DAVE'S FIRST VETO

Was Directed Against a Prolific Class of Special Legislation.

WEARIED BY LOBBYISTS.

Senate Clears the Decks for the Remainder of the Session.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY GOES.

Country Members Demand Part of Funds for Local Improvements.

Gov. Clough has written his first veto message, and it was read in the senate yesterday. It was directed against one of a large number of bills which have classifications according to population and were ingeniously framed to secure local effects, without being classed as special legislation. If the same principle is closely applied as to other bills, other vetoes may follow. The provisions of the bill affected and the reasons for witholding approval are fully expressed in the document here appended.

Herewith I return S. F. 360 without my approval. It is in contravention of the constitution of this state and cannot become a valid measure. This bill relates to the subject of building and loan associations. It is, however, provided in the bill that its provisions shall not be applicable to companies in cities or villages having a population of less than 30,000. It contemplates a classification of such companies upon the arbitrary basis of the population of the cities or villages in which they are located. I am directly of the opinion that the classification contemplated by its terms is wholly unauthorized, and is a palpable violation of the constitution of this state. Therefore, I am constrained to withhold my signature.

When read the senators who have pet schemes in charge did not know just what danger there may be of similar vetoes.

Senator Stevens moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, and the bill be referred to its author, Senator W. E. Johnson. He did this for that senator who was absent because of illness. A discussion followed as to the proper course to pursue. President Day intimating that he had doubt as to the method of procedure. Senator Stevens proved that it was obligatory to pursue the course indicated, and Senator Barr made the point that such course would follow without a motion. The vote was accordingly reconsidered and the bill will be again considered.

CLEARED THE DECKS.

The senate determined to clear the floor of the noise and bedlam occasioned by lobbyists on the floor, and to exclude visitors for the rest of the session. This course became absolutely necessary in view of the conditions existing recently. The chamber has been packed with strangers, and it has been impossible to preserve order. Lobbyists would refuse to obey the officers of the senate, when requested to desist from conversation and pulling at the coats of senators during sessions. The vote to exclude all but members of the legislature attaches, state officers and such as should have cards from the president, was unanimous and the senate chamber was noticeably improved when the new rule went into effect. The resolution to amend rule 55 in this respect had been introduced the day before by Senator Greer, who moved its adoption yesterday morning, and said in the course of his remarks in favor of its passage that it seemed, since the Roverud exclusion resolution had been defeated, that there was a disposition on the part of the public to regard the senate chamber as a public hall. He regarded it important that business be not retarded, in the closing days of the session, by visitors.

Senator Yale said he would support such a resolution, under certain circumstances. He thought there was need of a new capitol so as to provide room enough for all. He would be glad to see visitors from Ramsey and Hennepin counties, but that might be special legislation. He did not want to exclude constituents from the country, who are in the city as visitors. He did not believe in sending such persons to the gallery.

Senator Stevens moved that the resolution be amended so as to exclude all visitors except such as may be admitted upon cards of the president. He thought it very desirable to exclude the large crowds that daily impede the work of the senate and create confusion, making the chamber resemble base ball grounds with a succesful nine at the bat.

Senator Collister discussed the inexpediency of passing the resolution.

Senator Wyman said he was sick of the interruptions and noise, and was ready for any resolution that would promote good order.

Senator Schaller was of the opinion that the fire department would create less confusion than sometimes prevails upon this floor.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted, and the rule was amended so as to exclude all visitors, except such as may be admitted by cards of the president.

GIVE ALL A SLICE.

When S. F. 558 was under consideration for final passage Senator Morgan asked that it be referred to the finance committee until the state of the finances might be determined. The bill provides for transferring $150,000 derived from the railroad gross earnings tax from the general revenue fund to the internal revenue fund.

Senator Lloyd objected to delaying action upon the bill, as he feared it would hazard the passage of the bill.

Senator Morgan hoped action upon the bill would be delayed until the finance committee should estimate the amount of appropriations contemplated by the legislature.

Senator Young contended that the bill had been kicked about the committees long enough.

Senator Dunham said the bill should not be delayed another half-hour. It is a just measure, and it would be but right that the country should have some share of the appropriations.

While Senator Howard was arguing in favor of delay until it should be seen what condition the treasury is in Senator Heneman wanted to know if it was to be inferred that the county should wait until every other interest had secured all they wanted. Senator Howard declared that was not his position.

Senator Stevens said he had stood almost alone in advocating the constitutionality of the bill. He favored the measure, but advised delay until an investigation of the state of the treasury and contemplated appropriations could be made. He had been surprised to learn that prospective appropriations would exceed the revenues, in case the recommendation of the governor to reduce the tax levy should be carried into effect.

The motion to refer the bill to the finance committee was lost.

Discussing the bill upon its merits Senator Greer stated that there is a less sum than $700,000 in the treasury subject to appropriation. He questioned the right to appropriate money to the various counties to be used in building roads and bridges. He found counties lacking in enterprise enough to levy taxes to make local improvements. To secure funds from the state for such purposes he pronounced paternalism of a vicious character.

The bill being placed upon its final passage it went through by a vote of 39 to 6.

SUGAR BOUNTY.

The bill to pay a bounty to the manufacturers of beet sugar in this state passed the senate and awaits the signature of the governor to become a law. It is Representative Blagik's bill and had previously passed the house.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

S. F. 658, amending Section 7, chapter 88, General Statutes of 1878, relating to attorneys, introduced by Senator Stevens.

S. F. 588, introduced by Senator Young, to amend section 183, chapter 66, General Statutes of 1878, relating to garnishees.

S. F. 487, introduced by Senator Stevens, to amend the election laws so as to allow the use of revolving ballot boxes, designed to mix ballots.

S. F. No. 600 substitute for S. F. No. 176), to amend chapter 5, General Laws of 1895, relating to examinations and commitment to the Minnesota State hospitals for the insane and the supervision and management thereof.—Peterson.

S. F. No. 453, to license and regulate the business of storage companies and public warehouses, etc., and to provide for violation of same.—Masterman.

S. F. 659, to extend the contract for publication of the Minnesota supreme court reports.—Stevens.

S. F. 644, to amend section 16 of chapter 88, General Statutes 1878, relating to lien of attorneys.—Morgan.

S. F. 690, prohibiting officers and employes of cities and counties in this state from receiving fees as witnesses in any case in which the state of Minnesota, or any city or county in said state, is a party.—Sheehan.

S. F. No. 689, to amend section one hundred and twenty-six (126) of chapter eleven (11), of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to county auditors furnishing towns with abstract of real estate assessments.—Fuller.

S. F. No. 685, to regulate the construction and management of city and village lockups.—Barr.

S. F. No. 661, to enable foreign guardians to foreclose mortgages by advertisement.—Morgan.

H. F. No. 243, to amend section 416, of chapter 34, of the General Statutes of 1878, providing for the continuance of corporations for purposes of disposing of real estate and other property and to wind up its business.—Barta.

H. F. 489, introduced by Dr. Zier, and designed to enable boards of fire underwriters incorporated under the laws of this state to establish salvage corps and fire patrols.

H. F. 414, to exempt scales at certain elevators and railroad yards from inspection by city sealers of weights and measures.

H. F. 501 (substitute for S. F. 62), to encourage higher education in village and town public schools.

H. F. 468, to allow the state experimental station to acquire lands and extend its scope. Senator Cronkhite said he did not want to be recorded as voting against the bill, but he was not sure that it was not designed to defeat the drainage bill.

H. F. No. 146, a bill for an act amending section 90, of chapter 1, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1878, as amended by section 4, of chapter 60, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year 1887, relating to redemption from tax sales.—Cant.

H. F. 563, designed to amend the laws of 1893 so as to place villages under the same regulations as cities in cases of personal injuries.

H. F. 403, a bill legalizing sheriff's certificates issued on mortgage foreclosure sales.—Johnson, E. C. (By request).

H. F. 404, a bill to legalize certain acknowledgments made by notaries public.—Ferris.

H. F. 175, to amend chapter 148 of General Laws 1881, being an act entitled "An act to prevent debtors from giving preference to creditors, and to secure the legal distribution of property of debtors among their creditors," etc.—Reeves. (By request.)

S. F. 558 passed without a dissenting vote. It is Senator McArthur's bill relating to agreements by personal representatives with their sureties in the matter of depositing funds and assets.

H. F. 326 passed the senate under a suspension of rules. It is Representative Cant's bill to fix fees of clerks of the district courts in counties having a population of 40,000 up to 100,000.

STEAMER LIBRARY.

S. F. 736, as amended, was passed, under a suspension of rules, after being favorably reported by the Ramsey county delegation. It authorizes the city of St. Paul to appropriate $3,000 to purchase a library for the new ocean steamer St. Paul.

S. F. 611 was passed under a suspension of rules. It is a local bill of interest to Duluth, and provides that a city council may extend the time to pay for improvements made upon what is known as the Ontario plan.

H. F. 244 was passed under a suspension of rules, upon motion of Senator Yale, after the amendments by a special committee had been agreed to. The bill authorizes the issue of bonds to build school houses in incorporated cities.

H. F. 161 was passed under suspension of the rules, upon motion of Senator Young. It relates to delinquent tax lists, and had been amended in the senate.

Upon motion of Senator Wyman, the senate declined to concur in house amendments to S. F. 386, relating to codifying of the banking laws. Senators Wyman, Greer and Thorpe were named to confer with a house committee upon the amendments. The conference committee agreed upon compromise amendments, and the bill, as amended, passed.

The judiciary committee has recommended the passage of S. F. 542, relating to the sale of state capitol lands in Kandiyohi county.

NO G. A. R. MONEY.

The finance committee recommended indefinite postponement of the bill to appropriate $50,000 to defray expenses of the national encampment G. A. R. in St. Paul in 1896. The report was amended so as to place the bill upon general orders, as requested by Senator Allen.

NO BOARD OF PARDONS.

Senator McHale spoke in opposition to the passage of the bill of Dr. Zier, proposing a constitutional amendment so as to establish a pardoning board, to be composed of the governor, attorney general and chief justice of the supreme court.

Senator Sperry also contended that the bill was not what he desired. There were only 14 votes for the bill and 23 against, so it was found to be very unpopular.

S. F. 337, relating to the deposit of city funds and defining the duties of city treasurers, introduced by Senator Pottgieser, by request, and championed by Senator Keller, was debated pro and con, and defeated by a vote of 19, in favor, to 17 against. Senator Keller, in explaining why he did not vote, said that he was discouraged at having all his bills killed, even when he secured a friend to introduce them. He had not been able to get a bill through yet.

H. F. 20, a bill to appropriate additional moneys for the purpose of opening closed watercourses into the Red river and tributaries in Wilkin, Clay, Norman, Polk and Marshall counties, introduced by Mr. McGrath, was laid over for future consideration.

H. F. No. 569, substitute for H. F. No. 378, to regulate the receipts, storage and shipment of grain elevators and warehouses on right of way of railroads—committee on grain and warehouse—was laid over.

NO MORE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

S. F. 466, to establish a normal school at Glencoe, was stricken from the calendar and referred to Senator Heneman, at his request. S. F. 354, to establish a normal school at Pipestone, and S. F. 178, to establish a normal school at Litchfield, were passed at the request of the authors.

S. F. 607 was referred to Senator Schaller, the author, at his request, for amendment. The object of the bill is to prevent the propagation of witch or quack grass.

S. F. 616, relating to the formation of town insurance companies, was discussed and referred to Senator Peterson, its author, for amendment.

S. F. 341 was referred to Senator Potter, at his request, for amendment. It relates to election of county assessors and to their deputies and their compensation.

S. F. 223 was defeated by a vote of 27 to 13. It was Senator Pottgieser's bill to extend the term of probate judge to four years, and provided for a constitutional amendment to that effect.

S. F. 551 was referred to the committee on roads and bridges upon motion of Senator Morgan, who did so at the request of the author, Senator Culkin. The bill appropriates money for internal improvements in Polk county.

The house joint resolution providing for submitting to a vote of the people a call for a constitutional convention was read a second time and placed at the head of general orders.

S. F. 294, relating to the salary of the county attorney of Jackson county, and S. F. 619, relating to redemption from tax sales, were referred back to the judiciary committee upon motion of Senator Stevens.

On motion of Senator Young the vote by which S. F. 624 was indefinitely postponed was reconsidered and the bill placed upon general orders. It is designed to enable counties to obtain title to lands for public purposes for the object of improving them.

President Day stated in a humorous way at the opening of the senate yesterday, that he had a private communication from Lakefield offering $1,000,000 for the location of the capitol there. Senator Sevatson smiled as he moved that the proposition be accepted. Senator Young wanted the cash to accompany the offer. Senator Yale suggested a reference to the finance committee in his humorous way. Senator Stevens observed that it was the inalienable right of every city to make such offers. The matter was regarded as a piece of humor, and was dropped as the senate proceeded to routine business.

Senator Stevens sent up a communication from W. J. Whitefield asking why a bill had not been passed which would appropriate $150 to him for services many years ago. The communication was referred to the committee on claims.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee.

The senate judiciary committee had a large attendance of spectators, and a red hot discussion upon H. F. 264, introduced by Mr. Meilicke, to protect the freedom of markets for food products and grain, and to prevent restraints of trade by combinations and trusts organized to restrict free traffic or sale of grain or other food products.

Mr. Meilicke spoke forcibly upon the merits of the bill, and said that an organization has been formed, made up of seventy-two elevator companies, for the purpose of forcing all grain to go to the city of Minneapolis. This he characterized as a conspiracy against the formers and independent elevators He claimed that the elevator companies have formed an organization within the chamber of commerce, and make up a powerful combination. In answer to a question by Senator Day, it was said that the bill would not wipe out the Minnneapolis chamber of commerce provided it wanted to do business upon the American theory of freedom of commerce. He illustrated by saying that a savage would not walk while the civilized people would use a railroad. The elevators organized to take advanced ground in securing any advantage possible over the farmers.

Gen. Wilson, of Minneapolis, spoke against the bill, declaring it obnoxious and incapable of enforcement. Calling attention to particular phrases of the bill, he wanted to know how the judiciary committee, as lawyers, could justify the provisions of the measure. The criminal provision would not only apply to the persons sought to be reached by the author of the bill, but would also apply to farmers who would combine to hold their wheat from being placed upon the market, or to restrict the production of grain or food product. He instanced the case of the well-known "Hold your wheat" circular, sent out by Donnelly or Mr. Mueller, who Mr. Meilicke said had sent out the circular. He claimed such business as the bill contemplates could not be regulated as designed.

John W. Lane, of Minneapolis, spoke in favor of the bill. He declared loyalty to Minneapolis, and wanted it understood that many of the members of the chamber of commerce of that city want the bill passed, because it aims at a well-known evil. He quoted from the chamber of commerce of Minneapolis to show that that body declared that the purchase of wheat by the board of trade was against Rule 8 of the chamber, when purchased under the combination plan of the board of trade, made up of the elevators Several gentlemen asked questions at this point, claiming that Mr. Lane mininterpreted the declaration of the chamber of commerce. Mr. Lane claimed to have the best of this controversy, and proceeded to urge the merits of this bill with considerable force.

Mr. Gallagher wanted to know if there is not sufficient to meet the case.

Mr. Lane said the common law would make all such men conspirators.

Mr. Gallagher—Then what is the use of giving them more law?

Mr. Lane—I don't believe in homœopathy. I favor allopathic doses.

Another gentleman asked why people did not sell their wheat elsewhere than at Minneapolis.

Senator Greer said he would answer by saying that the people in his part of the state ship wheat to Chicago, and if Minneapolis would do right all grain would go there.

Mr. Lane continued his argument and quoted authorities to prove the combination in restraint of trade in handling wheat. He asked if any one could tell him how any independent buyer could live six months in Minneapolis? Senator Howard said the buyers did not fix the price. Mr. Lane asserted that they do fix the rates arbitrarily. He claimed that the bill was drawn to give effect to the constitutional provision which inhibits combinations to restrain the production or control the markets for food products.

Senator Sevatson stated that the farmers in his place had an elevator. A member of the board of trade of Minneapolis had a small freight house there and told the farmers' elevator men that if they did not sell three-sevenths of their grain to him the board of trade would freeze them out.

Mr. Lane produced a copy of the rules of the board of trade, signed by seventy-two elevator establishments, and showing that a combination had been formed.

Mr. Robbins had asked Mr. Lane a number of questions and also spoke against the bill. He did not want a bill passed that would prevent the board of trade from charging a percentage for selling and handling wheat. He said not a man from Minneapolis had come to the Hennepin county delegation and asked the passage of the bill.

Mr. Meilicke reminded Mr. Robbins that a gentleman had came to him and said he feared expulsion from the chamber of commerce if he let it be known that he favored the bill, and the speaker took the man to Mr. Robbins, and he talked with him on the matter.

Mr. Robbins claimed there was no combination.

Senator Greer refuted this statement and gave an instance in his section of the state.

Senator Larsen also told how Minneapolis board of trade men intimidated millers and farmers in his part of the state.

There being a number of others desiring to be heard, the committee adjourned until this evening.

COAL AND ORE RATES.

Hearing Before the Senate Committee on Railroads.

The senate committee on railroads had a hearing last evening upon the Knatvold bill, S. F. 190, and unanimously decided to recommend indefinite postponement. The amendments of the author had been attached which provided for striking out all of class "D" except ores and coal, and the bill then would reduce freight rates upon those articles about half.

F. B. Kellogg addressed the committee on the subject, claiming the bill would be unconstitutional, under a decision of the supreme court. He also contended that no complaint had yet been made against freights upon ores to the railroad and warehouse commission and no one interested had claimed the rate to be higher than it should be, except two foreign firms, namely Carnegie and Oliver, of Pittsburg, and the reduction asked would help them largely and not benefit a citizen of the state to the extent of one dollar.

He claimed one effect would be to cut down the gross earnings tax to the state and might cause a reduction of wages of employes on the roads. The only persons interested in a reduction of ore rates aside from the railroad being the Oliver Mining company, of Pittsburg, of which Carnegie is a member of Cleveland, all of which are foreign; Todd, Stambaugh & Co., of Cleveland; and Corrigan, Ives & Co., companies.

The passage of the bill would reduce the gross earnings tax paid the state by the "Mesaba" road and the Duluth & Iron Range road from $80,000 to $40,000, as it was last year. The tax he said, would be much larger in the future provided the rates be not reduced. He spoke of the iron ore roads being more expensive to build than other roads because built in a hilly country. It had cost $69,000 a mile to build the "Mesaba" road, aside from side tracks and terminals. The roads in the iron country do little other business and have to haul their cars back empty. He also said that these roads only haul ore in summer, and in winter lose from $35,000 to $50,000 per month. He called attention to the fact that Lake Superior ore is used in all the steel made all over the United States, and it would be injurious to the state to cut down rates when foreign companies are the only ones to be benefited, and at the same time the state and her citizens would be heavy losers.

G. S. Fernald, speaking for the Northern Pacific road, said that while not threshing over old straw, he desired to say that the proposed reduction on coal would make a cut of about one-half and would injure the finances of his road. The road could not afford to carry coal cheaper than present prices. The road could not afford to pay the present operating expenses and wages to employes if rates be reduced. He pointed out the fact that the railway commission may be applied to for the purpose of correcting abuses and errors if any are found in freight rates.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Modern Advance.

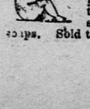
Washington Post.

Although there were 25,000 divorces in the United States last year there does not seem to have been one for a cause which was common among the Romans, and that was where the wife had a set of skeleton keys to open the drawers, read the correspondence of her husband, and, what was more exasperating, a duplicate key of his wine cellar. The private letter box at the postoffice and the club secures the correspondence, and a combination lock on a wine cellar precludes the other, so there is nothing for the husband to fall back upon but cold feet as an insuperable bar to domestic peace and a reasonable ground for divorce.

You Should Know

That by taking the Burlington Vestibuled Limited (leaving Minneapolis at 7:00, St. Paul at 7:40 p. m. daily) you arrive in Chicago, after partaking of an elegant breakfast on the train, in ample time to connect with the fast train eastbound, which will put you in New York by 2 o'clock the second day. Ticket offices at Union Depot and 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan).

BAD COMPLEXIONS



Pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes are prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, most effective skin-purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps. Sold throughout the world.

A DAY OF ROUTINE.

House Passes a List of Twenty-Two of Its Own Measures.

TOOK A RAP AT JAKE.

Pet Measure of the Lac Qui Parle Man Promptly Killed.

AND MR. FURLONG TOO

Sustains the Loss of One of His Legislative Offspring.

The house yesterday morning devoted itself to the task of killing Mr. Jacobson's chattel mortgage bill. It required the entire time of the forenoon and the surplus energy of every man opposed to it, but it was killed dead enough, the author only securing 49 votes in its favor, of the 58 necessary to pass it.

It was not a bill in which the city members were particularly interested, and they left the gentlemen from the rural districts to fight it out among themselves, the vote being pretty evenly divided for and against the bill. The main argument used against the bill and the one which cost its life was that the passage of it would involve too much hardship on the borrowing class, adding a great deal of red tape to the process of satisfaction.

During the forenoon a large delegation of ladies, members of the Woman's Rescue league, of Minneapolis, visited the house in the interest of the age of consent bill. They presented a formidable appearance as they filed in, and sent up the following formal declaration of their intentions:

Believing that just and equal laws are a protection to the young of both sexes alike, the Woman's Rescue league, of Minneapolis, deeply regrets the action taken by a committee of your honorable body as expressed in the following amendment to the age of consent bill:

"Fourth—If the female child is over fourteen years of age, and the person perpetrating such act is under the age of eighteen years, such female shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than seven years."

Speaker Van Sant had the protest read and referred to the judiciary committee, Mr. Underleak stated that the newspapers had not correctly quoted the amendment. He looked the matter up, however, and subsequently admitted that the newspapers had correctly published the amendment, which he said was due to an oversight. The amendment, as it was intended to read, and as it would be presented when the bill comes up, was intended to protect young boys from adventuresses, and will read as follows:

"If the female is over eighteen years of age and the person perpetrating such act is under eighteen years of age such female shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than seven years."

In the afternoon the house waded into the calendar, skipping the senate bills, and devoting itself to the passage of house files. By close application to business and liberal "hunching" from Mr. Warner, who was in the chair, the house passed twenty-two bills, killing off a few at the same time.

Among those to suffer was Mr. Furlong's bill proposing an amendment to the constitution so that $100,000 of the railroad gross earnings tax might be transferred to the road and bridge fund. Messrs. Jacobson, Staples, Robbins, Scofield and Juliar attacked the bill with great vigor, only Messrs. Holman and Buck coming to the support of Furlong. It was notable that the chief opposition to the bill came from the country, and there were only 48 votes for the bill, being 10 less than a sufficiency.

During the afternoon the house found time to have a little fun with Mr. Boobar. When his bill to increase the salary of the chief keeper of the reformatory to $1,200 a year came up the members voted "no" by unanimous agreement, Mr. Boobar himself voting no in order to move a reconsideration. There were 92 votes against the bill and none for it. Mr. Boobar was amazed. Before the result was announced the members began to change their votes, and the final result was announced 92 for, and none against.

Mr. Boobar bought a cigar factory.

The following bills were passed:

H. F. 321, to appropriate money for opening closed water courses in Nobles county.

H. F. 598, relating to farmers' institutes.

H. F. 455, relating to milk cans, etc.

H. F. 451, to prevent oppressive garnishment.

H. F. 523, to provide the state fair grounds with water works.

H. F. 699, relating to public libraries and reading rooms.

H. F. 664, to organize the State Agricultural society.

H. F. 213, for the relief of John H. Mullen.

H. F. 360, relating to a bridge across Zumbro river, in Olmsted county.

H. F. 610, to prohibit the fraudulent marking or sale of silverware and jewelry.

H. F. 570, relating to the fees of town officers.

H. F. 440, relating to university extension.

H. F. 50, relating to the drainage of lands.

H. F. 289, amending section 7, chapter 208, General Laws 1887, an act increasing the salary of the principal keeper of the reformatory.

H. F. 129, relating to the sprinkling of streets.

H. F. 738, relating to the entering of judgment.

H. F. 862, to amend chapter 10 of the General Laws of 1887, relating to common carriers.

H. F. 526, relating to the incorporation of villages.

H. F. 689, relating to instruction in public schools.

H. F. 431, to provide for the discharge of sureties upon the bonds of public officers.

H. F. 117, relating to fire insurance policies.

H. F. 482, relating to reducing interest by borrowers of building and loan associations.

The house having previously agreed to hold an evening session, a recess was taken to 7:30.

HAVING FUN WITH FOSS.

The evening session was productive of a great deal of boisterous fun, but not much business. The speaker called Mr. Foss to the chair, and the members at once proceeded to have some fun with Foss. Resolutions, motions and counter motions were fired in with such rapidity and upon such varying interests that Mr. Foss soon lost his temper and his head at the same time. After the confusion had continued for about an hour, Speaker Van Sant called the house to order and rebuked the members for their boyish pranks. Realizing that they had carried the thing too far, the members heartily cheered the speaker and became a little more orderly.

Mr. Wright's blacklisting bill was taken up, amended out of all semblance to its original self, and was recommended to pass over the protest of its author, who declared he would not father a measure which had been shorn of all its virility. The fight over the bill lasted two hours, and at 10 o'clock, after recommending the forestry bill to pass, the house adjourned.

HITTING BACK AT HORR.

Members of the Ramsey County Delegation Make Some Remarks.

The members of the Ramsey county delegation in the house are not exactly angry, but just a little vexed, at the repeated adverse criticisms of C. W. Horr, of Hazel Park. Mr. Horr has indulged in a good many remarks tinged with sarcasm and chuck full of bitterness, directed at the delegation as a whole and at two or three members in particular. Two such complaints were filed by Mr. Horr in the daily press yesterday, and Messrs. Johns and Warner were selected as targets for Mr. Horr's sarcasms.

Mr. Johns was disposed to be facetious when his attention was directed to the articles in question. He laughingly declared that he would take a week off after the adjournment of the session, when there was not much doing, and tell Mr. Horr about it. "The trouble with Horr," said Mr. Johns, "is that he is too much in earnest in the belief that he knows all about matters of legislation. There are probably 150,000 people in St. Paul, counting all the school children over five years old, who know fully as much about legislation as the gentleman from Hazel Park, and yet he is doing all the talking for all of them. It is somewhat singular that the people of his locality have so long permitted him to hide his talents under a real estate office bushel, and if his pretensions to superior wisdom and matchless virtue have any foundation in fact, the people of Ramsey county who are possessed of sound and well-balanced minds and whose regard for the welfare of the community overbalances their greed for newspaper notoriety, know that the Ramsey county delegation are doing the best they can. Mr. Horr is only one out of 150,000, and has just one chance in 150,000 of controlling this delegation. When he points out one single act of his whole life in St. Paul which gives him the title to pose as a public benefactor I will patiently listen to his tiresome tale of woe, but at present he is only a small bean in a two-bushel sack, and the delegation has too much important business on its hands to waste any time apologizing to him for its course. Personally I have been working sixteen hours a day for several weeks on house and committee work, and if I gave Mr. Horr the share of my time to which he is entitled as one person out of 150,000 you will see that it would be very short. Fact is, this interview has overdrawn his account."

WARNER WAXES WARM.

Mr. Warner was not disposed to attach to Mr. Horr's pronunciamentoes all the importance claimed for them by the author, and speaking for himself, declared that the delegation, in the press and hurry of these closing days, had too much to do to waste any time answering impertinent questions from persons not authorized to speak for the public. "I do not blame Mr. Horr for seeking to protect his personal interests provided he goes about it in a proper way, but when he imagines he can invoke the power of the press to club this delegation into the support of an unwise bill simply because its beneficent provisions apply to his unproductive Hazel Park real estate, he makes a mistake. It was proposed as a compromise measure by those who opposed the bill to abolish the water front tax, that the tax be abolished on all property upon which the tax shall have been paid for ten years. This appealed to those citizens who have paid this tax since it was inaugurated, the great majority of whom would in a year or two be exempt from further taxation, but this would not exempt Mr. Horr, and of course this is not satisfactory to him. In passing this bill in the form we did we were influenced largely by the recommendations of the committee of forty, and the expressions of individual citizens, any one of whom was fully as competent to speak, though possibly not so much interested as Mr. Horr. A great proportion of the tax, under this law, falls upon non-resident property owners, which is another argument in its favor. It is obviously an injustice to a large portion of the taxpayers to abate the sum of the tax on one lot and make a lot in the next block pay the full tax simply because the mains have been only recently extended in the one case. If the tax is abolished on Mr. Horr's lots, which have only paid the tax one year, the men who have paid it for nine years ought to have eight years' tax refunded.

"As to the howl about the salary bills, which Mr. Horr raises as a kind of a side issue to his personal grievance, it need only be said that the public will not be misled or deceived by this pretext. Every sensible person, and they constitute the great majority, knows that the constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation places us in a very peculiar and disadvantageous position, when it comes to legislation affecting Ramsey county. It is very difficult, almost impossible, indeed, to pass laws affecting Ramsey county without affecting Hennepin, which is so near us in point of population that a provision for one is liable to affect the other. Hennepin county has a strong delegation here, and it is a good deal easier to kill or delay a bill than it is to pass it. One of our bills, which affects them, is promptly challenged by them, and it is only by the support of outside members that we can push our bills, and Hennepin county, having a larger vote than we, can trade to better purpose than we could, if we tried. The delegation is doing the very best it can, and will redeem its pledges to the people without reference to the clacking of any self-constituted guardians and without fear of the dreadful vengeance of the infuriated lamb from Hazel Park."

M'KENNEY'S SAY.

Said Representative McKenney: "Mr. Horr need not lay the flattering unction to his soul that the delegation has been in any sense 'waked up' by his newspaper articles. So far as I am concerned, and, as near as I can learn, the rest of the delegation feel the same way. We are not here to please Mr. Horr, but to make laws acceptable to the whole of the citizens. I really think Mr. Horr is exaggerating his importance in the community, though he is getting some gratuitous advertising that ought to be of great value to him in unloading his surplus Hazel Park dirt."

Representative Kelly made the most eloquent comment of all. He simply said: "Bah!"

BEAUTY

Turned to Practical Account by Two Women.

Atlanta Constitution.

The young men about town have two new stories which they are repeating to each other.

One is about a pretty cashier and the other is about a beautiful woman who is frequently seen among the shoppers on Whitehall street. One merit of the stories is that they are strictly true.

"It's this way," said a young man yesterday, "the women are so confoundedly pretty that they hypnotize the men. The pretty cashier always gives back the right change except when the customer happens to be the sort of man who imagines himself a lady-killer; then she tosses it down about a dollar short. She gives him a smile with his short change that is worth $4. The man smiles, and though he discovers that his change is shy a few cents, he never says a word. If he did, why, of course, the young lady would be surprised and would make it up. But she's so shrewd that she never misjudges a man. She sizes up the men right every time, and not once in a hundred times do the men say a word. They are tickled to death at having the young lady smile on them so sweetly and had rather give up the whole amount than make a kick.

"The other woman is a professional shopper, and she's a stunner in looks. She goes into a store and calls for something—she never buys a costly thing. The clerk brings out what she calls for and displays it on the counter. She examines it and throws in bright remarks and makes eyes at the clerk—in short, she gives the young fellow to understand that she is dreadfully mashed on him. He feels like hugging himself. The lady buys the article, of course, and lingers a few minutes to talk with the clerk after it is wrapped up. Her smiles and her eyes completely hypnotize, and after a short time she walks out in an absent-minded way, having forgotten to pay for her purchase. Of course the clerk never says a word. He just makes out a ticket and has it charged up to himself. This lady never makes mistakes. If she should happen to strike a clerk some day who was not susceptible to mashes, why she'd simply look embarrassed and say:

"How funny! Excuse my mistake—think of me forgetting to pay you. I am so absent-minded."

But the clerks never give her an opportunity to say that.

WORDS

Which Man Uses in Talking to the Animal World.

Chautauquan.

The fowl call, Chick, chick, chick! and its variation, Kip, kip, kip! are as old as the call to the cow, being the Sanscrit kuk, the name of the domesticated fowl, whence cock and kik or chick, together with kip, chip and chuck—words all clearly imitated from the note of the bird, which in Sanscrit was kak, to crow or to laugh, whence cackle. The country housewife who says shoo to the trespasser upon her kitchen garden or flower pot, uses almost the same exclamation that the ancient Greeks used to scare away the fowls in their day, which may be derived from the Sanscrit su, to hurl or to drive.

No study of animal calls can leave out the calls to the cat and the dog, to which the child, like its primitive ancestor, gives names imitative of their voices—the meow and the bow-wow. The word puss is supposed to be an imitation of the spitting or, as the English say, the swearing of the cat, for which the Hindoo word is phis. Kit is but a variation of cat, of which kitten or kitty is the diminutive, and scat is probably hist and cat compounded and shortened, or it may be the Sanscrit skat, to scatter.

The dog, perhaps because of his always having been given individual names, and because of his almost human intelligence, has no general call nor particular word of command. Many different words are contained in the dog vocabulary, of which among us the ejaculatory sick 'em is the only expression understood by all dogs alike who have English speaking masters, which is plainly enough seek 'em, seek being from the Sanscrit sac, to chase or follow.

NOT INVITING.

The Prospect Did Not Strike the Old Man's Fancy.

Detroit Free Press.

A thrifty old farmer from Loudoun county, Va., came down to Washington during the session of the last congress accompanied by his daughter, an extremely attractive young woman. It was to be a day of sight-seeing, and father and daughter had a jolly time getting around from place to place. It was practically new to both of them, for they didn't get to the capital often, and very much less often for a holiday entirely to themselves.

The last point to be seen was the capital and the couple after a hurried visit to the other points interest about the great pile of marble, found themselves in the house gallery. The old farmer had been reading the papers pretty closely, and he knew what he was looking at as he cast his eyes over the aggregation on the floor, but the girl was thinking about something else. At last she nudged her father.

"Well, honey," he responded in a whisper, turning to her.

"How would you like to have a congressman for a son-in-law, dad?" she asked, after the manner of daughters on good terms with their fathers.

He looked at her a moment, and then at the crowd below.

"What? One of them?" he said scathingly, and taking her by the arm he walked out of the gallery in a hurry.

Street Democracy.

Detroit Free Press.

They were two ragged children standing on the curbstone watching the carriages as they drove up and stopped to let out their ocupants.

The street waifs were dirty and ragged and no doubt hungry, for the basket they carried between them was empty, and the face of the younger of the two was tear-stained.

"They must be awful rich," he said to the girl at his side.

"Jimmy," she answered, "d'ye know wot I'd do if I was rich as—as mud, like them? I'd just set up straight in me carridge, an' if the folks didn't get out o' the way I'd run over 'em, so I wud."

"I wouldn't," said Jimmy, slowly and solemnly. "If I wuz rich I wouldn't want no carridge, nor horse, nor nothin'. I'd go jest as fast as ever I cud to heven an' bring me mudder back agen."

He finished with a sob, and the girl looked at him with an air of superior disdain.

"You're silly," she said, but her voice was soft, and she took his hand in hers as they moved away.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE OLD RELIABLE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

A BUFFALO SAMSON.

Four Clerks Put Up a Job to Test His Strength and Lose Their Coin.

Buffalo Cor. New York Sun.

The examining surgeons of the Sixty-fifth regiment, National Guard, found a Samson this week. Among the candidates examined was Bert Bartram, a cartman, about twenty-two years old. When he had stripped for the examination he sat on a chair and asked the physicians to stand on his ankles. One stood on each ankle, and then, apparently without any great effort, Bartram raised his legs until they stood like parallel bars, and held the doctors in the air for two minutes. Four Hebrew clerks in the wholesale clothing house of Warner Brothers & Co. found this Samson a week earlier. They knew that he prided himself on his strength, and put up a job on him. He gets the wages of two men on account of his great strength.

A few days ago Bartram was delivering some heavy cases at the clothing house and lifted the cases on and off the dray without the aid of skids. One of the clerks pointed to a big case on the floor and asked Bartram if he could lift it. They told him it held 700 pounds of cloth. He offered to bet that he could, and agreed to return as soon as he delivered the other packages on the wagon and do the trick for them. When he was gone the young men emptied the case, drove four long nails through the bottom of it into the floor, and went into the cellar and clinched the nails. Then they returned the goods to the box and waited for Bertram. He appeared at the appointed time, strode over to the case and took hold of it. It didn't budge.

"Sure there's only 700 pounds in it?" said he.

The four young men assured him that that was all it contained, and then offered to bet