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Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern offices while in New York and Washington.

THE starch trust has just reorganized on a firmer basis. It is formed for the purpose of stiffening prices.

SHOULD Maj. Baldwin not care to make the race for congress again, he would make excellent gubernatorial timber.

EX-MINISTER STEVENS is in need of another vindication. He will have to make early application to Hoar, Boutelle & Co., Washington, for a first-class article.

TOM CARTER is said to have aspirations for a seat in the United States senate. He is abundantly qualified. He owns one of the richest gold mines in the country.

GEORGE MEREDITH says the Americans have a more refined literary taste than the English. We think George is right, for there is little demand for his works in this country.

THERE are over three hundred churches in Brooklyn, "the city of churches," and there is also more immorality to the square inch than in any other city on the continent.

A NEW YORKER, recently deceased, left a quarter of a million dollars to the Presbyterian church. This church does not approve of liberality generally, but makes an exception in this instance.

THERE has been a falling out between Cornelius N. Bliss and Boss Platt, of the New York Republican autocracy. When such men fall out honest people may perhaps get their dues.

BUFFALO boasts that she has given the country two presidents—Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland. It may be said to their credit, however, that they got away from the city as soon as possible.

A MISSOURI judge has decided that the whisky trust is not in violation of the law of that state. It may be added that nothing with whisky in it violates public sentiment or insults taste in Missouri.

WHEN, in 1896, the Democrats are looking around for a good running mate for their "good Western man," the pedigree of Bourke Cockran will be looked into to see if the constitution bars him out.

THERE are more fatal accidents from natural gas than from coal gas, a fact that is due largely to the odorless character of the natural product, which frequently makes its presence known only by an explosion.

JUDGES in Indiana will be compelled to wear blotting-pads as protectors, unless there is a reform in the methods of practice before them. A magistrate at Valparaiso was struck by an inkstand hurled by an angry lawyer at an associate.

THERE is no need of filibustering to defeat the Bland seigniorage coinage bill. A direct vote on the proposition will insure its rejection by the house, and there should be no fear of facing such a vote. Filibustering will only prolong the agony.

A MEETING of professional evangelists has just been held at St. Louis with a view to ascertaining how their work can best be conducted in the large cities. The place of meeting was appropriate, for there is no city on the globe that offers so many avenues for evangelistic work as St. Louis.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS says that President Cleveland is an ignorant fellow, and is becoming so irascible as to be in danger of alienating all his personal and political friends. Perhaps the president is not the most amiable individual in the world, but he is not so great a fool as some of his critics.

SENATOR COLE proposes that congress indorse the present bond issue by the treasury department, but so amend the law as to prevent any further issues under similar conditions. This is equivalent to telling the secretary of the treasury that he acted properly and legally this time, but must not do so again.

IT'S a little singular that Mr. Rockefeller should invest several million dollars in iron mines at a time when the passage of the Wilson tariff bill is threatening death and destruction to the iron industry. But perhaps Mr. Rockefeller is a business man, and takes no stock in the predictions of professional calamity howlers.

THE corpse of the national Greenback party has been galvanized, and it has once more intruded itself upon public attention. George O. Jones, the chairman of the national committee of that party, has issued a call to all members of the organization to unite in favor of a larger issue of paper currency. A voice from the tombs would have occasioned no greater surprise than this call.

THE Governor's Greys, a militia company of Dubuque, Io., has been guilty of high treason. The members were photographed the other day while grouped around the monument of Gen. Robert E. Lee at New Orleans, and the photographer who took the picture was an ex-Confederate. Gov. Jackson should disband the organization at once. Honors should be shown by Iowans only to disbarred pension attorneys.

MRS. LEASE has been judicially vindicated in her contest with the governor of Kansas. The latter, it will be remembered, removed Mrs. Lease from the state board of charities at a time when the two were at loggerheads. Mrs. Lease, having been confirmed by the state senate, claimed that the governor had no right to remove her except with the concurrence of the senate. The contention was submitted to the supreme court, and a decision has been rendered in favor of Mrs. Lease, and she has been vindicated. Female officeholders, as well as male, die hard.

NO MISTAKE MADE.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Little Falls Transcript, has this remark to offer:

It would seem from the following from the Duluth Herald, that the GLOBE made a mistake in its write-up of a Duluth banking institution:

"The St. Paul GLOBE is trying to 'square' itself with Duluth, owing to the indignation created by its outrageous attack upon the city's credit. The GLOBE has found out how it feels to monkey with a buzz-saw."

Both of our cotemporaries are decidedly mistaken in their premises. The GLOBE has neither apologies nor regrets for its course in regard to the American Loan and Trust company, of Duluth.

The GLOBE found a prominent financial institution which had been improperly conducted. It found that about three-fourths of its $600,000 capital had been loaned to the officers and directors of the institution.

It found that when the city of Duluth gave the institution $40,000 with which to pay maturing city bonds only $25,000 was so used, and $15,000 was used to pay private indebtedness of the trust company.

It found that the institution had not been visited by the public examiner since 1891, and what was known of the mismanagement was simply what had chanced to leak out.

The GLOBE always aims to make sure of the facts, and once satisfied that the situation was as described the exposure was made as a duty which a just and honorable newspaper owes to its clientage—the public. The publication was neither for political nor sensational ends, and it was the purest accident that the information came into the possession of the GLOBE at the time a local election was pending. No one in Duluth or elsewhere ever suggested the publication as a political matter.

The GLOBE has rendered the city of Duluth a public service, and has nothing to "square." It rejoices in the prosperity of Duluth as one of the leading cities of the state, and will always be glad to aid in developing its material prosperity.

If a similar situation had existed in St. Paul or Minneapolis, or elsewhere in the state, it would have been as fearlessly exposed.

It is not by publicity, but by concealment, that the damage from such transactions results.

Every solvent and properly conducted financial institution in the state indorses the exposure of improperly conducted institutions, both as a matter of morals and business. A newspaper or community which thinks it important to "stand by each other" and shield and conceal the mismanagement and wrongdoing of a bank or trust company damages itself by leaving a cloud of suspicion that there may be more of the same ilk also concealed.

The GLOBE is built in a different manner and makes no mistakes of that kind.

THE INCOME TAX.

We have taken no pains to conceal our opposition to the income tax, nor has its passage by the house altered our opinion that while, theoretically, it is the most just of taxes, in practice it is one of the most unequal and unjust. We have read with some care the speeches delivered for and against the tax, and, while its advocates have certainly the ethical advantage in the argument, they all ignore the practical difficulties of its enforcement.

The best point made in favor of the tax was made by Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, who said, in substance, that the tariff tax was an unfelt one, tax being merged in cost and covered by it; that men take an interest in the administration of public affairs largely in proportion to its cost to them; that the vice of the tariff tax is that no tax collector reminds men that congress is spending their money; and that, if an income tax is levied, it will draw the attention of a large and influential class of our citizens especially to the expenditures of congress, and make them more critical of its work.

The most unfounded objection to the tax, one we are surprised to see the Pioneer Press soberly urge, is that it is a recognition and creation of classes; that it will divide off and set apart those wealthier men who are fortunate enough to enjoy an income over the minimum fixed. Alexander Hamilton, who was the father of Republicanism as Thomas Jefferson was that of the Democratic party, purposely and frankly advocated the use of the taxing and other powers of the government to create a wealthy class who, deriving their wealth from the government, would be attached to it and would uphold it. He distrusted the common people as heartily as Granville did, who regarded them as "that vile and mischievous animal called the people."

Classes are created by exemption from taxation as well as by permission given to tax, either directly or indirectly. They are not created by the imposition of taxes in any proper sense of the word class; that always implies favoritism. It was simply a question where the line of division should run; and, if any class is created, it is composed of those who are exempt from this tax, not of those on whom it falls. In the state of Minnesota all those whose personal property falls below $100 are exempt, and yet we have heard no criticism of this as creating a favored class.

But rebuke of the tax because it forms a wealthy class in this country comes, it strikes us, with very poor grace from the mouths or pens of men who have for thirty years been assiduous in the support of a policy which distinctly recognizes and favors classes. What is a protective tariff but class legislation? What has been its result but the creation of a class receiving their wealth from the exercise of governmental power, and who make public protestation of their dependence on the government at every change of the tariff law either in the direction of increased or diminished taxation? Here we have tax-created classes as sharply drawn and distinct as ever feudalism produced, receiving their bounty and privileges directly from the government, and interested in and contributing to the continued control of it by the party to which they owe their existence.

There is a grim humor and a rough justice in a tax levied on incomes which denote wealth, which constitute the backbone of the measure. With exceptions so rare as to be hardly noticeable, these incomes arise out of fortunes which have been accumulated by some use of the government. The impost has served to lay the whole people under tribute to favored industries, resulting in the accumulation of immense fortunes. The internal revenue taxes have had the result of fostering such monopolies as the match trust, the whisky trust, while the lavish grants to railways have been the foundation of fortunes for the promoters of them, while our patent laws have been a prolific source of corpulent incomes. If now the government, in other hands, reaches into these fortunes, and takes a fraction for the use of the whole people to defray the common expenses, it is a bit of retributive justice which goes far to reconcile to it one who regards such a form of taxation as unwise.

SINCE the mayor has proven that "all men are liars" who say that he ever promised or intended to "enforce the laws," the "hold up" industry is experiencing quite a boom.

END OF AN INFAMOUS LAW.

The federal election law is no more. It has had an infamous past. It will have no future, nor will any other similar act have a place upon the statute books of the United States as long as the nation is a republic and monarchistic methods are held in disrepute.

There was never an excuse for the federal supervision of elections. At no time have the rights of citizens to vote been abridged or denied by statute except in the New England and some of the Southern states. In some of the New England states a man who pays no taxes on real estate is disfranchised; in many of the other states, both North and South, the man who neglects or refuses to pay a poll tax is denied the privilege of voting; but in no state does the law place the power in the hands of a single person to deny the privilege to any one by mere arbitrary act. Under the supervisors of election law those officials were invested with the power, without evidence of any kind, to refuse to receive the ballots of any persons whom they might be disposed to suspect of an attempt to vote illegally. They were responsible to no one, save the party to whom they owed their appointment. They might place any one—and did place thousands—under arrest without so much as the formality of legal complaint, and subject them to loss and annoyance, and could not be held responsible for the damage they inflicted.

Not only was the law oppressive and unrepublican, but its enforcement was unjust and infamous. Men of self-respect could not be induced to accept the post of deputy marshal at elections, even though the pay allowed them was liberal. As a consequence, only the most vicious in the community were entrusted with the enforcement of the act. They were men of no character themselves, and respected neither the feelings nor the characters of others. Jackals were respectable creatures compared with nine-tenths of these petty despots, who respected the rights of no man in their eagerness to earn the price they were promised for their own dishonor.

When bitter partisanship was added to the other qualifications for election supervisors and deputy marshals, the extreme of indecency was reached. And no man received an appointment except with the distinct understanding that he was to use all the extraordinary powers granted by the law, and to strain them to their utmost limit besides, in order to serve the party in power. Well known criminals and desperadoes were in request for these places; if they could not be obtained, ward bummers were selected. Almost without exception, they were characterless wretches with neither social standing nor moral rectitude, and, as may well be imagined, the law was enforced in its most literal form, and has been made odious to every reputable citizen, no matter what his political predilections might be.

Congress has done well in repealing this law, originating as it did in the extremity of partisan necessity and being perpetuated in the interest of partisan banditry. Never again will such an atrocity disgrace the statute books of a free and self-respecting people. It passes away unmourned, unhonored and unsung, save by those who have been its beneficiaries in the past or expected by the exercise of its extraordinary powers to derive some profit from it. The only wonder is that the American people have tolerated its existence so long. Congress has performed no better work than the enactment of its repeal.

STILL HUNT VS. FRANK TALK.

If in this discussion of what did it in those two New York congressional elections we have done nothing more, we have at least given the Pioneer Press another opportunity to display its skill at fence. It rivals Banks in ability to make a "masterly retreat." But Thomas G. Shearman calls attention to a phase of the contests which serves to explain why one district went Republican and the other Democratic, occupying, as they do, contiguous territory, whose industrial conditions are also similar. Mr. Shearman says that Mr. Straus, who was elected, made a talking campaign. Meetings were held, the Wilson bill and the administration policy defended, the men from the shops frankly met and fairly argued with, and the result was the election of Mr. Straus by a good plurality. In Mr. Brown's case he preferred a "still hunt;" no meetings were held, no discussion of the public questions involved in the election was had, reliance being put on the usual overwhelming Democratic vote and the ability of Tammany to get its voters to the polls. The result was defeat. Still, if our contemporary can be pinned down long enough, we would like to have its candid opinion on what we still regard the significant thing—that, after all the fire-alarm methods of the Republican papers, a Democrat was elected at all—indicating, as it does, that all these fireworks and beating of tomtoms have not alarmed the mass of the voters.

HANDY is who handy does. The private secretary of the non-enforcer of the laws, is proving an apt correspondent of the morning organ of "imprudent indiscretion." His handy signatures are as beautiful and variegated as the hues of the rainbow.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

To the Editor of the Globe.

What are the powers of the premier of the Dominion of Canada and of the several provinces? R. C.

The premier of Canada and of the provinces is the leader of the dominant party in those political divisions. He has no legal existence except as president of the cabinet, and he may take or refuse a portfolio at his pleasure. He controls the policy of the party to which he belongs, and may introduce measures upon the success or failure of which will depend the ascendency of his party in the Dominion or provincial parliaments. He is recognized as the head of the government, the governor general and lieutenant governor being merely executive officers. Usage rather than law gives him his authority. He holds a precisely similar position to that occupied by Mr. Gladstone in the British house of parliament. Although no law compels his resignation and that of his cabinet in case of their defeat on "a cabinet question," the official who should continue to hold office after being repudiated by parliament would be regarded as an usurper, and might provoke a revolution.

It is the custom in Canada for the governor general—in the provinces the lieutenant governor performs the service—to call upon the leading member of the prevailing party to form a cabinet. This call gives him the privilege of becoming the chief of whatever department he may prefer, and he becomes also ex-officio president of the cabinet. He must, however, have been elected a member of parliament. It sometimes happens that the premier is defeated for election by his home constituency. In such cases he procures the resignation of one of his supporters and stands for election in the constituency of the member whose resignation he has thus procured. The resigning member is usually well rewarded for stepping aside, and the constituency is flattered by being represented in parliament by so distinguished a man. Sir John A. Macdonald, the greatest of Canada's premiers, resided in Toronto, but was usually elected to parliament from an outlying district.

The government of Canada, while preserving some of the traditions of Great Britain, is in some respects the most republican of any in the world. The governor general is, of course, an appointee of the crown. But he has no veto power. All acts of parliament are submitted for approval to the privy council in Great Britain, but that body never undertakes to veto any measure that has received the approval of the Dominion parliament. There is no stated term of official tenure except for senators of the Dominion, who hold their office during life or good behavior. The house of commons, however, is subject to change at every election, and the cabinet must be in accord with the majority in that body. As a consequence, the legislative and administrative powers are always in harmony—never working at cross purposes. The government may be changed from Liberal to Conservative every three months is the whim should seize the commons, although there is, fortunately, no such disposition towards instability.

NATURALLY, the Republican papers attribute the Duluth election to a desire on the part of the voters to rebuke Maj. Baldwin's position on the taxation of iron ore. Naturally, we say, because they wish to conceal the real nature of the assistance they had, of which they are ashamed, but of which they are the glad recipients. It was, as in Indianapolis and other cities, purely a triumph of the A. P. A.'s, determined to capture the city, and knowing that they could not use its powers to ostracise the Catholics if the Democrats were in control. With fourteen of the sixteen councilmen members of their order, and nominated as Republicans, it was an A. P. A. victory, which the Republicans are welcome to claim as their own.

SENATOR STEWART voted with the Democrats for the repeal of the election law, giving as his reason that the tendency is too great towards the centralization of power in the federal government. This is another of those singular cases of clear vision in one direction and a dimmed one in another. There is not near the danger to the autonomy of the states in the assumption of the supervision of elections in which federal officers are voted for that there is in that of a right and power to purchase the products of the labor of any class of producers in order to enhance its value; and still none was so persistent for this use of the federal power as was the senator from Nevada.

THERE seems to be little doubt of the refusal of the senate to confirm Mr. Peckham as a justice of the supreme court. In that event President Cleveland should lose no time in sending to the senate the name of a good Democratic lawyer from some state other than New York, for it is evident that he cannot with self-respect appoint a partisan of Senators Hill and Murphy, and that these sticklers for senatorial privilege will vote for no other. There are as good lawyers elsewhere as can be found in New York. Let a selection be made from among their number.

THE Maryland legislature is obedient to its masters. A resolution was recently offered instructing the senators from that state to vote for the Wilson tariff bill as it came from the house. Senator Gorman, who has views of his own upon the tariff bill, paid a visit to Annapolis, and when the resolution came up it was amended by instructing the senators to vote for the measure with such amendments as they might regard as necessary. This leaves Boss Gorman free to do as he pleases in the matter without violating instructions.

DULUTH yesterday elected a Republican mayor, and the St. Paul GLOBE speaks of it as a rebuff to Populism. What about the Democratic party? Can it have been entirely swallowed in the vortex?—Penny Press.

There was no vortex for the Democracy. Having no candidate in the field, some of them voted for the Populist candidate and some for the Republican. The Populist apparently received but few votes outside of his own party, and the official canvass is liable to show that his vote was quite light. It was unfortunate that the Democrats did not put up a ticket and participate in the election.

THE Minneapolis Tribune does not view with that pious horror which the Pioneer Press assumes, temporarily, the repeal of the federal election law. It is candid enough to admit that the law amounted to nothing; that it was disregarded where most needed, and was incapable of enforcement, anyway. The Tribune perceives what the Pioneer Press will not, that there is absolutely no political capital in the repeal, and space might as well be kept for some better use.

A POOL ROOM devoted exclusively to ladies was raided by the New York police the other day, and a large number of inmates captured. Such acts cannot be too severely condemned. Why have not women as good a right to "play the races" as men?

IN THE THEATERS.

The Carleton Opera company, who are giving magnificent productions at the Metropolitan opera house this week, will sing "Dorothy" tonight, repeat the "Chimes of Normandy" tomorrow afternoon, and close their engagement Saturday night in the popular musical work "The Mikado."

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Primrose and West, with their unrivaled organization in the field of minstrelsey, come to the Metropolitan for a week of fun, commencing Sunday, Feb. 11, with popular price matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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Laughter and Gaylor are still holding their own at the Grand this week. The laughter is in the funny conceit called by courtesy a play, "Sport McAllister," and it is extracted and put into shape for public appreciation and enjoyment by the one and only Gaylor. One of the good things in the play is the singing of Miss Dagmar, who has a voice of excellent pitch and culture.

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Sunday night the stops will be entirely changed at the Grand, and the curtain will be rung up on the production of "Faust" given by the Morrison company. Not only will this be an entirely different style of performance, but it will be one full of interest from the fact that the story of "Faust" is one that is so well known.

STEENERSON MATTER IN.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON HEARD BY THE COMMISSION.

WEEKS BEFORE DECISION.

Plaintiff Made Charge of Watered Stock—Defendant Showed the Enormous Sums Invested in the Road and the Vast Amount It Costs to Operate—Massive Case.

At the Steenerson hearing before the state railroad commission, involving the rates from Crookston to St. Paul and Minneapolis terminals, yesterday, Mr. Steenerson appeared for the complainant, Attorney General Childs for the commission and Mr. Grover for the Great Northern. After argument the case was taken under advisement. No briefs were submitted, but a vast amount of documentary matter, involving weeks of consideration, was filed. On the one side is the charge of excessive charges, watered stock, alleged charges based on watered stock, and the whole line of Populistic truths and vagaries, backed by evidence as to the charges under laws in Iowa and Illinois, and evidence as to cost of construction and operation from the complainant's standpoint. On the other side are maps, figures and estimates from the books of the company. The total cost of the road, the cost per mile, cost of rolling stock, of repairs, of operation, the interest charges, life of rolling stock, and, in fact, every element forming a feature in the cost of construction, maintenance and operation. The company appears to have taken the public into its confidence with a view to setting at rest vague charges and forcing discussions on facts as they are.

It is shown that the cost of the road was $26,422 per mile in Minnesota, and that the earnings for 1893 increased over those of 1892 as those of 1892 showed an increase over the previous year, gave a return of only 6 per cent on a cost of $23,000 per mile. It was shown by Col. Crooks that the road and rolling stock and equipments of every nature as they are today, including terminal facilities, could not be duplicated for less than $30,200 per mile. Other expert testimony, that of General Manager Scott, of the Omaha, showed that the road and equipments could not be duplicated for less than $30,000, aside from the terminals. It was conceded that the bonded debt of the Great Northern system of 3,758 miles, without the Willmar and Sioux Falls branches, running it up to 4,400 miles, is $85,000,000, involving interest charges of over $4,000,000 per annum, and that the lease of the Manitoba to the Great Northern provides for 6 per cent guaranteed dividends on $20,000,000 capital stock; but it was held that the commission should take into consideration only what the road cost to build, maintain and operate, or for what a new line could be built, equipped, maintained and operated, and not vague charges or suspicions as to watered stock. It was shown that the charges in Minnesota, from the point in question, did not exceed the charges for similar distances from Iowa points to Chicago, though they were slightly in excess of the combined rates fixed by the local laws in Iowa and Illinois, but not practically applied, because state laws cannot be and are not applied to interstate commerce.

The value of the St. Paul and Minneapolis terminals was placed at $8,000,000; on this the company pays a rental of $70,000 per annum, and that is claimed to be better than to own, cheaper for the company and better for the city. The sparse settlements and consequent light business were considered as an element in comparison with the business originating in thickly settled portions of the country, where rates are claimed to be lower. It was also claimed that 52 per cent of the cars used in the transportation of wheat are sent back as empties, while on the roads from Chicago the percentage is much smaller and the receipts correspondingly increased.

It will be several weeks before a determination can be reached, as the mass of testimony is appalling.

PAY NOT RESTORED.

School Board Holds Adjourned Regular Session.

The board of school inspectors held its adjourned regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Inspector O'Brien, in the Minnesota bank building. An executive session of the committee of the whole was held prior to the session, in which Supt. Gilbert had something to say concerning the hole made in his January salary on account of his few days' absence without leave. As nearly as could be learned, Mr. Gilbert contended that his absence was due for the most part to sickness. However, the board took no action in the matter, and unless Mr. Gilbert can make a clear showing that his absence was justifiable be will have to endure the loss of salary.

The board adopted the report of the committee on schools, passed the current bills and the pay roll and adjourned. The report of the committee on schools, in its adopted form, is as follows:

We recommend that the following resignations be accepted: Miss Margaret Dolan, Madison school; Miss Amelia Griffith, Adams school; Miss Juliette Pulver, Sibley school. We recommend that leave of absence, without pay, for the remainder of the school year be granted to the following: Miss Julia Stapleton, Van Buren school; Miss Helen Kennedy, Adams school; Miss Mabel Colter, Sibley school. We recommend that the following transfers be approved: Miss Kate Egan from Sibley school to second grade Van Buren, in place of Miss Stapleton, granted leave of absence; Miss Alice McCray, kindergarten directress of the Van Buren school, to the same position in the Sibley school, in place of Miss Pulver, resigned; Miss Anna Pickard, principal of the Smith school, to the same position in the Douglas. We recommend that Miss Mary Lowry be appointed teacher of the third grade, Franklin school; Miss Sarah Comstock to the fourth grade, Van Buren school, to open a new room in that building; Miss Lucinda Ansbro to the Second grade, Sibley school; Miss Katherine Gibbons to the fourth grade, Sibley school; Miss Erma Davies, assistant kindergartner at the Franklin school; Miss Mary McClellan, assistant kindergartner at the Hendricks school; Miss Anna Morrow to the fifth grade, Adams school, in place of Miss Kennedy, granted leave of absence.

We recommend the transfer of Miss Camilla Kendall, kindergarten directress of the Smith school, to the same position in the Van Buren school; we recommend that Miss Susie Everett be appointed kindergarten directress at the Adams school; Miss Edith Stevenson be appointed assistant kindergartner at the Adams school; Miss Georgia Borup be appointed kindergarten directress at the Smith school; Miss Catherine Canning to the second grade, Franklin school, in place of Adella Knudson; Miss Clara Kauffmann to the second grade, Monroe school; Miss Katherine McGeehan to the second grade, Lafayette school, both of the latter to open new rooms. We recommend that leave of absence, without pay, be granted to Miss Adella Knudson and Miss Frances Nicoll, of the Franklin school. We recommend that the following teachers be added to the list of substitutes: Miss Mary Hayes, kindergartner; Miss Lenora Zann, kindergartner; Miss Frances Relf, Miss Kate Gaughan, Mrs. M. C. Tanner, Miss Katherine Canning, Miss Sara Comstock, Miss Katherine Gibbons, Miss Nellie Mann, Miss Florence Dressel, Miss Minnie Brower, Miss Margaret McPhail, Mrs. M. O'Toole, Miss Clara Kauffmann, Miss Katherine McGeehan, Miss Winnifred Schureman, Misses Edith Stevenson, Florence Tabor. We recommend that graduates of the teachers' training school, before receiving appointment, and teachers out on leave of absence, be considered as on the list of substitutes. We recommend that teachers and pupils desiring to attend the lecture and reading of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin Friday afternoon, Feb. 9, may be allowed to leave their schools at 3 o'clock, and that this be announced in the schools. We recommend the appointment of Mrs. A. von Rysevyk as teacher of manual training at $40 per month.

The inspectors present were Dickson, O'Brien, Willrich and Yanish.

COUNTIES MUST ACT.

Board Will Not Saddle the Expense on Hospital Counties.

J. W. Mason, of the insane hospital, said to a GLOBE reporter yesterday that the counties from which the insane patients are sent must assume the responsibility for those now illegally in the hospital. The board would not be responsible for "railroading them through in job lots" as had been proposed. It is true complaint may be made in the counties where they are found, if they are released, but the law says in the counties where they reside, and it is not right to put the expense on the counties where the asylums are located. The board has no desire to retain the patients; there is no advantage in having them. The hospitals are full and overflowing now. In one thirty women are sleeping on the floor; in all the superintendents rejoice when they can issue a certificate of discharge. There are some patients whom it would be cruel and inhuman to turn out; some where their mania is homicide, and they are dangerous; and some where restraint is required to keep them from committing suicide. In some of the worst cases the patients may demand their discharge, and there is nothing for the board to do but to grant it. If the friends want to initiate proceeding in the counties where the hospital is, they must take the responsibility and bear the expense; the board will not be a party to the proceedings. Of course, hospital testimony cannot be denied if it is properly called out. It will not be volunteered, and thus lay the foundation for the charge that the hospital authorities are seeking to retain patients not lawfully committed.

The hospital board, at its recent session in St. Paul, adopted a series of five preambles to one resolution, in which the board sets forth its own blamelessness in the matter of the incarceration of patients under the defective law of 1893. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the superintendents of the various hospitals immediately notify the different judges of probate of the various counties where such illegally committed patients belong to come and remove the same at once; and that, in case of neglect or refusal to remove said patients, that they, said patients, be set at liberty; that, at time of giving the notice aforesaid, the superintendents also notify the relatives and friends of such patients of this action of the board.

CAPITOL NOTES.

C. F. Brown, steward of the St. Peter hospital, was a visitor at the capitol yesterday.

Hon. Martin A. Maland, of Rushford, and Capt. George S. Whitney, of Faribault were callers at the capitol yesterday.

The Church of St. Andrew, Elysian, Le Sueur county, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

The National Hone and Soap company, Minneapolis, with $100,000 capital and $10,000 debt limit, filed articles of association yesterday with the secretary of state.

Sheriff John P. Hammerell, of Stearns county, received a warrant for $37.30 from the state auditor yesterday for conveying one prisoner to the state prison at Stillwater.

The Milwaukee railroad yesterday made report of gross earnings for 1893, entitling the state auditor to draw on them for taxes amounting to the sum of $187,029.62 on the main lines and $1,037.07 on the Ortonville branch.

Expense bills were filed with the state auditor yesterday for public institutions for January as follows: St. Peter hospital for the insane, $19,777.21; Fergus Falls, $11,200.77; Rochester, $14,523.35; institution for the defectives at Faribault, $5,619.02. This is the expense in part only for the latter institution.

The Duluth, Missaba & Northwestern Railway company filed with the secretary of state a $3,500,000 second mortgage yesterday on road bed, rolling stock and franchise, for the purpose of taking up first mortgage and the purchase of rolling stock. The mortgage runs to the Central Trust company, New York.

The following companies were licensed by the commissioner of insurance to do business in Minnesota for the following year, having complied with the law: American, of Boston, fire; Pacific Mutual Life; Commercial Alliance Life, of New York; National Masonic Accident, Iowa; Scandinavian Mutual Aid, of Illinois.

The examinations of students in law were practically closed yesterday, though it will be some days before the results are reached, as the written examinations must be sent to Judge Shaw and John G. Williams, members of the board who were not present during the examinations.

The Northwestern Mining and Milling exchange, of Minneapolis, filed articles of association in the office of the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators were: S. S. Johnston, J. C. Turney, John Grimes, W. H. Johnston, J. B. Flanigan, W. A. Tanner, M. J. Shelly, Eugene D. Ferrell, E. B. Townsend.

An exciting and laughable time was had in the office of the attorney general yesterday. Some time ago a large number of persons interested petitioned the attorney general to allow the use of his name officially in quo warranto proceedings with a view to vacate the charter of Minnetonka village. He saw no public interest justifying such action, and so refused. The question came up again yesterday. Attorney Smith, of Minneapolis, represented ninety or more persons renewing the petition, and Judge A. H. Young 120 or more praying him to deny it. Each charged the other with having done all sorts of improper things, and it seems many persons had signed both petitions, and some of them still another asking that the legality of the corporation be tested. The question was again taken under advisement.

PREMIUM COMMITTEE.

Making List of Premiums for the State Fair.

The premium committee of the State Agricultural society went into session yesterday at the Merchants'. The premium list for the coming fair will be a large one, involving much labor, and the members of the committee thought yesterday that they would probably be compelled to hold another session today. In view of the fact that business has generally been stagnated, the premiums will be cut down, of necessity. One of the committee said that it would be necessary to hedge on the premium list $2,000 anyway. The saving will be as fairly divided as possible.

ST. PAUL WINS, YET LOSES

HILL'S RAILWAYS DO NOT OWN LOWER BROADWAY,

YET BRIDGE CAN'T BE BUILT.

At Best, City Must Condemn Abutting Railway Property in Order to Build Approach to Bridge—The Whole Proceedings Begun Wrong, and St. Paul Must Begin Over.

The Broadway bridge matter has been decided by Judge Brill in favor of the city, but in such conditions as will probably defeat the erection of the bridge. The case has involved questions of large public importance, and over two weeks was taken up in the trial. A score or more of the pioneer settlers were called as witnesses during the hearing. The action was begun by the Great Northern Railroad company and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company against the City of St. Paul and others. All of the property owners who opposed the building of the Broadway bridge were named as defendants to the action, and they aided the plaintiffs in obstructing the city in the proceedings against it to prevent the building of the bridge. Judge Brill holds, however, that the city has not begun its proceedings properly, and must resort to condemnation proceedings to acquire property for a proper approach to the bridge. The conclusions of law are that Broadway is a public street, extending south of Water street, eighty feet wide, to the tracks of the Union Depot company, used by the plaintiffs, and that neither the Great Northern nor the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road has the right to the possession of Broadway street to the exclusion of the public, except the small portion thereof upon the westerly side which is occupied by the end of plaintiff's building. The city cannot build the bridge until it has acquired the right, by condemnation proceedings, to interfere with the enjoyment of the property abutting on the street, nor until the grades of the streets running to and intersecting and crossing Broadway are fixed so far as may be necessary by reason of the erection of the bridge.

In the finding of facts, Judge Brill observes that the Manitoba company was organized in May, 1879, and succeeded to the rights and franchises of the St. Paul & Pacific road and the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific road. The city of St. Paul has been incorporated since 1854. In 1852 Charles W. Borup platted the piece of ground where the dispute arose, and known as Kittson's addition, and now called Brunson's addition. He dedicated Broadway and other streets to the public use. In 1854 Charles H. Oakes made another plat of the Kittson addition and the Brunson plat. In September, 1879, part of Broadway street was vacated by the city for the use of the union depot. The Manitoba road acquired by deed the right to erect its general office building extending into part of Broadway street. The building of the proposed bridge would interfere with the access to this office building, and the noise from the use of the bridge would interfere with the use of the building for the purposes designated, and diminish its value.

The legislature authorized the issue of $350,000 in bonds for building the bridge, provided the citizens of St. Paul voted in favor thereof. The common council adopted a plan for the bridge, and piers for the bridge have been constructed by Kirkland & Starkey, who also entered upon Broadway between Prince street and the river to construct supports for the bridge. No proposition has been submitted by the common council to the board of public works for the construction of the bridge, and the contract with Kirkland & Starkey has not been countersigned by the city comptroller. The grades of intersecting streets have not been changed nor established. If the bridge and approaches be constructed as contemplated, the grades of State, Tennessee and Alabama streets in West St. Paul will of necessity be changed. The acts of the legislature provided for building the bridge without action of the board of public works, but do not give the right to the city to interfere with private property without condemnation proceedings. The act of 1885 relative to fixing compensation to land owners injured by the construction of a bridge or change of grade was repealed in 1887 and the law now is as it was prior to 1885, and the decision in the case of Wilkin against The City in 33 Minn., 181, governs this case.

Another Hold-Up.

Another victim of the masked highwaymen comes to light in the person of Peter Anderson, a pressman employed by the McGill Printing company. Anderson, who lives on Lawson street, was halted by two masked men on Mississippi street Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock and relieved of $2.25 by one of the twain while the other held a revolver to his head. He was then ordered to skip without looking back, which injunction he followed to the letter.

NO RESURVEY

For Rice Street Parties Until Previous Survey Is Paid for.

A special meeting of the board of county commissioners was held yesterday. The old Rice street matter came up, and the objectors to a piece of grading asked that another survey be made. Mayor Wright presided at the meeting, and intimated that the objectors having not acted in good faith before they were not in a position to ask for another survey. He would not receive their proposition with favor until they provided for paying the $75 check upon which they stopped payment after giving it to the board to pay the expenses of a former resurvey made at their request, and he would further expect the objectors to make provision to pay for the third survey in case it should result as the previous one did in showing that the county surveyor had reported no more than the amount the contractor was entitled to receive for the work. The board by a vote determined to not consider the matter further unless the kickers shall make arrangements prior to the meeting of the board on the 19th inst. to pay for the previous survey made at their request, and also to pay the expenses of another survey in case it shall be found that there is no cause for making it. The question of changing the boundaries of School District No. 10 was referred to the proper committee for investigation.

RHODES SET ASIDE.

The Defaulted May Answer in His Suit.

Judge Otis has decided that the coal combine committee may contest the suit brought by John J. Rhodes against them, and has set aside the default judgment entered in favor of Rhodes for $3,500 against R. A. Walsh, Ignatius Donnelly, P. B. Winston, J. W. Boggs, Hiler H. Horton, William Lockwood and F. B. Morse. This is done on condition of the payment of costs and expenses within five days, otherwise the judgment is to stand. The court is of opinion that this is a case for the exercise of its discretion, and granted the motion to set aside the judgment, giving reasons therefor at some length.

Judge Egan has overruled the demurrer of William G. White to the amended complaint in the case of Edward Nettleton against the Ramsey County Land and Loan Company et al.

Judge Kerr has denied the application to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial in the matter of the estate of Frederick K. Terry upon the appeal of Ellen Terry from the probate court to the district court.

USURY ALLEGED.

Seeks to Have Notes Against Him Annulled.

William F. Phelps has begun an action against Thomas Montgomery in which he seeks to have two notes for $2,500 and $500 declared to be usurious and void; also to surrender a policy of insurance for $3,000; 200 shares of stock in the Columbia Gold and Silver Mining company. The court was asked to grant, and Judge Kelly did grant a temporary injunction against disposing of the notes, stocks and insurance policy. The complaint in the cause alleges that on Oct. 4, 1893, the plaintiff made a note for $2,500 to Henry B. Willis, bearing 10 per cent interest, and on the same date made a note for $500 to George W. Wormick. The notes were given for money loaned. The policy of insurance and the certificates of stock were turned over as collateral. It is charged that interest in excess of 10 per cent has been charged upon the notes, and the court is asked to declare it usurious.

PINE LAND COMMITTEE

Will Meet at Merchants' This Morning.

The sub-committee of the pine land investigating committee will meet at 9 a. m. this morning at the Merchants'. The members will look over the testimony already adduced, examine public records, and perhaps some more testimony may be taken. Representative Staples, of Dakota county, Representative McGrath, of Winona county, and Senator Leavitt, of Meeker county, compose this committee. The latter is chairman of this sub-committee.

FEDERAL COURT.

The personal injury case of Ernst Erickson as guardian against The Bohn Manufacturing Company, on trial in the United States circuit court yesterday, was dismissed on motion of the defense after hearing the testimony of the plaintiff.

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A Smoke to Smoke,
No Nerves Quaking,
No Heart Palpitating,
No Dyspeptic Aching.

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