NOT LIND'S HOPE

BLUE EARTH ISN'T TO BE THE BANNER COUNTY FOR SILVERITES.

SOLID FOR SOUND MONEY.

VOTE WILL BE STILL HEAVIER THAN THAT FOR M'CLEARY IN 1894.

WHAT LOCAL POLITICIANS SAY.

Few Can Be Found Who Claim Even a Possible Silverite Gain in the District.

Special Staff Correspondence.

MANKATO, Oct. 11.—To be dragged out of bed by a foreign hotel clerk long before dawn, hauled to the depot by a foreign 'bus driver and thrown into a train, the smoking car of which was filled by a crowd of voluble foreigners who talked politics ad nauseam, and all this when one has had a surfeit of politics the previous night, is not calculated to make the itinerant correspondent glad that he is alive, and when I heard a man with a foreign accent declare that McCleary would be snowed under in Blue Earth county I felt better. I knew the fellow was talking for the sake of hearing himself talk, but it was bracing to even think that some of these politicians, of whom I had heard so much, were to get the the worst of it. And I became reconciled to my fate by the thought that at least half of those who are running for office must be beaten. So I woke up, and on the way to Mankato I gleaned a bit of information. I got into conversation with a little group of traveling men, and found that there is an organization of knights of the road who have a nice swamp elm club in soak for Mr. Lind. I knew there was some feeling against Lind among the traveling men; that it grew out of his vote in congress on a law relating to charges on excess baggage. The law contemplated the practical abolition of these charges and Mr. Lind voted against it. He afterward explained that he thought it would be better for Western traveling men to let the charges remain fixed as they were, and so keep New York drummers out of this territory. The Minnesota traveling men urged him to vote for the bill, but he knew what was good for them better than they did, and "he gave us the wooden ear," said one of my fellow travelers. Eugene Campbell, a traveler, had addressed a memorial to Mr. Lind, and the county papers throughout the state took the matter up, for in every small town where railroads cross in this state there are a number of resident drummers, and they bring home fresh stories of the road, are the wise men in their communities, and always have the ear of the local editor. My fellow travelers informed me that they had no fear of the New York drummer, for he only sold to jobbers, but they did fear the excess baggage bills. It is, of course, apparent that the more goods a man can sell at the least expense the more valuable he is to his house and the higher his salary. In heavy lines the excess baggage of a traveling man may run as high as $10 a day—or even more. Whether rightly or not, the traveler argues that if he did not have to make this outlay for his house he would get more salary. These traveling men, for all they are competitors in business, are clannish, and they say they will

WIPE OUT THE FLOUT

that Lind gave them at the ballot box. There are about 3,000 traveling men in the state, and, although I have met and asked several about this Lind matter since it was brought to my attention, I have yet to meet one who was not outspoken in his opposition to the ex-congressman—and this without regard to personal politics.

The first man I met in this town of Mankato was Landlord Snow, of the Saulpaugh house. He said everything hereabouts was Republican. The second man was Charles I. Shannon, a machinery salesman who is ever going up and down and about the southern part of the Second district, and he said that the sound money people outnumbered the silver men two to one. The next on my visiting list was Editor Joe Reynolds, of the lately deceased Mankato News, and he said he didn't know anything about the district, but that Mankato was solidly Republican from one end of the ticket to the other. Then I met Editor John Wise, of the Review, and he looked through silver spectacles and blandly assured me that Bryan would carry the county, but if he was making a book on the election, it is pretty safe to assume that he would lay heavy odds against his expressed opinion.

Two years ago Blue Earth county gave Nelson 3,196 votes, Becker 1,598 and Owen 1,142. At the same time it gave McCleary 3,418, Baker, Democrat, 1,712, and Long 743. McCleary and Baker both belong here and both ran ahead of their tickets.

This year Baker is out for McCleary and the whole Republican ticket, and they do say that Long and his friends believe he should have had the nomination that Day got—which will not help Day much. After looking the ground pretty well over, I should say that McCleary will get 4,000 votes and that he will run 200 ahead of his ticket. It is not likely that Lind will run much if any ahead of his ticket, for here, unlike New Ulm, the interest is in the congressional and national ticket, and Clough has no organized opposition. There are

PLENTY OF GOLD DEMOCRATS,

but I could only find one of prominence who will vote the Palmer ticket: Dr. Hilscher, fusion candidate for coroner and the only Democrat in the county—excepting perhaps W. L. Comstock, candidate for the legislature—who is likely to be elected. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that 4,000 is rather a low figure for the McCleary vote. There is a startling and ominous prognostic for the silver people here in Mankato in this: There is a McKinley club here in Mankato with a membership of 1,247; eighty members of the club live in North Mankato and the balance here in the city. Two years ago the total Republican vote in Mankato, for governor, was 1,019. Now, if there is such a gain as this shown in a club merely organized for campaign purposes, what will be the result at the polls? There can be no doubt of the club having the membership given and it is even possible to meet avowed gold men who for business reasons avoid clubs. So that my estimate for the Republican majority is rather under than over the mark.

Gen. James H. Baker is certainly not a fixture in politics. I met him wearing a McKinley button. Two years ago he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the district. Four years ago he was the Populist candidate and six years ago he came very near defeating John Lind for the same office. But he is a power here in politics and could get the nomination for pretty much any office he wanted at the hands of any party. He is certainly the most rabid gold man I have met and he believes that in order to root out the silver heresy it is necessary to beat every candidate running on the silver platform. Said he:

"These people who talk about voting for McKinley and Lind make me weary. Why, the very vote they cast for McKinley is a blow at everything that Lind stands for. It would be absurd to vote for a Republican sound money president and at the same time cast a ballot in favor of turning the state over to free silver fanatics who would destroy our credit merely by their accession to power and before they could do any harm actually. Happily, there are few people of that kind hereabouts. I have seen a lot of Scandinavian leaders from their heavy settlements up the valley of the Minnesota river and I am absolutely sure that Lind will get no sort of consolation from that vote. Every effort being made here is for the entire Republican ticket, and I am urging gold Democrats to vote for McKinley, because I fear that a vote for the gold Democratic candidates will be lost to a cause which it is needful should have all the sound money strength. Here in Mankato the election will demonstrate a political revolution and the city will be overwhelmingly Republican instead of comparatively close, as in the past." Gen. Baker would not make figures on the county.

Byron Hughes is the secretary of the Day congressional committee, and when I asked his opinion of things political he was not inclined to talk. The same

DISPOSITION TO BE RETICENT

has been so obvious among Democratic campaign officials that I pressed Mr. Hughes for a reason for it. He produced it presently in the form of a circular letter emanating from Democratic State Committeeman Rosing, addressed to county and city secretaries and chairmen. The letter warns them against giving information to the press. "To do so," says the letter, "would be to strengthen the hands of the enemy." But Mr. Hughes was inclined to be more gracious than he would have been under the terms of the letter. He thought Bryan and Day would carry the county—or like a good politician he professed to think so. I pointed out that it would be necessary to gain 850 Republicans to do this, figuring on the vote of two years ago. Mr. Hughes thought it could be done and said that Bryan would gain from ten to twenty votes in each precinct in the county. Of these there are twenty-three, and figuring on the maximum gain claimed would be but 460. And then Mr. Hughes said he really knew little about it. No canvass had been made, but he depended on a great many Republicans voting for silver and on Lind's getting many Scandinavian votes for the whole ticket in the county. There are 500 Scandinavian votes in Blue Earth and twice as many Germans. It was easy enough to determine, even by a street canvass, that there were three German gold men for every one Scandinavian silver vote. In fact, in one institution here, a quarry and stone-cutting yard where there are 140 Scandinavians employed, all of them, without exception, will vote the Republican ticket.

Democratic State Committeeman Henry Himmelman Jr. would not talk of the campaign, and those Democrats whom I met, and they were not easy to find, were quite hopeless as to the result in Blue Earth, though they all seemed sanguine as to the rest of the country—on the theory that distant hills always look green, perhaps.

President W. E. Young, of the McKinley club, was modest, and said that while he did not know much about the county, he thought McKinley would carry it by about 450 at least—which is a very modest figure, indeed.

EDITOR L. P. HUNT,

of the Free Press, was more sanguine. "We will carry the county by 1,000 to 1,200 for McKinley and the entire ticket," said he. "And I really believe I am making low figures. The Populists and Democrats are by no means as one, even on the county ticket, for while they have only one ticket between them there was really no fusion—such fusion as would give them a common cause on the ticket. The Pops held their convention and nominated a partial ticket and the Democrats in convention filled the ticket. But there was no ratification on the one side or the other. They will not pull together, and many of the Democrats will vote for their own people on the county ticket and for the Republican national ticket. McKinley and Clough will probably run about even, while McCleary will lead the ticket."

Mayor Ed Weaver was on his way to Republican headquarters with a box full of McKinley buttons. He said he had not stopped to make figures on majorities yet, but he knew he had distributed 1,500 McKinley buttons in a week, and the demand was by means supplied. And I quite believe him, for every man on the street wore a McKinley button. The Democratic campaign is woefully deficient in these matters and one really has to search about for a Bryan button. These insignia of party preference may not mean much, but they certainly impress one, and generally they indicate the politics of the wearer. At Winona, though, I met a fellow who had a McKinley button in the buttonhole of his coat, and when William Noonan, a well-known Democratic politician, with whom I was talking, hailed him, the fellow turned his lapel over and showed a Bryan badge. He explained that he worked on a railroad—he would not say what road—and had to keep the McKinley button in sight to hold his job. Perhaps he told the truth. I placed so little reliance on what he said that I didn't even attempt to investigate it, for I had talked to so many railroad men that it was not worth while. And the corporate interests would not dare attempt coercion for any candidate, as a plain statement, authenticated, of such attempted coercion must necessarily ruin their candidate's chances with the labor vote. All over the southern part of Minnesota I have been looking for an actual case of coercion and would have printed it without hesitation, according to my instructions to get at the truth. In traveling over 1,500 miles of railroad in Minnesota, and making many stops, I found no single case of coercion that could at all be verified. I don't believe there is any sort of intimidation practiced.

George Sherry said he had made a canvass of Blue Earth county in his own behalf, and he estimated McKinley's majority at 1,500.

John Nyquist and Paul Iverson, Swede leaders, said McKinley and Clough would have the full Swedish vote. There were some Norwegian Populists, but even they would be for McCleary. The Populists here are

NOT IN LOVE WITH LIND.

They practically elected him to congress, and they complain that he did more for the Democrats while in office than for them. And another thing that counts against him with them is that in a speech made here at the institution of a Bryan and Lind club—about which, by the way, I could get no information—Mr. Lind said specifically that he would stand squarely upon the Chicago platform, making no reference to the St. Louis Populist declaration. The Populists show this soreness, but it will not count for much, though it may give some of the Norwegians an excuse for going to Clough.

Faribault county gave McCleary 1,304 majority two years ago, and there is not in the district a man so fatuous in his devotion to silver as to claim any Democratic or Populist gains there this year. There were only 169 men in that county who had the courage to vote for Long for congress, and their numbers have not increased. There were 817 Democrats there in 1894, and their number has shrunk by some 200, according to current report. The county is not much disturbed by politics, for the minority is without hope. Faribault will give McKinley and his fellows on the ticket at least 1,400 majority out of a total vote of 3,600.

Watonwan county is, I believe, the banner Republican county in proportion to its size. In 1894 there were 435 votes cast against the Republican ticket, which polled 1,093. The fusion vote this year may reach 400, but not more, for the Republicans have made palpable gains from the Democracy on the money question. In Cottonwood there may be a fight on the county ticket between the Republicans and the Populists, but the 67 Democrats there were in the county two years ago have no interest in it this year, and they will not feel the better for being practically wiped out of existence. The Republicans will carry the county on the state and national tickets by upwards of 200. In some localities in Nicollet county there is a show of silver sentiment that may slightly cut down the Republican vote. There are reports of silver clubs in Republican districts in the county which augur this, and indeed in one or two towns where there has not hitherto been any Democratic vote, these clubs have developed, especially at New Sweden, to which I have referred before. Two years ago there was a Republican majority of 333, a plurality of 608 over the Democratic nominee for congress. McCleary may hold his own in the county, but McKinley will not run up with him, and Clough is likely to suffer through the Lind Silver clubs which have been organized among the Scandinavians for the benefit of Lind alone.

IT IS PROBABLY FOR LIND.

Aitkin Appears to Be Looking for Clough's Scalp.

Special to the Globe.

AITKIN, Oct. 11—As the 3d of November draws near the political problem in Aitkin county seems more difficult to solve than at any previous time since the St. Louis and Chicago conventions. Now that the legislative and county conventions have all been held, one can look over the field and make some fair predictions as to the probably results, but of course there are surprises in politics, and this year may be a year of surprises.

Aitkin county in 1894 cast 1,125 votes for governor. Of these Nelson, Republican, received 694; Becker, Democrat, 118; Owen, People's, 246, and Hilleboe, Prohibition, 12. The Democrats, refusing to support Mr. Becker, cast their votes for Mr. Owen, bringing that gentleman's vote far in advance of his real party vote. The vote for congressman more closely shows their party strength, Halvorsen receiving only 94 votes, while ex-Congressman Baldwin, the Democratic candidate for congress, received 296 votes, 178 more than Becker. Baldwin's vote was very near the actual strength of the Democratic party in Aitkin county. In the election of 1892 the vote for governor resulted as follows: Nelson, Republican, 385; Lawler, Democrat, 169, and Donnelly, People's, 111. This year all things are changed, and it is hardly probably Mr. Clough will hold the usual Republican majority. John Lind will certainly take many Republicans from Clough in every precinct in this county. The Democrats and Populists have very few if any deserters from Lind among their ranks, and it is almost a safe prediction at this time to give Aitkin county to John Lind. The battle between Towne and Morris for congressional honors is a hard one. Mr. Towne certainly has warm friends among all parties. The Democrats and Populists are standing by him almost to a man. He will lose very few votes from either of those parties, while it is conceded by all he will take some of his Republican vote of two years ago with him this time. In 1894 Towne received 679 votes to 390 for Baldwin and Halvorsen. Now if he holds 90 per cent of that 390 (which he most certainly will do) and can carry only 25 per cent of his former vote, he will have 520 votes, which will almost assure him the county, for there were only 969 votes cast here for congressman two years ago. Of course that will be increased, but Towne will profit as much as his opponent by the increase. The battle is a royal one, and either side can claim the county and substantiate it with figures. The senate and legislative fight has hardly begun to develop at this time. The nominations were not made until a week ago. The nomination last week by the Democrats of Hon. Thos. R. Foley is a strong one and he will certainly give the other candidates a hard run. The people are awake to the issues of the campaign and every speaker from either party is greeted by large crowds and plenty of enthusiasm.

ALMOST A STAND-OFF.

Clay County Won't Add Much to Anybody's Plurality.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Oct. 11.—The county of Clay, in which this city is situated, has, for some time past, been considered reliably Populistic. This year, however, there appears to be a different state of affairs. The sound money people have been putting up a strong fight, which they will continue until election day, and the good results are already becoming apparent. In 1894 the vote for governor was: Nelson, Republican, 1,109; Owen, Populist, 1,328; Beeker, Democrat, 248; Hilleboe, Prohibition, 101. Nelson, however, is extraordinarily popular, and his vote was fully 150 ahead of the rest of the Republican ticket. It may be stated that the Populists have a vote in the county exceeding the Republicans by between 300 and 400. In the month of July the silver movement seemed to be gaining great strength, but since then a decline has set in, and it is confidently expected that the Democratic and Republican sound money vote will exceed that of the free silver coinage party. Recently E. E. Lommen, the Demopop candidate for congress, held a meeting in this city which was a dismal failure, less than one hundred and fifty people turning out to hear him. This is a great contrast to the trip through the county just concluded by Congresman Eddy, who has, in the past week, held six meetings at various points in the county, and in each instance the size of his audience was only limited by the capacity of the hall in which the meeting was held. At Barnesville, especially, was Mr. Eddy's greeting most enthusiastic. The hall could not begin to accommodate the crowd and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Two years ago Mr. Eddy's vote in Clay county was 1,051, while the combined opposition mustered 1,628 votes, of which Boen, Populist, secured 1,147. This year, beyond doubt, Mr. Eddy will carry the county and have votes to spare.

For county officers there is practical fusion between the Populists and Democrats and the result is somewhat doubtful, with the probabilities pointing strongly to the election of a portion of each ticket.

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SNUBBING A TRUST

PROPOSITION TO BURN CORN FOR FUEL PLEASES SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS.

THERE'S ECONOMY IN IT.

MONEY ALSO KEPT AT HOME INSTEAD OF GOING INTO THE COAL BARONS' POCKETS.

END OF THE AUSTIN CONFERENCE.

Hull Murder Case Not Touched Upon—Epidemic in South Dakota—The Northwest.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 11.—The suggestion that corn be burned as a substitute for hard coal in South Dakota this winter is meeting with favor in a number of localities. Hard coal is now being retailed at from $10 to $11 per ton in the towns east of the Missouri river, and west of the river, in the towns of the Black Hills and surrounding territory, it costs considerable more. A gentleman who is fully competent to testify in the matter estimates that two tons of corn will go as far and furnish as much heat as one ton of hard coal. Besides being cheaper, it is figured that it will keep thousands of dollars within the state that would otherwise go to the coal trust. The money paid for corn would go into the pockets of farmers who need it, and they in turn could pay their debts with it. It is estimated that Yankton county alone can consume 100,000 bushels of corn this fall and winter for fuel. Experiments by skeptics are said to have proved that corn will make a good substitute for coal and accordingly many farmers throughout the state have decided to retain a sufficient amount of corn to heat their dwellings until spring and meet other demands.

LADIES LOSE FRIENDS.

Admission to M. E. Conferences Is Further Off Than Ever.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Oct. 11.—The Minnesota Southern conference that opened its annual session Wednesday morning in the Methodist church here was suddenly brought to a close on Saturday morning at the request of the city authorities. Diphtheria was sweeping the town to such an extent that it was considered unsafe to allow any public assemblies to convene.

The business of the conference that should have held over until today or tomorrow was transacted in such a hurried manner that there is already a good deal of dissatisfaction manifested among the preachers and their charges.

The admission of women to the general conference is losing favor among the clergy in the different conferences. Up to the present time forty-nine conferences have voted upon the question of admission of women, resulting in 609 more votes against the women than last year, for last year they only lacked 56 votes of being admitted. When this question was presented by the bishop to this conference on Friday morning, the result was, 82 opposed and 17 in favor.

The State Epworth league was represented by Miss Alice Brown, of Red Wing, and the question of paying her a regular salary was presented to the conference, which resulted in several hundred dollars being subscribed for that purpose, her office being state superintendent of the Junior Epworth league. The Methodist book concern was represented by Dr. H. C. Jennings, recently presiding elder of the Marshall district, and who Rev. L. L. Hanscome has succeeded.

Rev. McAdoo, who has been serving the Methodist church at this place, has been transferred to the Northern Minnesota conference, and stationed at Simpson Methodist church in Minneapolis, but will not be able to move for several weeks on account of sickness having just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. Rev. Frank Doran, of the Franklin Avenue church in Minneapolis, was transferred to the conference and received an appointment at Rochester, where he served that church six years ago.

The matter of establishing at Rest Island a summer Bible school, under the direction of the Methodist conference, and which was so heartily indorsed by the Northern Minnesota conference last week at Anoka, was brought before this conference and favorably considered. In regard to the case of Rev. J. C. Hull, now imprisoned in St. Paul, awaiting the decision of the grand jury, the general sentiment was, among the preachers, that he is without doubt unbalanced in his mind, and a good deal of sympathy was expressed for him. However, he was tried and expelled from the conference upon the charge of unministerial conduct that was preferred at the session of last year. The charge of attempt to murder was not brought before the conference, as the charge pending from last year was sufficient to expel any preacher.

FATAL TO SWINE.

Mysterious Disease Ravaging Parts of South Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 11.—Hogs are dying by the hundreds in the Western portion of Yankton county, and there appears to be no remedy for the contagion. Herds numbering hundreds have been almost completely wiped out during the last month, and the infection is entering other herds every day. The disease is no cholera, nor do the symptoms even resemble it. It is a lung trouble, and the afflicted hogs suffer for weeks before succumbing. The first signs are a semi-paralysis of the hind quarters of the animal, and a loss of appetite. Hogs take readily to medicine in the first stages, but finally become lethargic, their ears crack and the flesh on the back of the neck becomes swollen, bursts and finally drops off. Then follows extreme suffering until death. Prescriptions from the best authorities in the United States have been applied without effect. It is claimed that some farmers, upon discovering that their hogs are diseased, turn them loose upon the prairies, and that by this means the disease is carried to other herds. This practice will be stopped in order to prevent the disease overspreading the county.

A BLOODY SUNDAY.

Two Serious Shooting Affrays in the Vicinity of Grand Forks.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 11.—This morning a gang of Italians reached here to work on the Great Northern. They became involved in a quarrel this afternoon, and Gern Madia, the leader of the party, shot Zioseppe Cioi in the neck. The ball entered near the jugular and is lodged in the neck. The extent of the wounded man's injuries have not been determined, but it is feared they are fatal.

At Manvel, twelve miles from here, a shooting scrape occurred this afternoon, in which a blacksmith named John Raymond was seriously shot by the colored proprietor of a blind pig named Carrington, in a quarrel in the joint. The man grabbed a rifle and started for the woods, pursued by the witnesses of the shooting. He turned and fired four shots at the men and disappeared in the woods. Sheriff O'Connor was sent for, and went to the scene, but was unable to get track of the fugitive. Late reports from there are that the blacksmith is fatally injured.

Other Divines Assigned.

Special to the Globe.

SPRING VALLEY, Minn., Oct. 11.—The annual state conference of the United Brethren church closed today. N. G. Whitney was re-elected presiding elder, and Bowerville, Minn., was decided upon as the place for the next meeting. The pastors were assigned to charges as follows: Eyota, U. A. Cook; Wykoff, E. J. Reed; Spring Valley, E. E. and Mrs. Todd; Pleasant Prairie, G. H. Varcl; Beauford, J. Callahan; Glenville, W. H. Sariff; Alma City, N. S. Hankins; Waterville, G. W. Harding; Cordova, O. D. Koontz; Gray Eagle, W. F. Herman; Westport, H. S. Cooper; Bowerville, I. N. English; Elmira, J. A. Blyx; Fairwater, E. Gates; Pipestone, J. M. Lee.

Hunter's Fatal Carelessness.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Oct. 11.—While out hunting today a son of Conductor Hinton, of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, had a charge of shot put into his head, just above the eye. He was taking the gun from a wagon. The discharge was accidental. The wound is a severe one, and will probably prove fatal.

The Policy of Protection.

Maj. McKinley told his Pennsylvania callers Wednesday that protection was a Pennsylvania system. True enough. Nobody denies that Pennsylvania has profited by the indirect bounties paid to her manufacturers. When steel rails can be produced for $18 a ton and sold to other parts of the country for $28, of course, Pennsylvania manufacturers have profited. When wire nails are advanced from 90 cents to $2.65 a keg the Pennsylvania nailmaker has been able to enlarge his factory and give employment to a few more hands, but it is hard on the farmer who buys the nails. When the government pays $650 a ton for the steel armor manufactured in Pennsylvania, and which is sold to other governments for $375 to $400, that is good for Mr. Carnegie, too, but it is hard on the taxpayer.

Laws and Constitutional Amendments.

Synopsis of Laws and Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by the Legislature for submission to the voters of Minnesota at the General Election to be held on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896.

At the general election to be held in the State of Minnesota on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896, the following laws and amendments proposed by the legislature of said state at the last session thereof, will be submitted for adoption or rejection, viz.:

I.

An act will be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the next general election, entitled:

"An act relating to the taxation of certain lands owned by railroad companies in this state, and repealing laws and parts of laws relating to the taxation of the same, and to provide for the submission of this act to the people of this state for their approval or rejection."

So far as material the act is as follows:

"Sec. 1. All lands in this state heretofore or hereafter granted by the State of Minnesota or the United States, or the Territory of Minnesota, to any railroad company shall be assessed and taxed as other lands are taxed in this state, except such parts of said lands as are held, used or occupied for right of way, gravel pits, sidetracks, depots and all buildings and structures which are necessarily used in the actual management and operation of the railroads of said companies.

Provided, That said railroad companies shall continue to pay taxes into the state treasury upon their gross earnings in the same manner and in the same amount as now provided by law. And that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal said laws except in so far as the same relate to the tax upon said lands.

"Sec. 2. Such portion or portions of any act or acts, general or special, of the State or Territory of Minnesota heretofore enacted, which provides or attempts to provide for any exemption of lands hereby declared taxable, from taxation, or for any other method of taxing said last mentioned lands different from the method of taxing other lands in this state, or which are in any manner inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 3. If this act shall be held to be void so far as it applies to the lands of any particular railroad company in this state, it shall not be ground for declaring it void or inapplicable to any other company not similarly situated."

The purpose of this act is to secure the taxation of unused railroad lands acquired by railroad companies under federal and state grants.

II.

I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that the electors of this state will be called upon to vote upon the following proposition: "Shall there be a convention to revise the state constitution?"

III.

Attention is also called to the fact that an act will be submitted to the electors of this state at said election providing for the appropriation of the income derived from the investment of the internal improvement land fund to the road and bridge fund. The act provides that such moneys shall be used only for making public roads and building bridges on public roads.

IV.

"An act providing for an amendment to section four (4) of article five (5) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, defining the authority and duties of the governor in relation to pardons for criminal offenses and creating a board of pardons."

Section 4 of article 5 of the constitution of Minnesota now reads as follows:

"Section 4. The governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature such information touching the state and condition of the country as he may deem expedient. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for offenses against the state, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a state librarian and notaries public, and such other officers as may be provided by law He shall have power to appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or other instruments in writing, to be used in the state. He shall have a negative upon all laws passed by the legislature, under such rules and limitations as are in this constitution prescribed. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses of the legislature. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and such other state and district offices as may be hereafter created by law, until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified."

It is proposed to amend the said section by striking therefrom the following words:

"And he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for offenses against the state."

In place of the words thus proposed to be stricken out, it is proposed to insert the following words:

"And he shall have power, in conjunction with the board of pardons, of which the governor shall be ex-officio a member, and the other members of which shall consist of the attorney general of the State of Minnesota and the chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, and whose powers and duties shall be defined and regulated by law, to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for offenses against the state."

The effect of the adoption of the aforesaid proposed amendment will be to deprive the governor of the power to alone grant pardons and reprieves, which he now enjoys, and to create a board of pardons, consisting of the governor, the attorney general and the chief justice of the supreme court.

The proposed amendment contemplates that its adoption will be followed by the enactment of a suitable law defining and regulating the powers and duties of such board of pardons in granting reprieves and pardons.

V.

"An act proposing an amendment to section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota which relates to the elective franchise."

Section one of article 7 of the constitution of Minnesota now reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this state for four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

Third—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Fourth—Persons of Indian blood residing in this state, who have adopted the language, custom and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the state, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the state."

The proposed amendment, if adopted, will read as follows:

"Section one (1). What persons are entitled to vote:

Every male person of the age of twenty-one (21) years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes who has resided in this state six (6) months next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for thirty (30) days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people.

First—Citizens of the United States who have been such for the period of three (3) months next preceding any election.

Second—Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

Third—Persons of Indian blood residing in this state, who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the state, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the state."

The effect of the last above proposed amendment upon a person's right to vote for elective officers in this state will be:

1. To eliminate the present requirement of one year's residence in the United States.

2. To require a residence in this state, next preceding an election, of six months instead of four months as now required.

3. To require a residence in the election district, next preceding an election, of thirty days instead of ten days as now required.

4. To require a citizenship of the United States of three months. The constitution now permits citizens of the United States to vote regardless of the period of citizenship, provided they possess the requisite qualifications of residence above indicated.

5. To repeal the present provisions of the constitution which enables a person of foreign birth to vote after having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and before becoming a fully naturalized citizen thereof.

In addition to the foregoing, the effect of the adoption of such last proposed amendment will be to deprive a foreign born person of the right to hold an elective office in this state before becoming a fully naturalized citizen of the United States.

VI.

"An act proposing an amendment to article four (4) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota allowing cities already incorporated, and villages desiring to become incorporated as cities, to frame their own charters as cities."

It is proposed to add to article four of the constitution the following section:

"Sec. 36. Any city or village in this state may frame a charter for its own government as a city consistent with and subject to the laws of this state, as follows: The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper, for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the judicial district in which the city or village is situated, which board shall, within six months after its appointment, return to the chief magistrate of such city or village a draft of such charter signed by the members of said board or a majority thereof. Such charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city or village at the next election thereafter, and if four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting at such election shall ratify the same it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city or village as a city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof; provided, that in cities having patrol limits now established such charter shall require a three-fourths majority vote of the qualified voters voting at such election to change the patrol limits now established.

Before any city shall incorporate under this act the legislature shall prescribe by law the general limits within which such charter shall be framed. Duplicate certificates shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of said city or village, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of said certificates shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which such city or village lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city or village, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter so deposited may be amended by a proposal therefor made by a board of fifteen freeholders aforesaid, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of general circulation in such city or village, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city or village voting at the next election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota. The legislature may prescribe the duties of the commission relative to submitting amendments of charter to the vote of the people.

The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created, and said board shall always contain its full complement of members.

It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the citizens.

In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.

The legislature may provide general laws relating to affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited to cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants, or less, which shall apply equally to all such cities of either class, and which shall be paramount while in force to the provisions relating to the same matter included in the local charter herein provided for. But no local charter, provision or ordinance passed thereunder shall supersede any general law of the state defining or punishing crimes or misdemeanors."

The effect of the adoption of the last named proposed amendment will be:

1. To vest cities and villages with the right of framing their own charters, subject to limitations imposed by the laws of the state.

2. The charter will be framed by a board of fifteen freeholders, or a majority thereof.

3. The charter will thereupon be submitted to the qualified voters at the next ensuing election, and will require for its ratification four-sevenths (4-7) of the qualified voters voting at such election.

4. If ratified at such election the charter will thereupon, after the lapse of thirty days, become the charter of such city or village.

5. A city will be unable to incorporate under the proposed amendment until the legislature shall have first prescribed by law the general limits within which its charter may be framed.

6. A charter once adopted may be amended in a manner similar to that prescribed for the framing and adoption of the original.

7. The board of freeholders is to be perpetual and without limitation of term, except that arising from death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits of the city or village.

8. The charter must provide for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, the members of at least one house shall be elective "by the general vote of the citizens."

9. Alternate articles or sections of a proposed charter may be voted upon; that is to say, the voter may vote for one or the other of two given articles or sections.

10. The legislature may classify cities upon the basis of population alone, as follows:

(a) Cities of over 50,000 inhabitants.

(b) Cities of 50,000 and not less than 15,000 inhabitants.

(c) Cities of 15,000 inhabitants or less.

11. When cities have been so classified, the legislature may thereupon pass general laws limited in their application to one or more such classes.

12. The general law applicable to any class of cities, will be paramount to any inconsistent provision found in the charter of any city belonging to such class.

VII.

"An act proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13), article one (1), of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to taking private property for public use."

Section 13, of Article 1, of the constitution of Minnesota, now reads as follows:

"Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured."

If the proposed amendment is adopted, section 13 will then read as follows:

"Private property shall not be taken, destroyed or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor first paid or secured."

The amendment will consist of the insertion into the original section of the following words, viz., "destroyed or damaged for public use."

VIII.

"An act to amend article eight (8) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, relating to school funds, education and science."

It is proposed to amend Article 8 of the constitution of the State of Minnesota by adding thereto a section reading as follows:

"Sec. 6. The permanent school and university fund of this state may be invested in the purchase of bonds of any county, school district, city, town or village of this state, but no such investment shall be made until approved by the board of commissioners designated by law to regulate the investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund of this state; nor shall such loan or investment be made when the issue of which the same is part would make the entire bonded indebtedness exceed 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property of the county, school district, city, town or village issuing such bonds; nor shall such loans or indebtedness be made at a lower rate of interest than 3 per cent per annum nor for a shorter period than five (5) years nor for a longer period than twenty (20) years, and no change of the town, school district, village, city or county lines shall relieve the real property in such town, school district, county, village or city in this state at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability for taxation to pay such bonds."

The proposed amendment contemplates the investment of the permanent school and university funds of the state, for periods not less than five (5) nor more than twenty (20) years, in the bonds of counties, school districts, cities, towns and villages.

Loans cannot be made to such municipalities under such amendment in amounts exceeding seven (7) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable real property thereof.

No loan shall bear interest at a rate less than three (3) per cent.

Section 5 of the same article of the constitution now provides for the loaning of the permanent school funds of the state to counties and school districts, to be used in the erection of county or school buildings, and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Such loans are now limited to amounts not exceeding three (3) per cent of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real estate of the counties or school districts, respectively.

Ample provision is made for the collection of the principal and interest of loans made pursuant to said section 5.

IX.

"An act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Minnesota, to authorize the taxation of the property of sleeping, drawing room and parlor car, and other companies and owners, in the manner therein provided."

It is proposed to amend Article 9 of the constitution of Minnesota by adding thereto a section reading as follows:

"The legislature may impose, or provide for the imposition of, upon the property within this state, of any and all owners or operators, whether corporate or individual, or otherwise, of any and all sle