CLOUGH OUR CHIEF.

One Retires and he Other Enters Office Crowned With Laurel.

YESTERDAY'S INAUGURAL.

Lieut. Gov. Day Left to Tread the Wind-Press Alone.

TO PROTECT WORKINGMEN

Is the Title of the Wyman Bill Requiring Cleanly Bakeries.

The ceremonies attending the change in the executive department of the state were quite informal yesterday. For the first time in the history of the state a lieutenant governor became the chief executive, and was followed by the president pro tempore of the senate becoming lieutenant governor, and thus necessitating changes on important committees, as well as representation in the senate from the Sixth district. After the ceremonies were concluded in the senate a group of senators were discussing the rapidity of changes, and Senator McHale applied the expression that is so apt for the time: "The king is dead. Long live the king."

Gov. Clough embraced the last opportunity and called the senate to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Chaplain Forbes alluded, in his prayer, to the changes, and asked a blessing upon the new and retiring officers. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Rice was invited to a seat beside the soon-to-become governor and gave him a hearty handshake and a message of good speed.

Two communications were then read from the retiring governor, one to Lieut. Gov. Clough and the other to the senate, both announcing his resignation as governor to accept the office of United States senator.

Gov. Clough then delivered his salutatory-valedictory effort with much earnestness of manner. He said:

"Gentlemen: Before retiring from this office I want to thank every senator, member of the house and every man in the state of Minnesota for all favors in the past. And when I say friends I mean you all, for I am your friend. I am not going into office with a view of punishing my enemies, no matter what you may have read in some of the papers. I intend to do what is right for all, and I ought to know what is right. Unfortunately I never graduated from a state university. I graduated from the farm. Gentlemen, there's many a laboring man there capable of being governor of this state. I am from the ranks of labor, and I want you to know that I sympathize with the laboring man. Thank God, I was blessed with two hands and a desire to lift them up in behalf of the laboring man. I want to say that in my judgment you have elected a first-class presiding officer. I consider that it is a greater honor to preside over this body than to take the governor's chair. Gentlemen, if there is anything that I can do for you in my new capacity I shall be ready to serve you at any and all times."

There was general applause at the conclusion of the speech.

President Day was then called to the chair, and Gov. Clough gave his hand a warm shake and said "God bless you" as he turned to leave.

President Day said, "The same to you," and they separated, the retiring official moving toward the floor of the senate.

Senator Yale was on his feet and suggested that the importance of the occasion should not go by unnoticed, and to move a recess of thirty minutes to allow senators an opportunity to pay their respects to the outgoing and incoming executives.

President Day suggested a moment's delay, and asked if Chief Justice Start was in the room. After some delay the chief justice was found leaning against the wall beside Judge C. D. Kerr, and he advanced to the secretary's desk, where he was met by Mr. Clough, who held up his hand and took the oath of office as governor. The ceremony was brief, and the new executive made his way out of the chamber and down to the executive chamber, whither he was followed by the senators and many others to pay their respects.

When the thread of routine was taken up again by the senate Senator F. A. Hodge offered the following, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Whereas, Lieut. Gov. D. M. Clough, who has presided over the deliberations of the senate with impartiality and fairness, has entered upon larger fields of usefulness to the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to him this expression of our appreciation and our best wishes for his success and happiness in the exalted station to which he has been called.

Clean Bakeries.

Senator Wyman offered a bill for the protection of employes, which amends the laws of 1893 so as to require all buildings occupied for bakeries or confectionery establishments, to be well drained, and the plumbing therein shall be constructed according to well-established sanitary principles and good workmanship. The rooms used for the manufacture and sale of bread and other food products shall have an impermeable floor, constructed of cement or of tiles laid in cement, or of wood saturated with boiled linseed oil. The side walls of such rooms shall be faced on the interior with hard burned brick or tiles laid in cement. The walls and ceilings shall be white-washed at least as often as once in every three months, and the furniture and utensils so arranged that they and the floor may at all times be readily kept in a sanitarily clean condition.

The manufactured food products shall be kept in perfectly dry, airy rooms, so that the floor and shelves may be easily cleaned.

All bakeries shall be provided with a wash room apart from the bake room, having facilities to enable workmen to keep their persons clean.

No water closet, privy or ashpit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake room or kitchen of any hotel or public restaurant. The sleeping places of workmen shall be separate and distinct from places used for making bread. While at work the employes of bakeries shall be provided by employers with caps and slippers and an external suit of coarse linen, all of which shall be kept clean.

All factories, mills and workshops shall be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from any sewer, drain privy or nuisance, and so ventilated that the air shall at all times be fit for human respiration.

After the passage of this act no bakery shall be established in a room with a floor more than two feet below the level of the street. No factory shall hereafter be constructed unless the exterior walls of such shall be constructed of stone laid in cement with an air space in the walls.

Fire escapes shall be provided for all factories of three stories or more in height.

The lessee of any such factory or building may be required by the labor commissioner to make changes in buildings to conform to this act. The labor commissioner may make changes and recover the cost in a suit.

Reports of Committees.

Several committees made reports as mentioned in the GLOBE yesterday. The reports were approved with exceptions as noted below:

The committee on public buildings reported in favor of passing S. F. No. 151, accompanied by an amendment which makes the $250,000 appropriated for the commencement of work on the new capitol to be available on Jan. 1, 1896. The bill was then referred to the finance committee.

The finance committee reported in favor of passing Senator Sperry's bill which appropriates $6,000 to cover a deficiency in the fund to make improvements in the state public school at Owatonna, and $5,000 to provide a heating and lighting plant for the hospital cottage.

Senator Sperry moved the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules. Senators Knatvold and Yale wanted it referred to the appropriation committee.

Senator Morgan stated that the finance committee had investigated the matter, and after being satisfied that it would be good business sense to make the money available at once, had decided to recommend the passage of the bill.

Senator Sperry said that the money is in the treasury and if the authority for its immediate use should be given the buildings could be made ready for occupancy within twenty days. The rules were suspended and the bill passed the senate.

Senate File No. 68 was recommended to be indefinitely postponed. On motion of Senator Roverud it was placed on general orders. The bill relates to the bounty for arrest of horse thieves and provides for repealing the same.

The bill relating to counterfeiting labels and trademarks was recommended to pass by the report of Senator Pettrieser, of the committee on printing.

Senator Stevens moved that the rules be suspended and the bill passed to its second and third reading. This was done after some debate, in which Senator Stevens explained that it had been held in the municipal court of St. Paul that infringement of a label on any other than an incorporation could not be punished under the law of 1889. The bill had been drawn after the trial of a case, with a view of covering the defect and to prevent the infringement of a label designed by a labor union, or others not incorporated.

Chief Clerk Dowling reported the passage by the house of S. F. No. 156, being a joint resolution relative to exterminating the Russian thistle.

H. F. No. 3 was given a first reading, and Senate Files Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 79 and 95 their second reading.

His First Message.

The first communication to the senate from the new governor is as follows:

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31, 1895.

To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Gentlemen: Knute Nelson having this day resigned the office of governor of this state, I have, in pursuance of the constitution, duly assumed the office of governor and duly qualified for said office. Yours respectfully,

D. M. CLOUGH, Governor.

Lieut. Gov. Day appointed Senator Stockton to take his place as chairman of the railroad committee and Senator Jones to his place on the committee on mines and mining.

The senate held a brief executive session at noon to consider appointments.

Bills Introduced.

S. F. No. 169, introduced by Senator Lloyd and referred to the committee on drainage, asks for an appropriation of $2,000 to aid in building a pontoon bridge across the Minnesota river in Nicollet county. The bridge connects the towns of Lake Prairie and Ottawa, and is to have an eighty-foot draw bridge.

S. F. No. 170, introduced by Senator Wyman and referred to the committee on labor and labor laws, amends the laws of 1893 relative to protection of employes.

S. F. No. 171, introduced by Senator Keller and referred to the committee on public health, revives the old conflict relative to baking powders. The bill asks that the label show the component parts.

S. F. No. 172, introduced by Senator Howard, proposes to amend section 249 of chapter 3 of title 10 of the Penal Code, so as to prevent the employment of minors in saloons and liquor stores. Referred to the judiciary committee.

S. F. No. 173, introduced by Senator Keller, is designed to accomplish what he failed to secure by resolution, to require county auditors to report as to corporations holding over 5,000 acres of land. This bill provides for requiring registers of deeds to report what corporations, other than railroads, canal or turnpike companies, own over 5,000 acres of land in the state.

Senator Keller wanted the bill passed under a suspension of the rules and stated that pine land companies have a monopoly on land and won't let timber dealers do business unless they belong to the ring. He also wanted a report as to what lumber operations are being conducted by foreigners and corporations owning more than the restricted acreage of land.

Senator Roverud asked why the bill did not provide for compensating registers of deeds for the work.

Senator Keller said he had no objection to compensation. There are only about twenty such corporations in the state. His object in asking the immediate passage was to secure reports without delay.

President Day referred the bill to a special committee, consisting of Senators Keller, Roverud and Collester. These gentlemen agreed to an amendment which provides for paying five cents a folio for reports, and will recommend the passage of the bill, as amended, under a suspension of the rules today.

S. F. No. 174, introduced by Senator Young and referred to the judiciary, proposes to amend sec. 105, chap. 66, of the General Laws of 1878 relating to filing cross bills and bills of particulars in civil actions.

S. F. No. 175, introduced by Senator Spencer and referred to the committee on soldiers' home, provides for deposits of the soldiers' relief fund in the hands of county auditors, so that payment may be made by them to soldiers entitled to relief.

S. F. No. 176, introduced by Senator Peterson and referred to the committee on hospitals, provides that small repairs to hospitals may be made without advertising for bids.

S. F. No. 177, introduced by Senator Roverud and referred to the committee on roads, relates to laying out highways.

S. F. No. 178, introduced by Senator Hansen and referred to the committee on normal schools, provides for establishing a normal school at Litchfield and an appropriation of $50,000 for the object.

S. F. No. 179, presented by Senator Culkin, proposes to amend the penal code so as to make it a misdemeanor to sell mortgaged property. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

S. F. No. 180, introduced by Senator Wing and referred to the committee on roads and bridges, is designed to make it unlawful to blow the whistle of a traction engine in incorporated village so as to disturb peaceful slumbers.

S. F. No. 181 is a meritorious bill introduced by Senator Miller. It authorizes the use of the waters of meandered lakes and streams so as to improve cranberry marshes by changing the courses of the waters, provided the level of the lakes shall not be reduced. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

S. F. No. 182 is a bill introduced by Senator Young, and proposes to amend section 14, chapter 88 of the General Laws of 1878 so as to substitute attorneys in actions at law. Referred to the judiciary committee.

S. F. No. 183, introduced by Senator Thorpe, was passed under a suspension of the rules after some debate. It is a joint resolution asking congress to pass a bankruptcy law.

Senator Schaller questioned the advisability of instructing congress in such a matter.

Senator Stevens made a statement in which he called attention to the fact that the Bailey bill is before the United States senate as a house measure, and commercial men think it not as worthy as the Torrey bill, being a senate measure. He believed it would be proper to recommend the passage of some bankruptcy bill, and, as the resolution specified no particular bill, he favored its passage. The rules being suspended, the bill passed with but one dissenting vote.

S. F. No. 184, introduced by Senator Ozmun, ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on municipal corporations, is an omnibus charter bill providing for the classification, organization and government of cities.

S. F. No. 185, introduced by Senator Reishus and referred to the judiciary committee, changes the age of consent to eighteen years. The bill proposes to amend section 245 of the penal code so as to make it a felony to make an indecent proposal or assault with intent to rape any female not a prostitute, and a like offense to make an indecent proposal or assault with intent to commit rape upon any female under eighteen years of age.

S. F. No. 186, introduced by Senator Young and referred to the committee on forestry, provides for appropriating $5,000 as a fund to be used by forestry commission to encourage the growth of trees on prairies.

S. F. No. 187 was reported by the judiciary committee as a substitute for S. F. No. 102, and relates to selling intoxicants to minors.

S. F. No. 188, reported by Senator McHale, of the judiciary committee, as a substitute for S. F. No. 88, relating to the joint liability of husband and wife for wages of household servants.

Committee of the Whole.

At the afternoon session the senate resolved itself into the committee of the whole on motion of Senator Greer, to take up general orders.

Senator Greer in the chair took up S. F. No. 46.

Senator Jones moved that when the committee rises it report the bill for passage. Agreed to.

Senate File No. 45, relating to legalizing the statutes of 1894, introduced by Senator Young, recommended to pass.

Senate File No. 10, introduced by Senator Roverud, was on his motion recommended to pass.

Senate File No. 44, relating to inspection of weights and measures, introduced by Senator Sheehan, recommended to pass.

The senate being in session, Chairman Greer reported the recommendations of the committee of the whole. The report was approved.

Chief Clerk Dowling, of the house, reported the passage by that branch of H. F. 7, to repeal chapter 412 of the special laws; H. F. 16, to amend the laws relative to wolf bounties; H. F. 18, prohibiting the aiming of fire arms at a human being.

Committee Work.

Senators Cronkhite, Hansen, Thrope, Currier and Yale attended yesterday's meeting of the committee on legislative expenses. It was decided to recommend the purchase of ten copies of the statutes of 1894 and as many copies of the digest of Minnesota reports for the use of the judiciary committee. Resolutions for the employment of the following clerks will be reported favorably: Robert A. Sinclair, as assistant to the postmaster; a stenographer for the committee on municipal corporations, besides Alex McCune as clerk of the same committee; Peter Alin, of Anoka, as clerk of the committee on claims, public lands, public health, etc., and immigration; Miss Miller, clerk of the enrollment committee; H. M. Tobias, clerk of the committees on tax and tax laws and education; W. A. Foland, assistant enrolling clerk; A. B. Mathison, clerk of the committees on drainage and game and game laws; George W. Taylor, clerk of the committees on Indian affairs, normal schools and retrenchment and reform; L. J. Gandet, clerk of the committees on roads and bridges, logs and lumber and elections.

The joint committee on game and fish have decided to recommend for passage S. F. No. 55 and H. F. No. 5; both of these provide for regulating the catching of fish by pound nets on international waters.

The committee on railroads met yesterday and considered the bill introduced by Senator Miller pertaining to giving the warehouse and railroad commission charge of express rates. Action was deferred until a time can be fixed to give a hearing to interested parties upon the bill.

The senate finance committee discussed the senate bill making an appropriation to pay for plans for the new capitol building, but postponed action for a day or two.

HOUSE ROUTINE.

A Quiet Day of Continuous Toil.

In the house yesterday a busy day was spent on strictly routine matters of business. The formal resignation of Knute Nelson as governor was presented and was followed shortly afterward by the official notification that in compliance with the law Lieut. Gov. Clough had assumed the duties of governor.

A large batch of bills was reported back from various committees to which they had been referred with recommendations varying all the way from indefinite postponement to "to pass." The most important measure so reported was the capitol bill making $250,000 immediately available for building purposes. This bill was favorably recommended, while Mr. Moore's bill to repeal the original capitol bill was recommended for indefinite postponement, the report in both cases being adopted.

Senator Jones' bill for the destruction of the Russian thistle was passed under suspension of the rules.

Representative Dressel, of Le Sueur county, was excused from further attendance for an indefinite time owing to the death of his mother, and a resolution of sympathy for him was adopted.

The following bills were introduced:

By Representative Mullen, H. F. No. 173—To amend existing laws relating to the formation of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. Insurance.

By Representative Robbins, H. F. No. 174—Concerning chattel mortgages and other liens upon grain and for the protection of mortgages. Judiciary.

By Representative Reeves, H. F. No. 175 (by request)—To amend existing laws to prevent debtors from giving preference to creditors. Judiciary.

By Representative Parker, H. F. No. 176—To amend the constitution so that the permanent school fund may be loaned to aid in the erection of schools. Judiciary.

By Representative Soule, H. F. No. 177—To amend existing laws relating to erection of fences and permitting the barbed wire fence to answer the definition of a legal fence. Judiciary.

By Representative Christenson, H. F. No. 178—To amend existing laws so as to exempt 100 instead of fifty bushels of grain from execution. Grain and warehouse.

By Representative Gunn, H. F. No. 179—To promote forestry and prevent forest fires. Forestry.

By Representative Feig, H. F. No. 180 (by request)—To promote practical forestry and to appropriate $2,500 to the Minnesota Forestry association to raise trees for free distribution on the prairies.

By Representative Sampson, H. F. No. 181—To provide for the maintenance of track scales at all stations by all railroad companies. Railroads.

By Representative Boxrud, H. F. No. 182—To provide township elections with official seals. Towns and counties.

By Representative Tallman, H. F. No. 183—To amend the penal code so as to make Sabbath breaking punishable as a misdemeanor. Crimes and punishments.

The house took a recess to 2 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon the house assembled promptly at 2 o'clock and went into committee of the whole for the consideration of general orders. Before the business proper was begun, however, Dan Shell introduced a josh resolution calling upon "Ole" Holman to apologize for having referred to Representative Grondahl as a "boy." P. H. Kelly thought there was no offense, as it was admitted that Grondahl was a good boy. Henry Feig insisted on taking a serious view of the matter and moved its reference to the committee on legislative expenses. It was tabled on motion of Grondahl.

There were eight bills on general orders, which were disposed of with the following recommendations:

H. F. No. 32, a bill for an act to amend chapter 187 of the General Laws of 1885, as amended by chapter 44, General Laws 1887, relating to relief of firemen—Johns. Recommitted to judiciary committee.

H. F. No. 66, a bill for an act to amend chapter 14, General Laws 1889, relating to sale of tobacco—Staples. Recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 79, a bill for an act to amend section 39, chapter 34, of the General Laws of 1877—Johns. Recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 92, a bill for an act to amend section 1, chapter 263, General Laws 1885—Jones, J. D. Report progress.

H. F. No. 111, a bill for an act to prohibit the establishment of pest houses in certain cases—Baston. Recommended to pass as amended.

H. F. No. 12, a bill for an act to regulate and define the powers of park commissioners of cities—Cant. Recommended to pass.

H. F. No. 61, a bill for an act to amend chapter 13, General Statutes 1878, relating to public highways—Guttersen. Report progress.

H. F. No. 98, a bill for an act to amend chapter 13, General Statutes 1878, relating to roads, etc.—Staples. Recommended to pass.

There was considerable contention over the first bill, Representative Johns' fireman's bill, the author expressing great concern to have it off his hands by a recommendation to pass.

Mr. Jacobson wanted to tack on an amendment, which Mr. Johns promptly agreed to accept, and then came a proposed amendment from Mr. Kelly, A. B. But Mr. Johns demurred to this and succeeded in defeating it. J. D. Jones could n't understand why city members should be so much interested in a bill providing for the fire departments of country towns, and it was largely on this ground that the recommitment was secured.

Mr. Johns looked his silent disgust, and with a shake of the head went about the task of satisfying the different plaintiffs and preparing for the next fight.

There was also a pretty warm discussion over Representative Baston's pest house bill.

The principal difficulty seemed to be that under the law the pest houses could not be maintained in the city, while it was an offense to have them located anywhere else. Some curative amendments were tacked on, however, and the bill was recommended for passage. The other bills were of minor importance.

The calendar was reached for the first time, and three unimportant bills were passed. They were as follow:

H. F. No. 7—A bill for an act to repeal chapter 412, Special Laws of Minnesota, 1889, relating to election of county commissioners for the county of Aitkin.—Gunn.

H. F. No. 16.—A bill for an act amending chapter 147, Laws of 1893.—Gunn.

H. F. No. 18.—A bill for an act to prohibit the aiming of firearms.—Underleak.

Adjourned to this morning.

The impression generally prevails that Representative Staples is chairman of the committee on legislative expenses. Such is not the case, Representative Jacobson having that honor. Representative Jacobson, however, is one of the busiest men in the house, and leaves to his colleague the duties of the committee, which involve the purchase of supplies and the supervision of the pages.

Allen-Furlong Contest.

The house committee on elections had another session last night, and, it is understood, arrived at a conclusion in the Allen-Furlong contest. The session was strictly executive, and the members declined to give any clue to their findings, but the impression prevails that Mr. Furlong will retain his seat. In addition to the fact that Furlong had the certificate of election and the majority of the votes, he has the same points in his favor which settled the contest in the Probstfield-Smith contest in the senate.

Mr. Allen, it seems, neglected to comply with the requirements of law with reference to filing his notice of contest, thus leaving him without legal status. Hiler Horton has handled Mr. Furlong's end of the contest, and has made what is universally conceded to be an able defense. It is expected that even the Republican members of the house will sustain Furlong in his contest.

THEN THE N. P. MAY QUIT.

Prospect That Troubles With the U. P. Will Be Patched Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—There is a strong probability that the differences between the Union Pacific and the Western Trunk lines will be adjusted at the meeting tomorrow. It is expected that the Union Pacific will abandon its claim for the long haul of business passing through Denver and Ogden gateways and that as a consequence the boycott against it will be lifted. Neither side to the controversy is prepared to say in advance of the meeting what action will be taken concerning the Puget sound business. The Union Pacific, however, has strong hopes that it will be allowed to insert its rates to Puget sound points in the rate sheets. It is difficult to see how the other roads can allow this as they are bound to the Northern Pacific in the strongest manner to allow that line the Puget sound business. If the Trunk line committee takes in the Union Pacific as a member by allowing it a share of Puget sound business it will certainly force the Northern Pacific out. The Alton and the Northwestern are standing stoutly by the Union Pacific and all three have strong hopes of victory or at least of receiving very material concessions in tomorrow's meeting.

COAST RATES FIXED.

Western Trunk Lines Committee Formulates an Agreement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The committee of the Western trunk lines appointed to formulate a passenger agreement for the control of California business has completed its task, and the plan will be considered at a meeting of all lines interested next Tuesday. The agreement denies to local agents authority to meet outside competition unless by public notices of intention to meet such rates, the notices to be issued by the general passenger agent. Street commissions are forbidden, as is all dealing with brokers. Provision for free sleeping car berths, free meals and the carriage of excess baggage are to be considered as cut rates. The penalty for any infraction of the agreement is not less than $10 nor more than $30. The thirty days' notice is required of any road seeking to withdraw from the agreement.

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Roberts, 510 Nicollet, Minneapolis.

GOOD-BYE TO BOARDS

The St. Paul Charter Bill Makes Many Radical Changes.

A DISTINCTION IS MADE

As to Classes of Cities According to the Population.

IT CUTS PRESENT SALARIES.

The Mayor to Be Made Responsible for Good Government.

Classification, organization and government of cities constitutes the chief features in the title of the St. Paul charter bill, introduced in the senate yesterday under the patronage of Senator Ozmun. The chief work in the preparation was done by Herman W. Phillips, who was for several years assistance corporation attorney. For months there have been meetings of business men and the chamber of commerce to discuss features of city government. In fact, for the past four years, the people and the papers have discussed needed changes in the present charter, and the bill presented may be said to embrace just such features as the people demand at present. The drafting has been done with care, and it is probable that it will receive general support. This is true to a greater extent if it can be so shaped as not to interfere with features of the Morgan bill or prevent other cities from securing different charters that suit them better. This objection may be met by passing both the Morgan bill and this one, with the option left of adopting by St. Paul and Minneapolis the bill best suited to the needs of each. The objection of other cities is warded off by a provision which distinguishes between cities.

Two Classes of Cities.

The St. Paul bill provides for dividing cities into two classes, and its provisions are framed so that a charter of one class may be applicable to cities of over 30,000, while other provisions apply to cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants. When a city of the second class reaches a population of 30,000 it becomes a first-class city and will come under the provisions of the charter designed for cities of the first class.

The bill has omnibus provisions, as would be necessary when a dual charter is proposed. This makes it very voluminous, as it embraces full provisions for all the varied features of cities and villages.

The bill makes a number of changes in the present charter and is different, in material points, from the present charter of Minneapolis and also from the bill introduced by Senator Howard. It differs from the Minneapolis bill slightly in the number of elective officers, but has other points of striking difference. The present charter is changed in the feature providing for the selection of officers and in its proposing to abolish a number of boards.

The only elective officers are the mayor, comptroller and treasurer, besides the assembly of nine members and an alderman from each ward. The other officers are to be appointed by the mayor, and to hold office at his pleasure.

The wards of the city may be reorganized after a state or federal census, but the reorganization is not to take place oftener than once in five years.

The time of the

City Elections

is changed from May to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and occurs in the odd-numbered years. They take their offices on the second Tuesday in January following the election. They may be removed at any time for cause by a two-thirds vote of the council. Vacancies in the elective offices are to be filled by the council. If in the election the two highest candidates for an office receive an equal number of votes they are to cast lots for the office in the presence of the council in joint session.

The present dual council features are preserved, and an amendment is made which requires the lapse of four days after the passage of an ordinance before it may be signed by the mayor. The Howard bill requires an ordinance to be read at three separate sittings of the council.

The St. Paul bill dispenses with boards, and particularly the board of public works, and substitutes in their places heads of departments, appointed by the mayor, to serve at his pleasure. The Howard bill would have such heads of departments named by council.

A Relic.

In the St. Paul bill the park board and board of education are preserved as relics. In place of the board of public works there is to be a commissioner, who is also to have charge of the water works as well as the public works, under the direct supervision of the council. This commissioner is given power to appoint the city engineer and supervise his operations. This not only dispenses with the board of public works, but the water board as well, and places the direct charge and responsibility of both of those departments under the control of the mayor, who names the commissioner to serve at his pleasure. The city engineer holds his office only during the pleasure of the commissioner of public works.

The park board is to consist of seven members instead of four as at present, and will have full control of all the parks.

The principal change in the school board is that the members, of whom there will be five, hold their office for five years instead of two, and the secretary and superintendent are named as members of the board, though they are to hold their offices at the pleasure of the board.

The bill provides for a health commissioner and assistant, inspectors, etc.

Weekly Wages.

The present charter is changed in many respects and one relative to payment of laborers will be a decided improvement, as it provides that they may be paid weekly, while the officers are to be paid monthly. It requires a three-fourths vote of the council to incur debt, but if the proposition receives a majority vote in the council, it may be submitted to the people at the next election. A majority of the members of the council may issue bonds to pay for mature outstanding bonds without submitting the matter to a vote of the people. The council is given the right to regulate gas and electric lighting and heating plants, the manner of manufacturing gas, and the charge for the same, and to inspect meters, etc., but it is allowed to grant no exclusive franchises whatever.

Labor for the city is to be let by contract, except when the amount is less than $500, when it may be done by the city force, or, in the event of all the bids on a contract being higher than the estimate, the council may, by a two-thirds vote, do the work by day labor.

The fire board is abolished completely, and in its place is one commissioner, who shall also be the chief engineer, and has all the authority now vested in the board and the chief engineer combined, so far as the government of the department is concerned. He is also to appoint as many fire wardens as he sees fit, the number not to exceed one for each ward in the city.

Salaries Changed.

The bill fixes the maximum salaries of the city offices as follows, making a sweeping reduction in some of the departments:

Mayor	$3,000
Mayor's secretary and steward	1,000
Assemblymen and aldermen	300
Comptroller	3,000
Comptroller's chief deputy and clerk	1,200
Treasurer	3,000
City clerk	2,500
Treasurer's deputy	1,200
Deputy clerk	1,200
City attorney	3,000
Superintendent of police	2,500
Captain	1,200
Lieutenants	900
Patrolmen	720
Chief of detectives	1,500
Superintendent of work house	1,800
Superintendent of the poor	1,200
City physician	1,500
Commissioner of health	1,500
Health inspectors and officers	720
Assistant health commissioner	900
Commissioner of fire department	2,500
First assistant engineer	1,200
Second assistant engineer	900
Captains, lieutenants and others	720
Fire wardens	600
City assessor	1,200
Commissioner of public works	3,000
City engineer	2,400
Assistant	1,500
Building inspector	1,800
Plumbing inspector	900
Assistant building inspector	720
Judges of municipal court	2,400
Clerk	1,200
Libra ian	900
Assistant librarian	600
City forester	1,000

Commissioners in assessment and condemnation proceedings, $5 per proceeding.

PATHOS AND ROMANCE.

How Ethel Burns Baker Won Fortune and Husband.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—At 8 o'clock this evening occurs the romantic wedding of Ethel Burns Baker and Charles F. Kimball. Ethel as a little child read all the fairy stories she could find. Cinderella pleased her most of all, and she dreamed of the magic slipper and the good prince throughout her orphan childhood at Evansville, Ind. When Ethel Burns Baker and Charles Fuller Kimball stood before the minister tonight the dream was realized. Miss Baker's father was a descendant of a wealthy North Carolina family, but when he died his widow and one daughter were left poor. The little family had gone from the native state and settled in Evansville. Four years after the father's death the mother, too, passed away and Ethel was left penniless. For twenty years she was almost forgotten. She struggled along, learned stenography and typewriting, and began to make her own way. From Evansville she went to Peoria, where she procured a position as secretary to A. C. Palmer, general manager of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railroad. Three years ago she left for Chicago and accepted a position in the office of a lawyer in the Rookery building and went to board at 479 Washington boulevard.

One year ago Charles Fuller Kimball came to live at the same boarding house. The two young persons met daily and it was not long before their sentiments of respect changed. Four months ago they became engaged. About the same time a lawyer who had spent many months in fruitless search called at the boarding house and told Miss Baker that she was an heiress. Her grandfather had died and she was the only heir to an estate valued at $100,000. Negotiations were at once opened and Miss Baker was able to prove her claim beyond doubt. In a few days the grandfather's estate will be settled and the bride's fortune will be added to that of her husband.

Charles F. Kimball, who is to wed Miss Baker tonight, is the head of the firm of C. F. Kimball & Co., private bankers and stock brokers at 92 and 94 La Salle street. He is thirty-one years old and comes from an old Connecticut family. He has been a resident of Chicago for fifteen years, during which time he has become well known in South side society. Miss Baker is a pronounced blonde of considerable beauty and talent.

Poor Indeed.

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach bitters is an effectual laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and a remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional indorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

Earthquakes Daily.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 31.—Since the great earthquake shock of the 22d of November, 1894, which caused the loss of fifteen lives in this city and destroyed thousands of dollars worth of property, a reign of terror has prevailed in the towns of Jamiltepec and Tuxtepec, in the state of Oaxaca, where the earth trembled from six to eight times a day. The churches and houses are a heap of ruins, and the inhabitants have nearly all fled to neighboring hamlets. The eruption of some volcano, presumed to exist in subterranean form, close by is momentarily expected. Last night earthquake shocks were felt in many places in the state of Oaxaca. The time of duration was three seconds.

TO CALIFORNIA WITHOUT CHANGE

Via "The Milwaukee."

On every Saturday morning an elegant Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul, and runs through to Los Angeles, California, without change. Arrives Los Angeles 6:30 p. m. following Wednesday. (Arrive San Francisco Thursday, 10:45 a. m.)

Via "The Milwaukee's" famous "Hedrick Route" to Kansas City, thence via the A., T. & S. F. Railway through Southern California.

The most delightful winter route to the coast.

This car is "personally conducted"—in immediate charge of an official and an attendant through to destination.

Rate per berth, $6 through from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Connections at San Francisco with steamers for Hawaii, "Land of Eternal Spring."

For berths, complete information and lowest rates, apply to "The Milwaukee" agents, St. Paul or Minneapolis, or address

J. T. CONLEY,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

New York Press Changes Hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—James Phillips Jr., James R. Doudge and all who have been interested with them in the stock of the New York Press company, limited, have sold and transferred their several interests to Henry L. Einstein. A meeting of the stockholders was held today, every share being represented, and Mr. Einstein was chosen president and treasurer of the company, Lemuel E. Quigg, vice president, and William Leary, secretary. Mr. Quigg was employed by the company to be editor of the New York Press. The newspaper and plant were delivered to the new management this afternoon.

NEW CUTTERS

From $15 up. New Harness $3.47 set up. All grades and styles. Buy now.

Roberts, 510 Nicollet, Minneapolis.

DAVIS SHOWS FIGHT.

He and His Friends Will Commence Work at Once.

DEMAND THE DELEGATION.

Prof. McCleary Has Commenced His Next Campaign for the House.

SENT EACH MEMBER A BOOK.

To Abolish Indian Contract Schools--A Curious Pension Case.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—If the close friends of Senator Davis speak by the card, the fight for his return to the senate will be commenced at once. He has shaken off the lethargy that seemed to take possession of him after his reelection two years ago, and is giving evidence that he is still the "Cush" Davis of former years. While he kept well out of print during the late contest, there were no strings that he could pull that were not used against Nelson. His close friends in Minnesota were in constant communication with him, and did their level best to head off the Nelson movement.

During the next session of congress he will make more speeches than he has been accustomed to make since he has been in the senate, and, more important than this, he will keep in closer touch with his old friends all over the state. Unless he loses interest he will be in the fight for the delegation to the national convention, especially if, as now seems probable, Nelson and Merriam start out to control it. If these two gentlemen prove to be for McKinley, Senator Davis will

Demand the Delegates

for himself, and then go in to get a delegation that he can turn to Reed or Allison. He is rather more friendly to the Iowa man than to Reed, but either of them will satisfy him.

And the interesting and important fact in this matter is that the St. Paul senator will have the support of three of the Republican members of congress, Tawney, Kiefer and Fletcher. Kiefer and Fletcher are already committed to the Maine man, and Tawney will be with Davis at every turn, as he has been for the past four years. The fact that the men who control the delegation will in all probability be the ones who will control the patronage explains the reasons for the anxiety as to the control of the delegation and why the senior senator regards it as all important that his friends control it.

In case the Republicans carry the next national election, nearly all of the important federal offices will be filled in the first two years, or before the election of 1898, at which the legislature that will have the duty of choosing a successor to Senator Davis will be chosen. In this contest the control of all the best offices in the state will cut a considerable figure, and if the appointments are made by Nelson the Davis men will simply not be in it.

Another Country Senator.

There is a little talk to the effect that if Davis is not chosen no other St. Paul man can win, and that the country will get the other senatorial seat. This talk greatly pleases the friends of both Congressman Tawney and the Mankato schoolmaster, who are figuring on remaining members of the lower house until that time, and thus being able by means of the control of the country postoffices to strengthen themselves for the next contest. The Second district member is again hard at work writing letters and sending literature to all the editors in the district, and preparing to head off the fight that Editor Hunt and other Washburn men have promised to make against his renomination. The professor believe in cultivating the local editor, and he does it more completely than any of his colleagues.

In this connection a very good story on McCleary's senatorial campaign is revealed by the records of the government bindery. Under the law each member of the lower house is entitled to twenty-eight copies of the congressional directory each time a new edition is printed; any additional copies must be bought and paid for by members. As soon as the professor came back to Washington in December he proceeded to lay in 140 additional copies, on which, and those of his quota, he had printed in gold letters the names of the members of both houses of the Minnesota legislature, and about the middle of the month each representative and senator received his copy with the frank of Mr. McCleary on the cover to indicate to whom they were indebted.

Having previously writtten a neat letter to each of these gentlemen congratulating them on their "magnificent" victories over the hosts of Democracy and Populism, the professor had reason to expect better treatment in the senatorial fight than he received, but the method is all right, and he will continue to follow it with hope for the future.

Pensioning Aged Sons.

The United States senate has during the past few years gained the reputation of being ready to pass almost any kind of a measure that will take money out of the treasury. Every appropriation bill is increased in the senate after passing the house, and by threatening to hold up the entire measure the lower body is obliged to yield. A sample of the prodigality of the senate has just been furnished in the passage of a bill "to pension Joseph W. Snyder, crippled son of a soldier of the war of 1812." Of course Mr. Snyder is probably in need, but he never served in any army of the United States, and there is no more reason for the government keeping him the balance of his life than for its supporting any and all crippled and aged people in the country. Mr. Snyder, by the way, resides in Pennsylvania, and and senatorial courtesy helped Senators Cameron and Quay to