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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Indications: Minnesota: Fair; colder in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin: Fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

Iowa: Fair; variable winds.

The Dakotas: Fair; warmer; winds becoming easterly.

Montana. Local snows in western, fair in eastern portion; warmer; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 6:48 p.m. Local Time, 8 p.m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul.....	30.16	8	Med'e Hat...	30.06	0
Duluth.....	30.04	14	Sw't Cur'nt.	30.22	—2
La Crosse.	30.16	14	Qu'Appelle	29.86	—12
Huron	30.22	4	Minnedosa..	30.14	0
Pierre	30.16	12	Winnipeg...	30.30	8
Moorhead..	30.18	4	Port Arthur	29.92	14
St. Vincent.	30.12	8			
Bismarck...	30.20	2	Boston		32-35
Williston...	30.18	—2	Buffalo		30-32
Havre	29.94	8	Cheyenne...		24-34
Miles City..	30.06	6	Chicago ...		34-36
Helena.....	29.84	16	Cincinnati..		32-36
Edmonton..	30.10	—8	Montreal....		30-34
Battleford..	30.22	—14	New Orleans		50-70
Pr. Albert .	.....	0	New York...		34-38
Calgary.....	29.94	0	Pittsburg....		32-38

- Below zero.

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

AT ANY RATE, it can be said that Butte never does things by halves.

MR. ADDICKS might take a run over to Kentucky and shake hands with Col. Breckinridge.

IT SEEMS impossible to elect any Frenchman president except one with a hyphenated name.

PIERCE AND TAYLOR, of South Dakota, should shake dice to see which is the greater scoundrel.

WOULD the increase of the tax on beer $1 decrease the consumption of beer in the Prohibition state of South Dakota?

A HALF-BREED has died at Fond du Lac, Minn., at the age of 110 years. Minnesota will soon be known as the greatest health resort in the world.

THE Minneapolis Journal flashes the headline: "To Stop Stocking Explosives." Now, will the Journal kindly explain what stocking explosives are?

FARMER KIEFER, of Minnesota, has been heard from again. He wants vegetable and grass seed sent to the Hinckley fire sufferers at once—presumably for February sowing.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES T. YERKES, having been turned down by Chicago's "best," will try to squeeze into the 400 of Gotham. Nil desperandum. The Gouldsgot there.

THERE are some queer ways of getting a living in this world. At Menasha, Wis., the unemployed make a living by fishing on Lake Buttes des Morts, the lake of the dead.

WISCONSIN under Republican rule is shockingly wicked. The Madison city council has passed an ordinance permitting saloons to remain open all night. And the legislature in session!

MR. TIMOTHY REARDON should get a guardian to attend to his mouth when he sets it going and goes away and leaves it. When in operation its protracted asinine roar is awful, and to nobody quite so awful as to his dearest friends.

THE Minneapolis Journal says "there is still nothing in St. Paul to indicate with certainty what the result of the senatorial election will be." This would "indicate with certainty" that there is something somewhere else which will indicate the result. Where is it coming from?

DAVID B. HILL hasn't been able to wholly disentangle his hat from the presidential bee. While rummaging in his trunk yesterday for an old love letter from Grover, he discovered a copy of one of his own epistles, written two years ago, on the crying needs of a great government. It seemed to make a prophet out of David, and David permitted its publication as an evidence of the greatness of his caput.

THE Associated Press bulletin writer at Denver handles English with such carelessness that he is liable to be badly misunderstood. He wired all over the domain of Uncle Sam yesterday afternoon the following bit of brilliancy: "Gov. J. E. Rickards, of Montana, sends the following dispatch regarding the disaster to the Associated Press." The GLOBE has since learned from Col. Melville E. Stone that the Associated Press has had nothing akin to a disaster.

THE GLOBE INDORSED.

Those Republican papers which, during the fall campaign, proclaimed so loudly and boasted so valiantly of the great saving which was to be accomplished by the pine land investigating committee, are coming to their senses and beginning to take a sober view of the case made out by the committee. The Minneapolis Tribune, which was one of the most prominent screechers at that time, and which made its campaign for the Republican ticket largely on the ground that the party was pledged to carry out the work begun by the committee, has this to say of the case which was decided by Judge Russell Tuesday, in which the state was completely routed:

In fact, the state was placed in the position of attempting, by virtue of a legal technicality, to hold up the Shevlin-Carpenter company for a large sum of money which it had expended upon those logs in the utmost good faith. The state of Minnesota would not willingly engage in such an enterprise. In precipitating it in the name of the state of Minnesota, the pine land investigating committee was not representing the state, its character or its dignity.

If the Tribune and its Republican contemporaries had taken the pains to investigate the report of the committee at the time it was made, as did the GLOBE, it would not have been placed in the humiliating position of having to now censure a committee which it so recently paraded as representing all the virtues and a greater part of the wisdom of the Republican party.

When the bench and the press go hand in hand it may be accepted as a hopeful indication that the bench is being gradually but certainly elevated. The ruling of Judge Russell in the pine land committee's "case" in Minneapolis Tuesday afternoon was in perfect accord with the GLOBE'S summing up of the case Tuesday morning.

A LOGICAL PRODUCT.

We confess our inability to understand these pious and indignant denunciations of the defaulting South Dakota treasurer by the papers of the party of whose policy he was so excellent and ripe a product, unless it be that the editors do not themselves realize that Taylor was only an apt and logical scholar in their school of politics, or, knowing it, feel compelled to denounce men who carry it to the unfortunate extreme of getting found out. In fact, it is a tribute to the general honesty of men that there are so few, comparatively, of these Taylors who get found out.

This is a large indictment to bring against a party policy, especially when that policy is prefaced with pretense of patriotic love of country and profound concern for the welfare of man. But it is one that will lie, and no demurrer to it will be quashed in the forum of reason. Law has a formative power on those subjected to it, operating just as any other environment does to shape character and create habits of thought and action. If superimposed on a subject race, in time it works radical changes in the character of the people. Subject the sturdiest of peoples to the pressure of the laws of a tyrannous conqueror and you get characteristics of weakness, servility, deceitfulness and untruthfulness. From being the most self-reliant and independent of people we have educated the untutored Indian by our laws into a dependent, helpless, inveterate mendicant.

The spirit of later-day Republicanism is paternalistic, verging on socialistic. It conceives of any government as a power to be used in a parental way to advance the interests of the people. As this can be done only by advancing the interests of some of the people, it results that here, as everywhere, paternalism comes to be understood as the promotion of the welfare of some under pretense of doing good for all. Applied to the policy of protection, it signifies to all that the power of the government is lent to make profitable certain lines of industries which would be less profitable without it; that is, that all consumers of the products of these industries shall be obliged to pay something more than their normal worth to the makers of them.

Now what must be the educational effect of this on those who accept the doctrine? Is it not, can it be other than that it is a legitimate use of government and governmental place to make money for some one? The incumbent of office, seeing its power used with accepted legitimacy to add to the wealth of some, must be of an unusually stiff moral fiber if its effect on him is not to make him come to think that there is no wrong, or even impropriety, in using the same power for his personal advantage? If he is the custodian of money, why should he not use the money until it is required for his own gain? If interest accrues, why shouldn't he think that interest money his, just as Wisconsin's treasurers did for years, until over half a million dollars had been pocketed by them.

The Taylors engaged in business also reason logically that if it is right to take money from all and give to a few there can be nothing wrong in the mere use for a time in their private affairs of the money of all; and so they take flyers in grain or a block of speculative real estate. If all goes well, the money is replaced. But, and this is where the demoralization shows, when things go wrong and the money cannot be replaced, these fellows fall to pitying themselves for what they call their "misfortunes." They have not done wrong at all, but have been simply unfortunate.

So the poison spreads. The legislator comes to think that it is the proper thing for him to accept, and demand, if it is not proffered, money for his support of or opposition to measures or candidates; because governments are instituted, among other things, to help some people make more money than they are entitled to. Aldermen reason that they are the city government, and that it is perfectly legitimate for them, as the government, to dispose of the privileges in its custody for the best attainable sum. It permeates the police from head to foot, and all the way up and down men come to regard themselves as justified in making what they can out of the office they may hold. The government sets the example, and they are not long in learning to follow it.

That this is not the universal effect is due to the existence of a moral sense not yet blunted; but it is inevitable, if this country continue its present mad career in paternalism, that in time officialism in it will become as corrupt as in Turkey or China, where paternalism has ripened into rottenness.

GERMANIA BANK'S ANNUAL.

Its Old Board of Officers Re-elected Throughout.

At the annual meeting of the Germania Bank of St. Paul yesterday the institution were shown to be in such excellent and prosperous condition that the old officers were elected throughout. This condition is largely due to the careful and skillful labors of President William Bickel, who is one of the most shrewd and conscientious bankers in the Northwest, and his re-election is evidence that the stockholders and others interested have abundant faith in his worth. The officers are:

President, William Bickel; vice president, T. H. Menk; cashier, P. M. Kerst. Directors, Alexander Ramsey, Adam Decker, William Bickel, Albert Spangenberg, P. M. Kerst, C. E. Flandrau, Joseph Haag, T. H. Menk, O. E. Holman, George Mitsch, C. L. Horst, Theodore Hamm, John Klein, Adam Beyer, J. B. Hermann.

Will Probably Disagree.

The prospects are that there will be a disagreement of the jury in the Davis "green goods" case, just tried in the United States district court. When court opened yesterday morning Judge Nelson charged the jury, which retired at 10:30 o'clock, and at 3 this morning it was still out, not having reached an agreement.

At the Sherman—N. Swager, Dubuque, Ia.; D. C. Davis, Windom; W. H. Fisher, Glendive; E. L. Stanley, Lyle; W. N. Moraly, Verndale.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

Representative Grondahl's grandstand play in refusing the annual pass tendered by the Milwaukee road might have looked all right, and even holy, had it not been for the fact that he already had a pass over that road in his pocket, being a newspaper man right in the line of such favors, or, more properly, payment for advertising. Gron had method in his madness.

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Seated in the lobby of the Windsor yesterday was Daniel C. Hopkins, a dyed-in-the-wool American, who represented Watonwan county in the house two years ago. Daniel is a lawyer of ability, and would have been a representative this year had it not been for a too great prevalence of Scandinavians in his vicinity and the fact that a Swede ran against him. When his was running for the nomination a friend approached him and said: "Dan, haven't you any more sense than to run for office?"

"Why?" asked Dan, in surprise.

"Why? Simply because you're an American. What the h—l do you expect to get?"

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Now that the blind pigs have been closed in the Midway district, there will probably not be so many hogs in that vicinity.

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That T. Reardon's vaporings are becoming monotonous in this community is shown by the severe roast administered to this ponderous political mistake by Chief of Police Clark last night. When Tim's term of office expires his picture will not only be turned toward the wall, but pushed into the plaster and out the other side.

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A senator dozed in his easy chair,
Half-smoking a cigarette,
And he dreamed of Knute and of William D.,
When into his dreams came vision three—
A horse with a hide of jet.

The animal paused by the senator's chair
And snook his coal-black head,
Then he danced on Knute and on William D.,
And the senator laughed in his dreamy glee—
"It's a d—n good thing," he said.

"For one of the two is a hog," said he,
And the other's the chilly sort:
Then he looked at the horse with the coal-black head,
And, waving his hand, the senator said:
"Go on with the dance, old sport."

—CORK.

***

"Is there need for free laundries in Minnesota?" cried George Brackett at the corrections convention last night, and we reply, there is, George, there is. We need one, the freer the better.

AT THE THEATERS.

Tonight the Metropolitan will present to its patrons one of the cleverest teams on the road—Hallen and Hart—in a revival of the popular farce "Later On." This is a firm of merrymakers that holds a high place in popular affection, because it has kept faith with its patrons year after year in supplying a progressive and gingery performance. The bill which bore its name has never been a patch-work of stale or stolen properties. There has been a variety of fresh details introduced by clever players, and never marred by vulgarity. Unlike the generality of farce comedians who have acquired a little fame, they have not undertaken to absorb all that was said and done in their performances. They have instead been in evidence only to the point of real enjoyment, and surrounded themselves with the best specialty aids to be found. The sequel has been an organization second to none, and a merit of performance exceedingly attractive. In their supporting company this year are Mark Murphy, Edward Lawrence, Donald Harold, W. S. Francis, Mollie Fuller, Carry DeMar, Bessie Tannehill, Nina Harrington, Edith Murray, Jennie Grovinni and Louisa Willis.

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"Wang," the most successful opera on the boards, comes to the Metropolitan Sunday night for a week's engagement.

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The De Forests' act, which is the principal specialty feature of "A Railroad Ticket," now playing a very successful engagement at the Grand, is an excellent example of how proficient one can become in the art of parlor dancing by long years of conscientious practice. Manager Freeman, of this company, says that the De Forests carry no less than ten large wardrobe trunks. They make changes of costumes every night, and do a different style of dancing every performance. These artists are only one of many entertaining features of this company.

***

At the Grand Sunday night next, Jan. 20, Miss Lillian Lewis will commence a week's engagement in her big spectacular production of "Cleopatra," and a series of living pictures.

NATIONAL ROADS.

A Question That Is Worthy of Consideration.

To the Editor of the Globe.

We have town roads, county roads and state roads. Why should we not not have national roads?

This question is worthy of consideration by the "good roads convention."

A system of national highways might be adopted by the general government to be carried out from time to time as most required.

As all roads centered in Rome, so such national roads might radiate from the capital to our national borders or the seacoasts. The needs of the postal service and of the transportation of troops and military supplies and the importance of such highways being under the immediate jurisdiction and protection of the federal government would be, it seems to me, a sufficient reason for such a system. Such roads might be laid out of such width as to admit of the construction of railroads upon them without interference with their use in other respects.

Such roads would be a great convenience to the general public, besides facilitating the functions of the government. H. J. H.

DAN O'CONNOR WORSE.

His Condition Is Regarded as Serious.

The condition of Detective Dan O'Connor, who was injured while coasting Tuesday evening, has grown very serious, so serious, in fact, that his recovery is by no means certain. Mr. O'Connor spent a fairly comfortable night at St. Joseph's hospital, but yesterday morning he was plainly worse. His abdomen had swollen to large proportions, and, as was expected, inflammation had set in. Hot cloths were constantly applied all day long and last evening, while opiates were administered to the detective to deaden the intense pain.

Supreme Court Cases.

The supreme court heard the following cases yesterday:

Martha A. Pound, as administrator of the estate of G. C. Pound, deceased, appellant, vs. J. H. Pound, respondent; argued and submitted.

Wisconsin Red Pressed Brick Company, respondent, vs. Hurd Refrigerator Company and David Hood, appellants; argued and submitted.

Louis Frederickson, respondent, vs. Albert Johnson, appellant; argued and submitted.

IN THE CORRIDORS.

Capt. Philo Hawes, of Luverne, Minn., is one of the pioneers of the southern and southwestern sections of Minnesota. And he is likewise one of the last of that hardy, fearless class of men who drove the stage coaches that were the only means of travel from the centers of population to the smaller settlements in early days. Capt. Hawes was agent for the old stage company at Owatonna, and afterward opened several of the newer lines for travel. Speaking yesterday of the death of Col. Merriam, the Rock county pioneer expressed his sorrow that he had not been able to attend the funeral of his old-time friend and employer.

"Col. Merriam was practically the manager and the master spirit of the firm," said Capt. Hawes, "and he was a good, square man to do business with. Kindness and consideration for the welfare of his employes was a pronounced trait of the colonel's character. He was a keen and able business man, and much of the success attending the earlier efforts to develop transportation facilities was due to his excellent judgment and untiring energy. Our state has lost a great leader and an ideal citizen by the death of Col. Merriam."

Capt. Hawes commands Company H, Second regiment N. G. S. M., and, with Lieut. Jens Billington, is in St. Paul to attend the annual meeting of the officers of the national guard. They are stopping at the Windsor.

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Col. J. J. Thornton, of St. James, is in the city, and is devoting some attention to the matter of the United States marshalship. It will be remembered that Col. Thornton was considered the leading candidate at the time J. Adam Bede was appointed. Thornton's papers were very strong, and no doubt can be handily resurrected at this time. While the St. James leader and National Committeeman Michael Doran have not been known as intimate friends, the people who are posted assert that if William M. Campbell's name is withdrawn that of J. J. Thornton is most likely to be sent in. Capt. Merriman, of Minneapolis, is alleged to be a candidate for the place, but his advanced age will preclude appointment. Senator Jay La Due, a former candidate, it is believed, has settled down on his farm with the intention of devoting his attention closely to stock raising and caring for his business interests. In that event—always granting that the Washington report of Jim Hill's success in opposing Campbell's confirmation is true—Mr. Thornton is in direct line of succession.

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A group of Democratic leaders was discussing the weak points of the party and its controllers at the Windsor yesterday. One of them, who is known as a nervy and able fighter in conventions and on the stump, asserted that one of the most vital mistakes lies in the fact that even where the appointment of a Democrat to succed a Republican can be fairly made, there is, in nine cases out ten, failure to act.

"Take, for instance, the surveyor generalship of this state," said he. "Mr. Compton has held the position a great deal longer than any Democrat would have been allowed to hold it under a Republican administration. The secret of the solidity and enthusiasm of the g. o. p. workers is the certainty that all the fruits thereof will be reaped if victory is achieved. And that knowledge doesn't make our Republican friends any the worse citizens, either, nor does merited political reward taint their patriotism."

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District Judge P. E. Brown, Dr. A. C. Palmer and Banker Angus Ross were a trio of Second district Republicans that registered at the Ryan yesterday. Each one of these gentlemen, while not professing any particular love for Washburn, expressed himself in favor of the present senator as against Gov. Nelson. This view really represents the expressed opinions of a great number of Republicans with whom the writer has talked. "The governor's face would make a good substitute for the picture of the bulldog on express wagons," as one old-timer put it, "and we must all admire his tenacity, courage and fighting qualities; but the role of the hog is not a popular one in any part of Minnesota."

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"It's hard to keep a good man down," says the wise man. To judge by the crowds that surround Hon. P. H. Kelly in the lobbies of the house and at the hotels, the old lion of the Minnesota Democracy has not yet lost his power for good. His eminently business-like course in the preceding legislature makes him a powerful force in the present house.

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The venerable George F. Potter, of Houston county, has been renewing old acquaintances about the hotel lobbies the past few days. "Old Man Potter," in his palmy days, during the session when the roof of the house threatened to fall on the members was one of the few who could arouse the Sage of Nininger to splendid bursts of calcium-light eloquence. And no one enjoyed the Donnellesque pyrotechnics more than the mild-featured old pioneer, who for many years was the ideal of Houston county. Potter is one of the few remaining legislators of other days who made their mark in the capitol, and at the same time enlivened the dreary monotony of "be it enacted."

***

Judge Cadwell, of Le Sueur, and Judge Brown, of Luverne—the one a thorough-paced Jacksonian Democrat, the other a Republican sans peur et sans reproche—were in the city yesterday. These two men, opposites in everything but manliness and courtesy, are two of the closest friends in Minnesota. If Judge Brown wants a substitute to try any particular case he will call on Cadwell, the Democrat. The latter never desires a better colleague than Brown, the Republican. The people love both of them.

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Congressman Joel Heatwole is tonight comfortably ensconced in parlor E at the Ryan. The GLOBE man heard handsome Joel's message over the telephone for a "comfortable" room, and wondered. The Northfield Apollo is, like Washburn's friend, Sam Phillips, a slick and sly politician. His visit at this time may mean a new lightning rod or a friendly shoulder at some other fellow's wheel.

Lost Her Mind.

Miss Bertha Christoph, aged twenty-six, who resides with her parents at 430 Martin street, manifested symptoms of mental aberration yesterday afternoon, which finally developed into uncontrollable acts of violence. As it was impossible to quiet her, it became necessary to remove her, and she was taken to the county jail.

Inhaled the Flames.

Mrs. Michael Hiher, who was burned about the face and arms by the overturning of an oil lamp Tuesday evening at her home, 636 Martin street, was reported to be in a critical condition yesterday as a result of inhaling the flames. Dr. Bacon is attending Mrs. Hiher.

CASH IS PROVIDED.

Senate at Last Appropriates Funds for Collecting Income Tax.

HILL'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Long Struggle Over Referring to Courts Ends in Defeat.

AS TO IMPEACHING RICKS,

Committee's Report Will Be Considered by the House Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—After a debate covering a week, the senate today voted down Mr. Hill's proposition to refer the legality of the income tax to the courts, only five senators joining with Mr. Hill in supporting the proposition. But the vote was not taken until late in the day, and up to that time there was the most spirited debate that the Hill proposition has called out. Mr. Vest was the principal speaker of the day, and in view of his service on the tariff conference committee, there was great interest manifested in some of the committee secrets which he felt justified in disclosing. In the course of his speech Mr. Vest called attention to the gravity of the tariff war which foreign countries had begun against the United States, as a result of the one-tenth sugar differential. Although Mr. Hill failed in referring the income tax to the courts he secured the adoption of an important amendment limiting the interrogatories of the officers seeking to collect the tax. The amendment will have the effect of compelling the treasury department to change its regulations as to collecting the income tax. Mr. Lodge's effort to have income tax officials placed under civil service rules was defeated. The income tax appropriation was then agreed to and the deficiency appropriation bill passed. Mr. Aldrich secured the passage of a resolution calling on the president for information as to the negotiations with Germany in regard to the tariff and retaliation

ARGUING INCOME TAX.

Decision in the Case Expected Next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The arguing in the case of John G. Moore against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, brought to test the constitutionality of the income tax law, was resumed today in the district equity court.

Attorney Jere Wilson made the opening argument, and Assistant Attorney General Whitney and Solicitor of Internal Revenue Hough represented the government. At the outset counsel for complainants cited certain authorities that the government has no power to take cognizance of a statute that is void, and laid down the proposition that an unconstitutional act is no act at all. The income tax, continued counsel, has been held by the supreme court to be an excise law, and he asserted that, as an attack on thrift and energy, it is contrary to the spirit of our constitution.

The tax, Mr. Wilson continued, is a discrimination of a class character and an encouragement of what is fraught with the greatest danger to our country. The argument closed with the assumption that everywhere there is a disposition to have the validity of the tax settled, the urgent necessity of securing the decision of the United States supreme court on the case and a reference to the unconstitutionality of taxing aliens residing outside the United States.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney closed the case with a short argument in reply to the complainant's counsel. He assumed that the other side meant that only persons having no thrift, energy or enterprise should be taxed. The statement that the tax was unconstitutional and unprecedented because the tax was measured for the entire calendar year, although the act only went into operation on Aug. 28, 1894, was pronounced unfounded.

"The counsel on the other side has given no authorities to show that the United States cannot tax aliens who own property here. He knew of no reason why they should not be taxed, as well as other property holders, but here Judge Wilson interrupted with the remark that his reference was not to property itself, but gains of aliens through property.

"We may hope," Mr. Whitney concluded, "that if the administration of the law goes on we may find some way of administering it with less annoyance to ourselves."

Judge Hagner will deliver his decision in the case next Wednesday.

PUSHING THE RICKS CASE.

Question of Impeachment to Come Up Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The judiciary committee has decided to take two days, next Saturday and Monday, for debate on the Ricks impeachment resolution in the house.

Chairman Sayres, of the appropriation committee, says he will endeavor to call up the sundry civil bill Saturday—so there may be a conflict for precedence, as both the appropriation bills and the resolutions are privileged matters. While there is a possibility, according to members who oppose impeachment, that Mr. Broderick's minority report be substituted for the majority report in Friday's committee meeting, some of Mr. Ricks' friends declare that he would prefer to obtain the verdict of the whole house on the question of impeachment rather than have the charges stifled by a bare majority vote in the committee. Several Democrats announce that they will sustain Judge Ricks on the floor, and assert that the adoption of the resolution will not be made a party question. In case the resolution succeeds it is probable that Mr. Bailey and Mr. Lane will be appointed managers on the part of the house to prosecute the case before the senate, since they have been most actively interested in it and are able lawers. Mr. Bailey thinks that the senate should be able to dispose of the matter this session. The case is so simple, he says, that it should consume but a few days, but if is not tried he intends to bring it forward again early in the next congress.

For a Public Library.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Col. Kiefer is preparing a bill to authorize the sale of the old public building in St. Paul as soon as the new one is ready for use. He thinks the building would make an excellent public library, and will try to have a nominal price fixed in the bill.

Davis' Territorial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Davis today reported from the committee on foreign relations a bill providing for a government of any territory which might by cession or otherwise become the property of the United States. The bill authorizes the president to appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than twenty-five members who shall establish a form of government for the acquisition.

PIRATES CAN'T BE HELD.

Authorities Order Release of Suspicious Vessels in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is probable that the vessels held at Ferdinanda, Fla., on account of alleged violation of the neutrality laws will be allowed to proceed. The attorney general has received a report from the United States attorney for the northern district of Florida, who has the case in charge for the United States, stating that he thought he had a good case against the vessels, but that he had not been able to ascertain their intended destination, whereupon Mr. Olney telegraphed, calling his attention to the decision of the United States circuit court for the southern district of California in the case of the Itata. This decision would seem to completely cover the present case, and it is altogether likely that the vessels will be permitted to proceed to their destination without further hindrance.

HOUSE TALKED FINANCE.

The Question Arising in Connection With Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — After the passage of several bills of local importance the morning hour expired, and the house went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) took advantage of the latitude allowed for debate to discuss the conditions of the treasury and the sources of revenue out of which the enormous expenditures of the government were to be defrayed. A long debate followed, in which Reed and Simpson took prominent part.

Mr. Bland and Mr. McRae made brief statements of their position, when Mr. Cockrell, in whose time the debate had taken place, claimed the floor and proceeded to discuss the Indian bill. At the coeclusion of Mr. Cockrell's remarks the committee rose, and at 4:35 the house adjourned.

FRIEND OF BOTH.

Castle Talks on Senatorial Candidates.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Capt. H. A. Castle, St. Paul, is here attending a meeting of postmasters, which is being held to devise plans for securing action on a bill before the house to classify postoffices. They will try to persuade the committee on rules to give a day for the consideration of this measure. Unless this can be done there is no chance of its passage. Capt. Castle says the entire state is wrought up over the senatorial fight.

"I differ from President Hill in this matter," he said. "He is opposed to both the leading candidates, while I am a friend of both of them."

REDS OFF THE RESERVE.

A Quartette of Yanktons Go to Washington Without Leave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received the following dispatch from the Yankton, S. D., agency:

"Four more Indians of this tribe have left for Washigton without authority from the agent or tribe; have nothing to do with them; petition will follow. By order of council. Running Bull, Chief William Selwyn, Felix Burton, Alfred and Charles Morgan."

Feather-in-His-Ear, from that agency, who has come here without official authority, has been a frequent visitor at the Indian bureau, where he has sought to urge certain reservation matters during interviews with the commissioner.

Aimed at the Gold Sharks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Bryan (Dem., Neb.) has introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the seigniorage. A feature of the bill provides that any person presenting to the treasury greenbacks or treasury notes, and demanding their redemption in gold or silver for the purpose of embarassing the government, injuring its credit or compelling or securing the issuing of bonds, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years.

Indian Agents Make a Grab.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There was today laid before the house a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs proposing that the pay of fifty-seven Indian agents be increased—the commissioner regarding the present salaries inadequate in view of their arduous duties and money responsibility. He also recommends that where army officers are detailed to act as agents they shall be paid one-half of the salary attached to the office of the civil Indian agent in addition to their army pay.

Stamp Sellers Lobbying.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A delegation of postmasters from the principal cities were at the capitol today to urge the committee on rules to assign a day for a vote on the bill to classify clerks in postoffices. The postmasters of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, New Haven, Minneapolis, Washington and other cities were in the party. Postmaster Willett, of Washington, gave them a dinner tonight.

Copyright Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A committee from the American Publishers' association was before the house committee on patents today to advocate an amendment to the copyright law limiting the penalty for the printing of a copyrighted picture or photograph to twice the value of the copyright, instead of the penalty clause that now exists in the law. The other side was represented by R. U. Johnson. No action was taken on the bill today.

Kyle Aids the Reds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Kyle brought to the White house today Chief Two Star, of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribe, accompanied by Agent Keller and an interpreter. The chief had an interview with the president and personally urged that permission be granted the Indians to use $200,000 of the principal of their trust fund to carry them through the winter and buy seed wheat to plant in the spring. He was very much pleased with his reception.

Banks in Good Condition.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The national banks of Minnesota located outside the Twin Cities are in first-class condition, according to the report made on Dec. 19 to the comptroller of the currency. They are required to hold a reserve of only 15 per cent, while on that day they actually held 32.94 per cent. Their total resources were $24,637,068; loans and discounts, $15,553,261; lawful money reserve, $1,651,093; individual deposits, $14,809.68.

Capital Personals.

Special to the Globe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—H. Oldenburg and George S. Shaw, Cloquet, are here to fight the Altamont canal scheme.

C. L. Waldo, Minneapolis, is at Willard's.

Tip for McCleary.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Plans for the addition to Mankato public building are nearly ready to be sent out. The addition will add much to the building, and, if it can be constructed with the funds remaining out of the $100,000 appropriation, will give the Blue Earth capital a handsome, economic and useful building. The opinion is that about $10,000 more will be needed, in which case Congressman McCleary could do his town a good turn by returning to Washington and going to work.

After Tibbals' Scalp.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is learned here today that a delegation of prominent men interested in traffic on the Great Lakes will soon arrive in Washington to attempt to defeat the confirmation of W. R. Tibbals, of Rock Island, recently nominated by the president for supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Fifth district. They assert that Tibbals is nothing more than a Mississippi river pilot, and wholly incompetent to deal with new and modern vessels on the Great Lakes. They believe they can defeat his confirmation on these grounds.

Farmer Kiefer Aroused.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Farmer Kiefer, of Minnesota, and Farmer Hatch, of Missouri, had a tilt today over a resolution introduced by the former directing the secretary of agriculture to furnish grass and vegetable seeds to fire sufferers. Kiefer wanted the resolution passed at once, but Hatch insisted that it ought to go to his committee on agriculture. The speaker thought that seeds were hardly needed in Minnesota at this season, and so sent the resolution to Hatch's committee.

Kearney Bank Resumes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Kearney national bank, of Kearney, Neb., which suspended payment Dec. 13, 1894, having fully complied with the conditions imposed by the comptroller of the currency, and the capital stock now being unimpaired, was today permitted to resume business.

Half-Million for Export.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Reports from the New York subtreasury state that $500,000 in gold was today withdrawn for export, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve at $75,464,003.

Armor Tests Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on naval affairs today decided upon the indefinite postponement of the resolution providing for a ballistic test of the Carnegie plates.

Favor Naval Re-organization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on naval affairs today authorized Senator Butler to report favorably the bill for the re-organization of the personnel of the navy.

LEGISLATURE TAKES ACTION.

Gov. Rickards Sends Out a Report Regarding the Disaster.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.—Gov. J. E. Rickards, of Montana, sends the following dispatch regarding the disaster:

Helena, Mont., Jan. 16.—Fire broke out in warehouse containing giant powder and dynamite, communicating to two other warehouses of the same character. Result, three terrific explosions, wrecking several buildings and killing about sixty people, according to reports. Entire fire department killed except three men. Many people torn into fragments, others killed by concussion. Financial loss enormous. Cause of fire unknown. Legislature in session passed resolutions of condolence. Stringent regulations will probably be adopted to enforce the laws against stocking explosives within city limits. E. J. RICKARDS, Governor of Montana.

HAWAII A SHAM

As a Republic, Says Claus Spreckles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16. — Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, declared that the Hawaiian republic is a sham. He first made the statement at the chamber of commerce, speaking of a resolution requesting the government to station a war ship permanently at Honolulu to protect American interests there. He reiterated the remark in a subsequent interview, and says the republic is being maintained temporarily by a few men interested in land speculation. Spreckels says the government is daily growing in disfavor and cannot last. He points to the fact at the last monarchial election 11,000 votes were polled, and that the election under the present government there were about 3,000 votes cast. Spreckles is skeptical as to the steamship line or a cable from Vancouver to Honolulu, and says the Hawaiian Islands will always be forced to sell their products in San Francisco.

Argentine Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that the cabinet has resigned on account of the refusal of the president to grant amnesty to political offenders. A large section of the public applauds the attitude of the president, but his resignation is probable in view of the difficulty of forming a ministry hostile to a congress which desires amnesty.

Plow Works in Ashes.

DEFIANCE, O., Jan. 16.—The Clipper Plow works, in this city, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss will be about $20,000, and the insurance is small. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

BUTTE IS STUNNED.

Continued From First Page.

by the force of dynamite from the fearful scene. There were still heroes left to help pull the shrieking wounded and the groaning dying to a distance, but the people up town hesitated. There had been two explosions and there might be more. There were reports of carloads of powder in the vicinity besides that stored in the warehouses. Five minutes later a third explosion did come, but it was a mild one, and it is believed that very few, if any, were injured in it. It had

All Occurred in Fifteen Minutes.

the most horrible quarter of an hour in Butte's history. The horrible awfulness of the scene after the explosions was beyond description. Words could give no idea of it. It presented more the appearance of a field of battle than anything else. The dead were strewn everywhere and the cries and groans of the injured and dying presented a scene altogether unearthly. Blood and brains were spattered about. Here were legs and arms scattered around, and there were pieces of flesh and entrails. It was sickening.