regulate elections. Committee on elections.

A SUBSTITUTE BILL

Will Be Presented for H. F. 60, With a Minority Report.

At the meeting of the house committee on railroads last evening, to further consider Mr. Vansant's bill, known as House File 60, to abolish ticket scalping, Mr. Boggs offered a substitute measure which differs from the original in that it provides the license fee shall be $3; removes limitations on tickets to be redeemed, and provides that unused portions of tickets are to be redeemed by the railroad companies themselves, at the difference between the fare for the distance actually used and the amount paid.

Mr. Howard said he could see no difference between Mr. Boggs' bill and the original, except in the provision to abolish limited tickets. He called attention to the fact that the redemption clause was exactly as in the original, and really provided no remedy for ticket holders. The bill, he held, was also unconstitutional, in that it prohibited the transfer by one man to another of property he had bought and paid for, as, for instance, if he purchased a ticket and for any reason could not use it, or any part of it, he would be liable, under the proposed law, to fine and imprisonment if he sold it to a neighbor who wanted to travel on it.

Mr. Boggs read the law of Pennsylvania touching the same subject, claiming it had been held constitutional. He further claimed that there are no scalpers in Pennsylvania at present, outside of Pittsburg. He read largely signed petitions from citizens of Duluth, stating at the same time that he differed from the petitioners on every point made against the bill. At the same time he admitted he had never seen petitions signed by a better class of people. After reading the petition, Mr. Boggs opined that if the petitioners knew as much of the merits of the bill as himself they would be as strongly in its favor. Then he went on to make an extended analysis of and argument for the bill, "on behalf of the conductors." He claimed that in the case of round-trip tickets sold at one fare or one fare and a third, it would not be fair to the railroad companies to ask them to return any money beyond the difference between the regular rate for the distance actually traveled and the price paid for the ticket originally. "I submit, gentlemen," said Mr. Boggs, "that even the railroad companies have some rights." The gentleman had with him a satchel containing evidence to sustain his argument, in the shape of books from the offices of railroad companies, relating to refunding of money, etc. It is only fair to say, however, that he disclaimed any connection with or interest in the bill except from the standpoint that he believed the bill to be a step toward lower rates for travelers.

Mr. Comstock presented a substitute for section 5 of Mr. Boggs' bill, which would give the bona fide ticket holder a specified return for any whole or partial ticket on a specified scale of price.

Mr. Boggs objected to the substitute as not calculated to be as effective as the section drawn by himself. He said Mr. Comstock's was the Indiana proviso, while his own was the Pennsylvania proviso, which had practically abolished scalpers.

Mr. Howard argued that the bill was drawn primarily for the benefit of the railroads, and incidentally, perhaps, to protect conductors. From his reading of the bill he could not see how it would prevent criminal manipulation of tickets, but it would most certainly deprive the public of advantages at present possessed. In conclusion, he moved indefinite postponement of the bill and the substitutes.

Mr. Kelly seconded the motion, and Mr. Dunn asserted his belief that railroad companies should be compelled to redeem all transportation not used. He held it to be no moral wrong to sell such transportation to any person.

"Well, it is a legal wrong," retorted Mr. Boggs.

On a vote the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Finally, after many motions and counter motions, looking to action favorable and unfavorable, postponement change, etc., it was voted, 9 to 4, to report the substitute bill back with the recommendation that it do pass. Mr. Howard, Mr. Comstock and possibly one or two others of the committee, of whom the chairman is not unlikely to be one, will present a minority report. On this measure, there is fun ahead. Only the railroad side had an inning last night.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The committee on rules reported in favor of increasing the committee on municipal legislation to nineteen members. The house adopted the recommendation. A report from the same committee in favor of the establishment of a standing committee on health, to be composed of one member from each congressional district, was also adopted.

The committee on grain and warehouse reported in favor of indefinitely postponing House Files 33 and 66; also submitting a substitute bill and recommending its passage.

Mr. Wyman, of Hennepin, was in the speaker's chair, in the absence of Speaker Lee.

SILVER NOTES.

It is evident that the free silver men are organized in the senate, and have determined to fight to the death any measure which menaces the interests they represent. Like some men nearer home than Washington, they consider their own local interests of more importance than the welfare of the country at large.—Omaha World-Herald.

Gold has begun to flow out to Europe again. It is expected that tomorrow's exports may aggregate $3,000,000. Over and above the legal tender reserve fund there is only about seventeen millions of free gold in the treasury. If Europe continues to draw on us it is clear that the reserve must soon be impaired, and we may expect a revival of the futile schemes for replenishing it by issuing new bonds. There is only one way to check this menacing efflux, and that is to immediately repeal the compulsory silver purchase law.—New York Herald.

The Iron Brigade.

La Crosse Chronicle.

Gen. Bragg's supporters at Madison are well characterized as the Iron Brigade, and it is more glory to the gallant soldier that the name should suggest itself spontaneously than either of his opponents could gather to themselves if they might both attain the high office to which they aspire and hold it for life. The Iron Brigade never knew there were any such words as surrender or defeat. Gen. Bragg's friends need not be cast down. Every day's delay is in his favor, for the people of Wisconsin are getting wide awake and a little bit ugly. The men they have trusted to represent them will hear some plain talk between now and next Monday night, and if they do that which they were chosen to do, the people's will, the Iron Brigade may look for recruits.

That Divorce Law.

Sioux Falls Press.

The Press is pleased over the fact that the house has acted favorably on the divorce bill making six months as the time necessary for residence previous to application for a separation. It could not very well make the time longer than necessary to secure citizenship, as has been said, as that would recognize the right of persons to come here for divorce only, and thus practically sanction the business as a particular industry, at the same time placing bona fide citizens at a disadvantage.

Callan Released.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The report that Dynamiter Callan had been secretly released from Portland prison some time ago is confirmed today. It has been learned that he sailed for the United States Saturday last on the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

"The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When either is attended."
—Merchant of Venice.

It requires only the attentive critic to note the difference between the bellowing discords of the cheap grade instruments and the refined harmonies which respond to the artist's touch of the favorite Everett and Gabler Pianos, sold only in the Northwest by W. J. Dyer & Bro.

THERE ARE TIMES When the most progressive dealer will sell at a sacrifice. We are passing through that experience now. Inventory time is nigh, and rather than carry the goods over, we are letting them go at prices that mean money in your pockets. No anxiety about the quality. "If you get it at Dyer's, it's good."

STEINW