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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — For Minnesota and Iowa: Snow; colder Saturday night; easterly, shifting to northerly winds. For Wisconsin: Snow; warmer during Saturday, colder Saturday night; easterly, shifting to northerly winds. For North and South Dakota: Snow; colder; easterly, shifting to northerly winds. For Montana: Snow; colder in eastern, warmer in western portion; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 6:18 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....	30.22	4	Havre.......	30.12	—6
Duluth....	30.26	—4	Miles City...	30.06	—4
La Crosse....	30.12	6	Helena......	30.06	—8
Huron.......	30.10	0	Calgary....	30.24	—10
Pierre.......	30.06	2	Minnedosa .	30.20	—10
Moorhead....	30.24	—8	Med'e Hat...	30.16	—10
St. Vincent.	30.3	—12	Qu'Appelle.	30.22	—14
Bismarck .	30.14	—8	Sw't Cur'ent	30.24	—12
Ft. Buford..	30.12	—5	Winnipeg ..	30.30	—12

—Below zero.

E. C. THOMPSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

WHAT a pepper-box the Gatling gun has come to be. The new gun is worked by an electric motor, and discharges 2,000 bullets a minute.

THE marriageable men of California complain of a girl famine in that state. Well, there won't be long, after the news reaches Maine and Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY afternoon a prominent Chicago alderman refereed a bare-knuckle prize fight which took place in a suburban secluded place. The official has made his re-election sure.

THE Marquis of Queensberry is reported to be lecturing in England in favor of polygamy. He is evidently trying to make it necessary for every married man to be skilled in the art of pugilism.

THE dividing line between success and failure is very slight. This fact is being forcibly demonstrated year by year. Poor DE LESSEPS has furnished the last example, and must wind up a career of fame in disgrace.

THE telegraph operator on the New London & Northern road, whose negligence resulted in the collision of two trains and the death of five people, was found guilty in a Michigan court and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. That court seems to have a mild estimate of the value of human life.

LAST week a prisoner was being tried before a Tennessee judge for larceny. The evidence developed the fact that the coal he stole belonged to the coal combine. The court held that in that case the man committed no crime, and discharged him. That judge holds the spirit of justice above the letter of the law.

JUDGE JOHN MARTIN, who has just been elected to the United States senate in Kansas, is a Democrat, and can be relied upon to act with his party in the organization of the senate. Only one more Democratic senator is needed to bring that body over to the Lord's side. The probability is strong that two Democrats will be chosen in the states which have not yet elected.

THE great coal combine is not content with its 90 per cent profit on the coal product, and is engaged in booming the Lake Erie and Ohio river canal project. With this canal, a good deal of the time the coal would be transported from the mines to Duluth by tramp steamers for nothing. These boats must have ballast, even if they are compelled to carry coal free.

THE fire insurance companies of New York city have raised the insurance rates for Brooklyn, alleging as a reason the large number of destructive fires which have prevailed there of late. It looks like a dangerous step at this critical time, when a municipal union of the two cities is so much desired, for many Brooklyn people will be very likely to see in the movement a blow aimed at their city's prosperity.

THE rank Tory newspapers of Canada are vigorously denying that there is any material sentiment in the dominion for annexation. However, over 1,000,000 Canadians have already annexed themselves to the United States by crossing the line, and a million or two more are preparing to do the same thing. It looks quite plain that things over there are rapidly going to a point where it is either annex or quit doing business.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S appointment of Mr. HALFORD, his private secretary, as paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, is raising a rumpus in army circles. There is a law specifying that promotions in the army shall be made on the ground of length of service, and no other. The officers who have waited long and patiently for vacancies are naturally vexed when they are cheated out of their opportunity by a presidential appointment of a civilian as a reward for party services.

MEN are growing wise in the matter of gaining control over their wives. In woman's curiosity is found the all-powerful means. A Maine man has a wife who is fond of running down to New York every few weeks and making protracted visits. During her last visit he tried by letter to persuade her to return home before her visit was out, but was unsuccessful. At length he sent her a home paper with one item cut out. She wrote to ask him what that item was. He gave her no satisfaction, and she went home in great haste to find out what he was trying to conceal from her.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

From whatever point it is viewed, that was a remarkable life which went out yesterday in the historic old red brick house which looks obliquely across the square to the White house. Even his political opponents will concede this, whatever else may be their estimate of the man. It takes great power and ability to enable a man to raise above the level of sixty-four millions of people and command their attention. He must have these qualities in large measure who can even temporarily draw to himself the eyes of a nation; the measure is great indeed when they enable him to retain his prominence for a quarter of a century. When we consider how few are the men who make impress on their neighborhoods, how much fewer are those who rise to prominence in their state, how still fewer are those who have force to make themselves felt beyond its limits, we gather some concept of the power and ability of the man who can make himself known in every household in the land, a leader of a party numbering half the voters of the nation, at once universally feared and admired, loved and hated, trusted and distrusted.

Such a man was JAMES G. BLAINE. He had power. Its sources were various. He had in large measure that attractive and repelling influence men term magnetic; a power that brooks no party lines. He had no stronger friends in than out of his party; he had no more unrelenting enemies than in his own ranks. He had the power of audacity; the assumption of a bold front in the face of grave danger; the stag at bay turning and scattering the hounds. He had the power of great industry that works and works and knows no need of rest.

He had ability. He won first notoriety, then leadership, by his ability as a debater. He was fertile in resources. He had width of vision, seeing the relation of things. He generalized readily and rapidly. He had his faculties all at command. They were ever on the alert. Quick to see an advantage, quick to take it, he was as a politician, a parliamentarian, an adversary, one to be feared and respected. He kept well in touch with the popular feeling. He knew when the strength of any policy began to fail. He felt in '90 the premonition of coming defeat for his party if it remained committed to ultra-protectionism. He opened the line of countermarch to the party's logical position of freedom of trade with the reciprocity device.

Thus much can be said of him justly by his most strenuous opponents, among whom the GLOBE has ever stood. It leaves to his admirers the task of panegyric. It is content to let the sod cover with its silent shelter those traits and qualities which called forth the feeling which alone prevented him from sitting in the chair of the presidents of the republic.

HOW THEY CONTROL WHEAT.

In the running debate in the senate on WASHBURN'S anti-option bill the senator, replying to Senator STEWART, who asked if any other combination would not be formed to control the price of wheat, said: "All the talk of the senator from Conneticut is the merest rubbish so far as it refers to the millers and elevator men forming a combination to control the price of this great product. It is impossible. How are a few millers or a few commission men to control the price of 600,000,000 bushels of wheat? The fact is that if they went into the market to buy wheat it would naturally increase the price rather than depress it, and, at the same time, would make a legitimate and fair demand. Therefore the idea of combining with a view of depressing prices is the most absurd and irrational proposition that was ever suggested by a man of common sense."

The senator states his case with all the shrewdness of a Maine Yankee. As stated, it is true. As it should be stated, to cover all the factors in the case, it is very untrue. It would be impossible for "a few millers and commission men" to corner the price of 600,000,000 bushels of wheat. But it is not impossible for a combination of all the millers who will grind half the product, and all the elevator men who will buy all the wheat, and all the railroads which will carry all the wheat, to control the price if they wish to. And this because they have their tourniquet on the channels through which the great tide of wheat must flow from the producers to the consumers. They can twist it and cause a glut at the point of product and a scarcity at the points of consumption. The ice recently closed the channel through which the coal supply flowed down the Ohio river, and the price went up at one end and down at the other; down at the point of supply, up at the point of consumption.

Senator WASHBURN said that he only desired to get back to natural conditions where demand and supply would regulate prices. The senator will pardon a doubt as to the sincerity of this desire. The grain markets of the Northwest do not show it. They reveal a very artificial condition, brought about by the gentlemen with whom the senator has been so long and actively associated, and of which condition he and they have been the beneficiaries. When the Democrats of Minnesota proclaimed their purpose to restore the grain markets of their state to their natural condition the senator took the field against them, and all his associates devoted their money and their energies for three months to defeat them. They think they have succeeded. They believe they have elected a docile legislature to serve them. The character of the grain bills introduced seems to warrant their confidence. How well they have reckoned will soon be known, for the Democrats, defeated in the field, intend to transfer the fight for freedom of markets to the legislature. They will present a measure which will secure an open market by breaking and destroying the combination beyond repair.

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND THEIR PRODUCT.

The legislature is besieged with demands for ordinary and extraordinary appropriations for the four normal schools of the state. One or two localities are demanding the location of yet another of these schools. It is well at such a time to see what the state is getting for the large investment it has made in these schools, that action may be taken wisely and with justice to the people of the state, who have to pay the bills.

The theory of the schools is that they will furnish trained teachers for the schools of the state. They have no other legitimate purpose or use. Down at the base of the school system of the state are the common schools. Into all of them the children of the state enter; from them nine-tenths of the children go into the active pursuits of life. The common schools are their alma mater. It was to give to these nine-tenths in their short school lives the benefit of teachers who should have been trained in the art of teaching that the normal schools were instituted. If they are mainly to give such teachers to the one-tenth who remain to pursue the higher walks of education, then there is not sufficient warrant for their continuance, much less for their increase.

The annual report of the state superintendent supplies us with the facts for the inquiry. We find that last year there were employed 6,560 teachers in the district schools. Of these the graduates of the normal schools were 577, or 8.8 per cent. Those who had only "attended a normal school" were 245, or 3.8 per cent. Only one teacher out of twelve of all the 6,560 in our common schools had even been inside the walls of a normal school.

Turning now to the statement showing the condition of the normals, it appears that there were 1,843 pupils in them. But of these 900 are in the "model" and elementary departments. These, we understand, are merely children of the city in which the schools are situated, who are there mainly for the embryotic teachers to practice on. This leaves 943 who are probably trying to fit themselves for teaching. The appropriations last year for the support of these schools aggregated $81,000, which gives an average annual cost for the 943 incipient teachers of $85.90 each. A further examination shows that these four normals sent out into the teaching field last year only fifty-four full-fledged graduates. As this was the net product to the state for its expenditure that year, it follows that each of these graduates cost the state $1,500. The "output" the preceding year was thirty-seven graduates, at a cost of $67,000, or an average of $1,800 each.

The same report shows that the high schools of the state supplied 1,342 teachers, as compared with the 822 from the normals. These schools turned out 464 graduates, at a cost to the state, not including that to the locality, of $31,000, or an average of $66.90 for each graduate. The high schools furnished 20 per cent of the district school teachers as against 12.8 supplied by the normals, at an average cost per teacher of $66.90 for the high schools against $1,500 to $1,800 per teacher for the normals.

As a matter of economy and of productive results from the investment, not to mention other good reasons, would it not be well to donate the normals to the localities having them, and increase to the extent of their cost of support that given to the high schools?

A COMPARISON.

A Washington dispatch, published in the New York Evening Post, quotes President HARRISON as saying that he should at once fill the vacancy made by the death of Justice LAMAR, as he did not wish to see another secessionist appointed to the United States supreme bench. It is hoped that the president never made such an utterance. If he did, he has furnished a striking contrast between himself and the dead justice. The grandest tribute laid upon the bier of CHARLES SUMNER was the one contributed by LAMAR. And yet the best part of SUMNER'S life was devoted to fighting the South on the slavery question and to supporting the war to suppress the rebellion. No man in the nation had taken a more striking and powerful stand against the principles of LAMAR and his people than SUMNER. LAMAR was a Southerner by birth and rearing. He loved the South and all its principles, and he fought for rebellion earnestly. His cause was defeated, and he accepted the situation manfully and became as loyal to his country as any one who fought on the Union side. He forgave and forgot. Gen. HARRISON fought to suppress the rebellion. His cause won. Is he not in position to be at least as forgiving as Col. LAMAR? Such a remark as the one charged against Mr. HARRISON sounds most odious in comparison with the noble sentiment expressed by President LINCOLN in his second inaugural address: "With malice toward none and charity for all, * * * let us struggle to bind up the nation's wounds."

STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Pipestone Farmers' Leader likes the movement to allow the payment of taxes in two payments. It says:

A commendable measure has been introduced in the legislature to allow the payment of taxes to be in two payments instead of requiring all in one, as the law now stands. It should pass.

The Warren Register commends the movement for new legislation in reference to inspection of wheat, as follows:

From the present indications there will be some needful and beneficial legislation this session of the legislature in the interest of farmers in the matter of shipping, inspection and grading of wheat. We hope to see the main features of Gov. Nelson's recommendations in this regard enacted into law, as they seem to us to be the best of anything we have seen on the subject yet.

The Sherburne Advance man is borrowing no trouble over the inheritance tax movement. He comments:

Senator Day has introduced a bill in the state senate taxing inheritances, and it is likely to become a law. It will be a little tough on those fellows who have great expectations, but the Advance man isn't borrowing any trouble on account of it.

The Lake Crystal Union doesn't like the bill providing for a division of the saloon license. It says:

The Union is not in favor of Senator Erickson's bill of half of our saloon licenses going to the county. If we have to be cursed by a howling mob we want all the money that comes from the license. Vote it down.

SCINTILLATIONS.

Cholly—Oh, Ethel, I love you, I love you, madly, devotedly, wildly——"

Ethel—That's all right, Mr. Summers, but how would you like to marry me?

"Miss Gasket, I love you dearly," confessed young Mr. Smithers. "I am so glad," replied Miss Gasket fervently. "You make me intensely happy," he replied. "I hope I shall continue to do so, for I am to be your stepmother.—Harper's Bazar.

Tommy—Paw, I heard a man say that Mr. Watts was a self-made man. What is a self-made man? Mr. Figg—A man who knows how to buy a dollar's worth of work for 50 cents.—Indianapolis Journal.

In Chicago the family Bible,
As a matter of course,
Has a page—this is no airy libel—
Reserved for divorce.
—Puck (New York).

The Chicago thieves have now begun stealing the doctors' skeletons. The Chicago doctor might profit by the example of the poet and put his "Skeleton in Armor."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The average Chicago girl ought to be able to produce a very good imitation of the Columbian stamp.—Washington Post.

Telling on Himself—He (deprecatingly)—Really, my dear Miss St. Clair, I am a champion liar. She (in surprise)—Why, I didn't know you were from Chicago.—Detroit Free Press.

Fire at Park Rapids.

Special to the Globe.

PARK RAPIDS, Minn., Jan. 27.—Fire totally destroyed the two-story frame building on First street, owned by J. H. Bradford. The loss is $700, with no insurance.

A SLAP AT THE SAGE.

The House Refuses to Indorse His Memorial to Congress on Coal.

A Few Words Seal Its Doom Just on the Point of Passage.

First of the Election Contests Collapses Suddenly and Completely.

A Bill Proposed to Forfeit an Old Railroad Charter—The Routine.

The government of the United States will not take possession of the coal fields of Pennsylvania under the right of eminent domain, at least if the indorsement of the house of representatives of Minnesota is needed to induce such a proceeding. Yesterday, when the joint memorial from the senate, drafted by Ignatius Donnelly, was brought up in the house, it came mighty close to passing, but a word from Mr. Turrell doomed it at the moment the roll was to be called, and it was beaten, for the time being. It is likely to come up again, however, on a motion to reconsider.

Two more free text book bills were brought in yesterday, which differ only in some minor details. Mr. Young's bill to forfeit a certain railroad franchise may be calculated to create a breeze later on, but not a ripple marked its appearance yesterday. Tracy is named as the location for a new normal school to be erected if H. F. 232 passes. It appropriates $50,000 for construction

The judiciary committee reported back H. F. No. 59, to legalize official certificates of mortgage sales, to pass as amended; H. F. No. 32, relating to books of accounts, to pass as amended. The report was adopted.

The committee on commerce reported H. F. 209, to license peddling, recommended to pass. The report was adopted.

Mr. Monahan offered a resolution that each member be allowed $10 for postage stamps. The resolution was beaten—ayes 29, nays 61.

Mr. McDonough proposed that the state treasurer, on or before Feb. 1, furnish an itemized financial statement of the board of charities of the past three years. Adopted.

The speaker announced the following house members on the joint coal trust investigation: Messrs. Hohl, Horton, Boggs, Lockwood, Winston and Bjorge.

Coal Kings Can Smile.

The house took up the senate joint memorial praying congress to take possession of the coal fields under the right of eminent domain, and administer the same for the benefit of the miners of coal and the consumers thereof.

On motion of Mr. Furlong the rules were suspended, and the memorial read a second and third time.

Just before the roll was called, however, Mr. Turrell rose to ask, "Mr. Speaker, is this the Donnelly memorial?"

The speaker said he did not know who introduced it, except that it originated in the senate.

Then Mr. Turrell entered a vigorous protest against the passage of the bill. He considered it a piece of foolishness that the legislature of Minnesota should not be guilty of to lumber the halls of congress with such trash.

Messrs. Young, Jacobson and Gorman were opposed to the idea of the government "going into business," as they termed it.

Mr. Vansant wanted to amend the resolution to include gold and silver mines, but was ruled out of order

In explaining his vote, Mr. Maguire said it seemed to him the gentlemen opposed were not looking at the resolution in its proper light. They were virtually assuming that a monarchy existed in this country, while the fact is the boast of our country is that the people are the government. If they see fit to hold and administer any natural resources of the country for their own benefit it is clearly their right to do so. He voted aye.

Mr. Winston did not think this was the proper way to reach the abuse aimed at, as there was an investigation at present under way by congress. He voted no.

The memorial was defeated by a vote of 62 against and 35 for. Mr. Wacek changed his vote and gave notice that he would move for reconsideration. It does not seem likely, however, that the memorial can pass the house.

A Farce Ended.

At 11 o'clock the special order, the alleged election contest of Biddeman vs. Hinrichs, was taken up. Mr. Cairns stated he understood Biddeman would not appear. Mr. Hinrichs waived all right of appearance in the case unless the house desired to hear from him. Biddeman's name was then called three times. He did not answer, and the roll was called on adoption of the report of the committee, in favor of Mr. Hinrichs. It was adopted without a dissenting voice.

On Blaine's Death.

Mr. Turrell offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and the clerk was instructed to forward a copy to the senate forthwith:

Whereas, The death of the great commoner, James Gillespie Blaine, has just been announced; and

Whereas, In the death of Mr. Blaine the nation has lost one of its illustrious citizens and leading statesmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of five to meet with a similar committee from the senate and draw up suitable resolutions of respect and expressions of sympathy with the bereaved family and nation; and

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the house hold no session upon the day of his funeral, and, the sergeant-at-arms be directed to suspend the flag at half-mast until after the funeral.

The speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Turrell, Dunn, Fletcher, Staples, Greer, McGrath and Winston, the two latter on an amendment to increase the committee.

H. F. 61, Mr. Hopkins' bill providing for continuance of license to sell liquor under certain circumstances—for instance where any town or village becomes part of an incorporated city before the expiration of the time for which the license was taken out—met with opposition from Messrs. Abbott and Leonard, and was lost on a vote of 54 for to 35 against.

Afternoon Session.

After dinner, in committee of the whole, with Mr. Hopkins in the chair, the house took up H. F. 52, by Mr. McEwen, relating to building and furnishing town halls. It was recommended to pass. On H. F. 133, offered by the grain and warehouse committee as a substitute for bills proposed by Messrs. Jacobson and Greer, relating to handling and warehousing of grains, it was resolved to report progress. On H. F. 86 it was also resolved to report progress. H. F. 44, increasing to $200 the amount of personal property exempt from taxation, was recommended for indefinite postponement. On H. F. 22, to amend chapter 123, General Laws 1891, it was resolved to report progress. H. F. 39, relating to trials of civil actions, aimed to facilitate practice in courts, was recommended to pass. The committee decided to report progress on H. F. 49, to authorize cities to make certain local improvements.

The committee then rose and the report was adopted. H. F. 49 was excepted and referred to the committee on judiciary, but it will hold its place on general orders.

The house then adjourned to 4 p. m., Monday, out of respect for James G. Blaine, and will also stand adjourned on the day of his funeral.

Few Important Bills.

The following new bills were introduced yesterday:

H. F. 232, by Mr. Tyler—To appropriate $50,000 to construct a state normal school at Tracy. Committee on appropriations.

H. F. 233, by Mr. O'Neill—To provide for a commission, to be appointed by the governor, to prosecute disputed claims of the state of Minnesota against the United States government. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 234, by Mr. Koerner—To appropriate $2,500 to build an iron bridge over the Crow river in Meeker county. Committee on appropriations.

H. F. 235, by Mr. Wyman—To regulate the sale of jewelry or silverware by itinerant salesmen. Committee on commerce.

H. F. 236, by Mr. Boggs—To legalize certain improvements in cities and the special assessments therefor. Ordered printed and referred to committee on judiciary.

H. F. 237, by Mr. Young, Public Lands—To declare a forfeiture and a resumption by the state of all the franchises, rights, privileges, powers and immunities of the Hastings & Dakota Railway company heretofore granted by the territory and state of Minnesota to said railway company under the provisions of chapter 39 of the Special Laws of the territory of Minnesota for the year 1857 and the several laws of the state of Minnesota amendatory thereof. Committee on public lands.

H. F. 238, by Mr. Cairns—To amend General Laws of 1885 relating to incorporation of villages. Committee on municipal legislation.

H. F. 239, by Mr. Smith—To appropriate $1,000 to cover deficiency in appropriation for current expenses of the state normal school at Moorhead. Committee on normal schools.

H. F. 240, by Mr. Gutterson—To authorize towns to issue bonds for refunding present bonded indebtedness. Committee on towns and counties.

H. F. 241, by Mr. Fletcher—To amend title 1, chapter 62, General Statutes of 1878, relating to granting divorces. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 242, by Mr. Fletcher—To provide for the reporting, publishing and selling of Minnesota reports, in volumes of 600 pages. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 243, by Mr. Turrell—To provide for the selection, purchase and loan or sale at cost of text books. Committee on education.

H. F. 243, by Mr. Smith—To appropriate $500 for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads and bridges in Clay county. Committee on appropriations.

H. F. 245, by Mr. Cairns—To provide free text books to cartain pupils of the free public schools, below the high school. Committee on education.

FREE TEXT BOOK BILLS

Are Opposed by a German Catholic Delegation.

At the meeting of the house committee on education a public hearing was given on three bills touching the matter of furnishing free text books, introduced by Representatives Winston, Turrell and Howard. The bills were read and then some representatives of German Catholic societies and parochial schools were heard in opposition to the idea of furnishing books free, on the ground that it would burden them unjustly.

A Mr. Willy, of Minneapolis, protestested against the adoption of any such bill, on behalf of 300,000 Catholics who, he said, were educating 20,000 children in parochial schools. He was backed by Editor Wurst, of Der Wanderer, and Fred Neuru, who, however, said they were not opposed to the buying of books by superintendents and selling them to children. In answer to questions by members of the committee it was developed that the opposition is really to the principle of free text books as likely to impose additional burdens on supporters of parochial schools.

State Superintendent Kiehle, the city superintendents of Duluth and Rochester, several county superintendents and Mr. Falk Gjertsen spoke strongly in favor of free text books, instancing numerous advantages to be gained by the system. Messrs. Kiehle and Gjertsen were especially exhaustive, entering into every possible detail of the question and offering numerous pertinent arguments in favor of a measure that would supply every child in the state with books and the means for a common school education, whether poor or rich. No action was taken on the bills yesterday. A further hearing will be given to all interested Monday next at 7:30 p. m. at the capitol.

Mr. Wyman's factory inspection bill was further considered yesterday by the committee on labor legislation, but no action was taken.

City Attorney Finkelburg, of Winona, was before the committee on judiciary yesterday to plead for the passage of H. F. 49, which, if passed at once, he claimed would save the city of Winona thousands of dollars on a prospective paving contract. The measure will be considered and acted on by the committee Monday evening at 7:30.

The grain and warehouse committee of the house met yesterday afternoon and appointed the following subcommittee to meet with a similar committee from the senate grain and warehouse committee: Chairman Zelch, Jacobson, Railson, Fletcher, Wooldridge, Turrell, Vansant and Ives. The joint subcommittees will meet in Room 18 at 7:30 p. m. Monday to consider the several bills now before the two houses relating to the erection of state elevators at Hamline and Duluth.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

There is always a cluster of interested listeners about P. H. Kelly when he is in the lobby and just after adjournment. His fund of yarns is inexhaustible, and he tells a story as well as a bird flies. One that always catches a crowd, and makes Hon. Willie Rodger and "Uncle Charlie" McEwen laugh themselves sore, is of a Scotchman who was crossing a large body of water for the first time and got very sick. "What's th' matter, Saundy?" asked the skipper. "Oh, I'm verra sick," replied Sandy. "Haut yer heed ower the side and spew it oot, mon." Then Sandy looked at the skipper, says Kelly, with a pleading, wistful mein, and finally whispered: "Aye, but it's whusky."

The Ramsey county delegation in the house has organized with P. H. Kelly as chairman and R. A. Walsh as secretary. A conference will at once be held with the Hennepin delegation on the municipal court bill.

Tuesday the committee on binding twine will visit the state prison at Stillwater, and Thursday the normal school committee will go on a trip to St. Cloud and Moorhead.

The Presbyterian pastors of Minneapolis have petitioned the house to pass a law prohibiting the betting on horses and to close all pool rooms.

Peter Daly, the Nestor of the Ramsey county legislature, often drops in to see how the larger body is progressing.

George B. Doty, county auditor of Olmstead, was an interested visitor on the floor yesterday.

BLOWN ALL TO PIECES.

Two Men Killed by an Explosion of Dynamite.

BESSEMER, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Sterling dynamite plant, situated at McAdary, two miles from here, exploded with terrific force early this morning. Glasses rattled in the windows in town, and buildings shook, many thinking it was an earthquake. The dynamite plant trees were torn up by the roots, and great holes made in the ground. Two of the employes, Jim Parsons and George Williams, were in the composing room when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that they let a stick or something fall. They were instantly killed and only small pieces of skin and bones can be found to tell of their horrible fate.

MONEY FOR THE FAIR.

Senators Spend a Day Over the World's Fair Appropriation Bill.

The Sage Dissects Some of the Expenditures Up to the Present.

"Stuffed Moose" Declared Not to Be a Product of Minnesota.

A Hot Contest and a Vote That Was Surprisingly Close.

The senators devoted nearly all of yesterday to a debate in committee of the whole on the bill appropriating $100,000 additional to the world's fair. Many amendments were proposed and a hard fight was made to reduce the amount to $50,000, but the majority favored the bill as it was reported back from the committee, and, substantially unchanged, the measure was recommended to pass. Many eloquent speeches were made in favor of the bill, Senators Stevens, Tawney, John Day Smith, La Due, Mayo, C. R. Davis and Sanborn being among this number. On the other side were Senators Donnelly, Leavitt, Craven, Brown, Hompe, Craig and Crandall. The size of the vote by which the bill was recommended, 24, is large enough to issue its passage, as six of the friends of the measure were absent.

The session commenced with a petition from the citizens of Zumbrota, asking that the state provide armories for the militia. Next came the introduction of bills, and then the senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator McMillan, of Hennepin, in the chair. The first bill to be considered was that of Senator Wood to cut down the fees of stenographers and court reporters. This was vigorously antagonized, but finally recommended to pass. Next came the world's fair bill, and Senator La Due, of Rock, took the floor to lay the case before the senate, which he did in a candid and convincing manner.

Stated by La Due.

As the duty has fallen upon me to introduce the bill now before the senate, it would seem proper that I should claim your attention for a few moments to place it properly before this body.

In 1890 the congress of the United States provided for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the product of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago. We have held our centennial exhibition, but this is the first time this country has invited a comparison with the world in all that goes to show the progress of civilization. The importance of this great exhibition cannot be overestimated. It will mark an epoch in the history of progress, and every government and every interprise there creditably represented will form a chapter for the future historian. In contemplating the importance of this world exhibit we must not overlook the fact that ours is a government of governments. It is not a confederate government, but a government of federal powers, wherein each power or each state has reserved the right

To Act Independently

for itself in all matters pertaining to internal concern. The consolidated governments of the old world can each concentrate its efforts and make a creditable display in all that pertains to human progress, while the United States government must depend largely upon the enterprise, public spirit and liberality of the several states to properly dispaly its greatness, greandeur and power, and the progress made in all the arts of civilization. Recognizing the force of this act, and the importance of making Minnesota known as a state at the world's fair, this legislature in 1891, as a preamble to an act providing for such representation, declared that "it is of great importance that the natural resources, industrial development and general progress of the state should be fully and creditably displayed to the world at said exposition. If the spirit of this declaration had been supplemented by an appropriation sufficient to carry out the design, there would have been no necessity for the bill now before us. To make a creditable display at Chicago of the natural resources, industrial development and general progress of the state of Minnesota, would require nearly, if not quite,

The Entire Appropriation

heretofore made by this state in incidental expenses.

The board of world's fair managers, soon after its appointment and organization, and after a little reflection, became fully aware of the inadequacy of the appropriation to place the state of Minnesota before the world at the Columbian exposition in the light the legislature had declared it should be represented. What to do was a grave question for some months before the commission. Should it attempt with $50,000 to place Minnesota in competition at Chicago with states expending from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars? The commission thought to do this would be a greater disaster than not to be represented at all, and with no alternative left the commission would undoubtedly have resigned, rather than be connected with what must have proved a failure. The next plan considered was to ask his excellency to call an extra session of the legislature to reconsider its former action in this matter. This was finally abandoned as not advisable, and the plan to raise the necessary funds for a creditable display of the state by subscription was adopted, and under this subscription the commission is prepared to do for the commonwealth what it declared it desired done, and what it has up to this time failed to appropriate sufficient funds for so doing.

It will require every cent of $150,000 to place this state at the world's fair in that enviable position she is entitled to assume. Her natural resources and industries are more varied than her sister state on the south, and at least equal to the state on the east, and

This Cannot Be Shown

on an expenditure less than the sum proposed. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount has already been appropriated by the state, and nearly $100,000 has been advanced by a number of citizens scattered throughout nearly every county in the state, in proportion to the assessed valuation for taxation purposes of each county. These citizens in each county have executed and delivered their promissory note or notes for the proportionate sum of each county, and these notes have been negotiated for cash at their face value. To reimburse the makers of these notes is the object to be gained by the passage of this bill.

As a member from the southwestern senatorial district of this state, and as a member of the board of world's fair managers, I make no apology for urging its passage upon this honorable body. I urge the passage of this bill because I deem it my duty as a representative to champion the passage of all bills, which, in my judgment, are based upon principles of right, and which, in my judgment, should become law.

Opposed by the Sage.

Several amendments were offered, and Senator Donnelly moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, claiming that the motion to indefinitely postpone was a privileged question, and that therefore it took precedence of a motion to amend, and that therefore the chairman had erred in ruling otherwise.

"Now, in order to bring this matter up," said Senator Donnelly, "as there is no need to waste time over this bill, if it is not to pass, I move to strike out the enacting clause. I am opposed to this whole matter. Two years ago the legislature decided to limit the sum to $50,000. This was not satisfactory to certain gentlemen, and they set out to override the action of the legislature. A system of circulating notes was got up and wealthy men signed them, getting the credit for liberality. If this is to pass, where is it to end? The university, for example, wants $150,000. This is a great and noble work; but suppose after careful consideration this body appropriates $50,000, a scheme like this should be worked up. Each man who signs has certain influence on his members. The whole thing is wrong, and I shall vote against it."

Senator Keller declared that he "loved the senator from Dakota dearly," but he thought he was away off for once. He recited the advantages to be reaped by the state, and thought that the investment would be profitable.

"The senators have now heard from the end men," said Senator Stevens, smilingly, "and now a very humble member from the center of the circle desires to submit a few remarks."

"I presume the man from the center of the circle would be properly called the 'bones' man."

This sally excited considerable amusement. When it had passed Senator Stevens made a strong speech favoring the increased appropriation. He called attention to the fact that the bill for the world's fair came up before the senate. Passing on to the question of the lavish appropriations of two years ago, Senator Stevens stated that the Republicans voted for them because the farmers wanted them to pass.

"Like to ask a question," said Senator Leavitt. "Did not the Democratic and Alliance members get the credit for those lavish appropriations? Does the senator from Ramsey now claim that credit for the Republicans?"

Senator Stevens stated that the Republicans had, in his opinion, voted for necessary appropriations.

Quizzed by Leavitt.

Senator Leavitt took the ground that under the law the state is not responsible, either legally or morally, for the additional $100,000. He then read the following from section 8, chapter 157, of the General Laws of 1891, appropriating $50,000 for the fair:

Any state officer or officers acting under this act who shall pledge, or attempt to pledge, the credit of this state beyond the sum appropriated herein shall be deemed guilty of larceny in the sum so pledged or attempted to be pledged; and this state shall in no manner be liable in law or equity therefor.

"I do not think a misstatement should go before the people," said Senator Day. "Does the senator state that any officer of the commisssion held out an inducement of this kind?"

"And I do not propose that any misstatement shall go out," replied the Meeker county man. "When the secretary of the commission came to my house I was invited down to a meeting and asked to pledge myself to vote for this bill. I refused."

Senator Day demanded if he knew that any inducement had been held out to secure signers to notes.

"I do know," said Senator Leavitt, "that the inducement was held out that the state would refund the money. All the papers favorable to the scheme advocated and held out this promise of repayment."

This aroused Senator Tawney, and he leaped into the breach declaring that the charges of the senator from Meeker were incorrect, and should not be made against honorable men.

"I made no charges," replied Senator Leavitt.

"Qualify your statement as you may," said Senator Tawney, "you said you believed these commissioners had pledged the credit of this state."

"And I do believe it," said Senator Leavitt.

A motion to rise and report progress was carried at nearly 1 o'clock, and a recess was taken until 3. The senate concurred in the house resolution concerning the death of Hon. James G. Blaine, and authorized Lieut. Gov. Clough to appoint a committee on resolutions.

HOTTER THAN EVER.

Senator Donnelly's Great Speech on "Stuffed Moose."

At the opening of the afternoon session the lieutenant governor named the senate committee to draft resolutions on the death of Hon. James G. Blaine. Senators Smith, J. D., Tawney, Sanborn, Leavitt, Donnelly, McHale and Lommen were the gentlemen selected. A message from the house was received and the senate went into committee of the whole with Senator McMillan, of Hennepin, in the chair. The pending question was stated to be the motion of Senator Donnelly to strike out the enacting clause in the world's fair refunding bill. This was seconded by Senator Hompe, and Senator McHale took the floor to answer the charge that the appropriations of two years ago were unduly large. He declared that he thought the appropriations were just and proper.

"And why," said the Scott county statesman, "did we not make an adequate appropriation two years ago? Because we did not then have the information needed to legislate properly."

Senator Crandall thought it unfair to urge upon the legislature that it is in honor bound to reimburse the people who have signed the notes, and therefore claimed that while the commissioners acted in perfect good faith, they had no power to bind the legislature.

"If my amendment is adopted, and $50,000 appropriated," said Senator Crandall, "there will be sufficient money for a creditable exhibit, and all the money raised on these notes can be returned."

In a semi-humorous way Senator Crandall took up the proposed division of the funds of the commission. He first took up the item of $5,000 for horticulture.

"That seems to me a questionable appropriation," he said. "Will it pay to give $5,000 to convince the world that Minnesota is a first-class country in which

To Raise Apples?

And then here is $15,000 for live stock. Now it is not necessary to spend money to prove that we can raise Shorthorn and Holstein cattle. Why is it necessary to make this appropriation? At our state fairs it costs nothing to induce men to exhibit cattle. Why should it be different at Chicago?"

Senator Mayo made a plea for the bill on the ground of patriotism, and declared that the appropriation was necessary for the reputation of the state. Senator Keller took up the iron mines in the North, and outlined the necessity for attracting capital for the development of that section. During this debate the veteran Hennepin legislator, Senator Frank Morse, wrote the following little paragraph and sent it to some of his friends:

"It is necessary to appropriate $100,000 in order to sell iron at 25 cents per ton."

Senator Craven called attention to the manner in which signatures were obtained in Carver county, where a provision was placed on the back of the notes to the effect that the notes were to be void unless the state reimbursed them.

Senator John Day Smith made an elequent but rather grandiloquent speech favoring the bill, but said he was willing to have the bill lay over if there are members who want more light on the subject. He declared that the creditable exhibition of the resources of any part of the state helped all the others.

After an hour or more of this style of oratory, Senator Donnelly took the floor and assailed the bill in a masterly and entertaining address. He said:

Donnelly on Stuffed Moose.

The world's fair commission of this state is the creature of statute. It derives its existence from a law of the last session, and the same act which breathed into it the breath of life limited its action. That act declared, as the final decision of the legislature, after full discussion, that the state of Minnesota would appropriate $50,000, and no more, for an exhibit of the productions of Minnesota at the world's fair. It went further. It declared that no separate building should be erected, and that not more than $5,000 should be spent for rooms and offices. It also declared that no money should be paid for premiums for exhibits. It also provided that the commissioners should receive no salaries, and should pay their own expenses. And, to crown all, it declared that if the commissioners or their agents should pledge the credit of the state, or attempt to pledge it for any further sum, that the state should not be responsible for it, and that the men who so involved or sought to involve the state should be deemed guilty of larceny. What was the result?

The commissioners, in their sublime wisdom, concluded that the legislature, which had given them legal existence, were a set of fools, and that they knew better than the people's representative what the people really wanted, and so they appealed from the legislature, not to the whole people, not to the ballot box, but to a few parties in each county, and proceeded to raise another $100,000 under a promise, express or implied, that this legislature should reimburse the men who advanced the money or signed notes for that purpose; and now they come here and ask us to do that which the very act which created them commissioners said should not be done. More than that, they cunningly persuaded a number of senators on this floor to sign those notes, and now honorable gentlemen are placed in

The Disagreeable Dilemma

of voting money into or out of their own pockets.

I object to any such system of action because of the pernicious precedent it sets. Ours is a representative government, and we are foolish enough to imagine that it is the perfection of human wisdom. We hold conventions, nominate candidates, vote for them, elect a house and senate and fondly believe we have established a government. But, alas! the very officers we create appeal at once to the business men, to reverse the decision of the legislature; and the whole power of the most influential class in the community is thereby brought to bear to coerce the next legislature to do what it does not want to do. Where is this to end? The university—and it is a noble institution—asks this year $150,000. Suppose, after looking the whole ground over we conclude that the circumstances of the state will only justify us in appropriating $50,000, why should not the officers of the university sally forth among the towns and villages and collect $100,000 from the people under a promise of repayment by the next legislature?

Does not all this tend to degrade representative government, and set up the active canvasser and lobbyist above the law?

Expenditures Analyzed.

And see how this commission has acted. The Senator from Rock has loaned me his report of the money expended by this commission already. I find upon looking it over that $15,543 has been drawn from the state treasury, and that more than half of this sum has been expended in salaries of officers and their expenses, and for stationery, postage, etc. Here are the figures: Paid in two years for salaries of clerk and superintendent and the traveling expenses, $7,201.66; for printing, postage, stationery, etc., $1,095.25, making a total of $8,296.91 out of $15,543 drawn, leaving a balance of $7,247 for the real purposes of the commission. And when they ask for $100,000 more what assurance have we that it will not be spent in the same way? And here I find in the "natural history exhibit" these words, "Contract for use of exhibit, $959.12." Who was this paid to, and who owned this museum? And what was it worth? And then we have "Mounted moose, $500."

Are stuffed moose part of the resources of Minnesota? [Laughter.] How many immigrants will be drawn to Minnesota by the sight of that stuffed moose? [Laughter.] Now, if it had been a "stuffed prophet" I could understand why the Democratic members on that commission could have advocated that expenditure. [Great laughter.] But a stuffed moose! Why, even a stuffed Indian would have been more legitimate, for a great many of our large fortunes have been based on stuffed Indians, and they may fairly be classed, therefore, among the "resources" of the state.

And I am sorry to hear the senator from Duluth urge that we cannot sell our iron deposits without we appropriate this $100,000. Why, Mr. Chairman, there has been already too much money invested in iron mining in the United States; and the result is that iron is to-day lower than it has ever been before in the history of the world, while the rush for the iron deposits of Minnesota among our people continues unabated.

And I Regret to Hear

my honored friend from Olmsted intimate that it is in bad taste to allude to the poverty of the people of Minnesota; that we should rather keep up the concerted hurrah, and thus humbug each other into believing that we are in the midst of universal and overflowing prosperity. But every man here knows that times are hard all over the country for farmers, mechanics, merchants, and even for bankers. In one village of one county, Renville, $150,000 has been loaned out by Englishmen in the past two months, every dollar of it contracted to be repaid in gold! The people demand economy. They are in no humor to build palaces in Chicago, and pay large salaries to employes, to exhibit stuffed moose. The sum of $50,000 properly expended would be ample to collect and put on exhibition a collection of Minnesota's grains, woods, plants, rocks and ores. If men desire to exhibit their wares, or their horses or cattle, let them go there as they go to other fairs, and take their chances in the general exhibit. Minnesota is not rich enough to set up a rivalry with all the world.

I sympathize with the grandiloquent appeals that have been made here to state pride and national patriotism, but where are such things to end? One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will not do justice to this grand young commonwealth. Why not vote a million dollars? Why not send this whole legislature down and put it on exhibition [laughter] as the noblest product of the ages, and the most inestimable of the state's resources. [Great laughter.]

I am opposed to the whole business. It is a humbug.

Upon motion of Senator Stevens the committee rose, and Senator Leavitt offered an amendment to the report of the committee reducing the amount from $100,000 to $50,000, but this was defeated by a vote of 22 ayes to 24 nays, as follows:

Ayes—

Bell,	Geissel,	Morse,
Borchert,	Grafe,	Mott,
Brown,	Hammer,	Phillips,
Canestrop,	Kelly,	Probstfield,
Craig,	Leavitt,	Sevatson,
Craven,	Lommen,	Wood—22.
Donnelly,	McMillan,	
Erickson,	March,	

Nays—

Allen,	Glader,	Peterson, S. D.,
Ayers,	Keller,	Sanborn,
Barr,	Kiester,	Smith, E. R.,
Burkhardt,	La Due,	Smith, J. D.,
Daugherty,	Lienau,	Stevens,
Davis,	Little,	Stockton,
Day,	McHale,	Streissguth,
Dean,	Mayo,	Tawney—24.

President Clough announced the death of Hon. James G. Blaine, and, on motion of Senator Tawney, an adjournment was taken until Monday at 3 o'clock, out of respect to his memory.

Arthur Severn, who has been for many years one of John Ruskin's most intimate friends, is preparing a book of characteristic anecdotes concerning the great art critic.