SAD, DUSTY SPORTS

WEND THEIR WAY HOMEWARD FROM A DAKOTA COUNTY PRIZE FIGHT.

LOCAL PUGS FIGHT A "DRAW"

IN THREE ROUNDS AFTER KEEPING A CROWD OVER FOUR HOURS.

IT WAS WITNESSED BY FORTY

Of the Leading Local Sports and a Number of Politicians From Abroad.

Two score of sports walked or rode to a certain point in Dakota county yesterday afternoon and then paid a dollar apiece to see a three-round fight between two local lightweights. The mill was scheduled to come off at 2 o'clock, but it was after 6 p. m. when the two pugs stepped into the ring. Those who were at the appointed battle ground at the time announced for the "sport" to begin put in the remainder of the time buying very small and warm glasses of beer at the regulation price and discussing the merits of the fighters and the possible outcome of the affair. The managers of the affair had not made the best of arrangements for reaching the arena and a number of the spectators were obliged to walk from the end of the street car line to the scene. As this was a couple of miles from the cars, and the roads were very dusty, it had the effect of making the sale of liquid refreshments at the tavern near the ring very heavy.

There was some delay owing to the fact that the purse for which the pugilists were to contend was to be made up from the sale of $1 tickets to the affair. Naturally the fighters wanted to get as much in the pot as possible, and operations were put off as long as there was a chance for another possible spectator to arrive. There was a deal of kicking at the long wait and it was after 6 o'clock when the men entered the ring. The fight came off in the second story of a barn, and a twelve-foot ring was made by stretching a rope around some posts. By this time it had grown too dark to do much fighting by daylight and four kerosene lamps were secured and placed on barrels at the corners of the improvised ring. A referee, who had been on the scene since noon, and had not neglected to take a drink at each and every opportunity offered, took the center of the ring and while the pugilists were receiving the finishing touches was handed bets aggregating $23 on the result.

The lightweights were two young fellows who answered to the names of Pennington and Elroy. The first named is said to be the son of Lieut. Pendy, of the Rondo police station, and the other is a bartender's helper in a Seventh street saloon. The fellows were evenly matched as to weight, but Elroy was a head taller than his opponent. The first two rounds were as exciting as could be wished by any of the sports present. The men went at each other hammer and tongs. The first round was Elroy's, but in the second Pennington had the better of the argument. At the beginning of the third round Pennington, in trying to avoid a rush of Elroy's, slipped and fell. As he was regaining his feet, Elroy struck him a savage blow. One of the backers of Pennington jumped into the ring and shouted "foul." His action was followed by some half a dozen more of the spectators, some of whom shouted "foul" and the others "no foul." There was a little excitement and during the confusion following the referee announced that he would declare the fight a draw and not allow the claim of foul. The crowd again visited the refreshment resort and in squads walked back to the nearest car line for the city. The result of the referee's decision leaves no other choice than another meeting between the pugilists. Several of the sports who attended the mill yesterday stated last evening that there would probably be another fight, but the next one they attended would be more convenient to the street cars or it would go on without them.

NEW STATE RECORD.

Cyclist Hansen Makes a Rapid Century Run.

A. A. Hansen, at Minneapolis, broke the state century run record yesterday by sixteen seconds. His time was 5:05, while the best previous was 5:19, made by Charles Palm. Three trips were made from newspaper row to Chowen's corner, during which also the return trip record to the row was broken by three minutes and four-fifths seconds, in 1:32. Several other local riders tried to stay with the old man, but the pace was too fast and they, one by one, dropped behind. After the record-breaking Hansen also took part in a run to St. Paul.

BURKETT THE HEAVY HITTER.

Official Batting Averages of the National League Given Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Nick Young, of the National base ball league, has computed the official batting records of players who have taken part in fifteen or more championship games during the season of 1896. The following shows the standing of the first ten players in the list

Player and Club.	Games.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.C.
Burkett, Cleveland	133	585	159	240	.410
Jennings, Baltimore	129	523	125	208	.397
Delehanty, Philadelphia	122	505	131	199	.394
Keeler, Baltimore	127	546	154	214	.392
Kelly, Baltimore	130	516	147	191	.370
Stenzel, Pittsburg	112	467	104	171	.366
Hamilton, Boston	131	523	153	190	.363
Dahlen, Chicago	125	476	137	172	.362
Clements, Philadelphia	50	182	34	66	.362
Tiernan, New York	133	526	132	190	.361

The following players stod first in the teams not heretofore mentioned:

Player and Club.	Games.	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.C.
Demontreville, Wash'n	130	523	93	183	.355
Jones, Brooklyn	102	399	82	141	.353
McCreary, Louisville	110	441	87	155	.351
Holliday, Cincinnati	22	75	15	26	.346
Anson, Chicago	106	403	72	135	.335
Kissinger, St. Louis	22	73	7	23	.315

Demontreville is thirteenth, Jones seventeenth, McCreary eighteenth, Holliday twentieth, Anson twenty-fifth and Kissinger forty-first.

THEY SAW KILLILEA.

Nearly all of the newspapers reported that Comiskey was present at the Chicago meeting of Western league magnates, but he was on a northern hunting tour. The Chicago reporters mistook Mr. Killilea, of Milwaukee, for Comiskey and interviewed him under the supposition that he was the manager of St. Paul's team. Mr. Killilea smiled in his sleeve and has notified Mr. Comiskey to tell the astute Chicago writers to "just tell them that they saw me."—Kansas City Times.

THREE MORE GAMES

Are Scheduled in Foley's Billiard Handicap Series.

Three more games will be required to finish the regular series in the amateur billiard handicap at Foley's. Larkin has to play in two of them with Torrance and Cochran. Should he win both he can make a tie with Thayer, who has yet to meet young Foley. Torrance can do the same thing by beating Larkin. This evening Larkin and Torrance will play; Tuesday Cochran and Larkin, and Wednesday the final game will be Thayer and young Foley.

Big Day's Cycling.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Arthur E. Smith, a Chicago letter carrier and a member of the Lincoln Cycling club, reduced the 24-hour American road record today. He rode 295¾ miles in that time, thereby breaking the former record of 277 miles held by A. W. W. Evans, by more than 18 miles.

AS FUSION IS FIXED

Continued From First Page.

sioner, member board of public works.

Oregon—4 presidential electors, legislature.

Pennsylvania—32 presidential electors, 29 congressmen.

Rhode Island—4 presidential electors, 2 congressmen.

South Carolina—9 presidential electors, 7 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state; comptroller general, attorney general, treasurer, adjutant and inspector general.

South Dakota—4 presidential electors, 2 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, railway commissioners, land commissioner, legislature.

Tennessee—12 presidential electors, 10 congressmen, governor.

Texas—15 presidential electors, 13 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, land commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, railroad commissioners, judges court of appeals.

Utah—3 presidential electors, 1 congressman, legislature.

Vermont—4 presidential electors.

Virginia—12 presidential electors, 10 congressmen.

Washington—4 presidential electors, 2 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, judge supreme court, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands, state printer.

West Virginia—6 presidential electors, 4 congressmen, governor, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of schools, justice supreme court.

Wisconsin—12 presidential electors, 10 congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, insurance commissioner, treasurer, attorney general, railroad commissioner, superintendent of public school.

Wyoming—3 presidential electors, 1 congressman, justice of supreme court.

Arizona—Delegate to congress.

New Mexico—Delegate to congress.

Oklahoma—Delegate to congress.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

New York Herald Says It Will Be Heavily Republican.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Herald this morning publishes the following table of estimates, showing the probable result of the election for congressmen and the probable division of the house of representatives in the fifty-fifth congress on the free silver issue:

Probable Political Representation—

	Reps.	No. Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Alabama	9	..	7	2
Arkansas	6	..	6	..
California	7	5	2	..
Colorado	2	1	..	1
Connecticut	4	4	..	..
Delaware	1	..	1	..
Florida	2	..	2	..
Georgia	11	..	11	..
Idaho	1	1	..	..
Illinois	22	15	7	..
Indiana	13	9	4	..
Iowa	11	11	..	..
Kansas	8	3	5	..
Kentucky	11	7	4	..
Louisiana	6	2	4	..
Maine	4	4	..	..
Maryland	6	4	2	..
Massachusetts	13	11	2	..
Michigan	12	11	1	..
Minnesota	7	7	..	..
Mississippi	7	..	7	..
Missouri	15	10	5	..
Montana	1	1	..	..
*Nebraska	6	4	2	..
Nevada	1	..	1	..
New Hampshire	2	2	..	..
New Jersey	8	7	1	..
New York	34	31	3	..
North Carolina	9	6	1	2
North Dakota	1	1	..	..
*Ohio	21	14	7	..
Oregon	2	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	30	24	6	..
Rhode Island	2	2	..	..
South Carolina	7	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	2	..	..
Tennessee	10	3	7	..
Texas	13	1	12	..
Utah	1	..	1	..
Vermont	2	2	..	..
Virginia	10	3	7	..
Washington	2	2	..	..
West Virginia	4	2	2	..
Wisconsin	10	9	..	1
Wyoming	1	1	..	..
Totals	357	224	127	6

*Doubtful district. ‡Silver Republican.

NO REST FOR M'KINLEY.

Speechmaking Will Continue Up to Nov. 3.

CANTON, O., Oct. 25.—Speech-making will continue at the McKinley home up to the very eve of election. Today the opening of the last week of the campaign finds Maj. McKinley to all outward appearances at least equal to as hard work as he has experienced at any time during the campaign. He was up and around early this morning, and in company with his brother, Abner, of New York, attended services. Charles G. Dawes, of the national committee, arrived from Chicago this morning and spent the day at the McKinley home. Maj. and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. Dawes were guests at 12 o'clock dinner at the home of Judge William R. Day.

This evening Col. M. T. Herrick and wife came down from Cleveland to remain over night. These guests were joined during the evening by a few relatives residing in the city. The week's programme opens with six delegations for Monday, fifteen for the succeeding days of the week and a large number of others only partially arranged. Many of the visitors will be long distance pilgrims, tomorrow bringing a party from Boston, one from New Jersey and two from Indiana. The week will also include "College day" and "Youngstown, O., day," on both of which occasions large crowds are expected.

The announcements so far as definitely made are as follows:

Monday—Railway Men's Sound Money club, Seymour, Ind.; Newark and Trenton, N. J., Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway company employes; Railroad men of Meadville, Pa.; residents of Indianapolis and vicinity; Railway League of Boston.

Tuesday—Sound money men of New England; residents of Piedmont, W. Va., and vicinity; Underwriters' Sound Money club, Cleveland; employes of Upson & Co.; Lamson, Session & Co.; Peck, Stone, Wilcox & Co., all of Cleveland; employes of the Junction Iron and Steel company, of Mingo Junction, O.; commercial travelers, of Newark, O.

Wednesday—Students of Western Reserve university, and of Case school of applied sciences, Cleveland; residents of Buffalo, N. Y.; business men and manufacturers of Canton; residents of Minerva, O.

Thursday—Residents of Northern Ohio and Indiana; Republicans and citizens in general of Meigs county, O.; the Original McKinley club, Cleveland.

Friday—College day, the Republican College league; Republicans of Youngstown and the Mahoning valley.

Saturady—Residents of Terre Haute, Ind., and vicinity.

BRYAN'S ALMA MATER.

Candidate Will Talk to Students at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—This was a day of quiet and rest that William Jennings Bryan spent in this city, where, for six years he prepared himself for his after life. In the morning he attended service at the State Street Presbyterian church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. A. B. Morris. It was probably the largest congregation that the divine has addressed in that edifice. Long before the hour that the congregation generally assembles, the church was crowded, and in front of the building many of the citizens of Jacksonville waited for over an hour, in order to get a glimpse of the former citizen. When he did arrive there was a general craning of necks, and one of the admirers of his opponent cheered for McKinley. The sermon did not touch upon any of the political issues, and, barring the usual prayer for the welfare of those in high office, no one would have known that a man of national reputation helped to make up the congregation. After the sermon, an informal reception was held from the pew which Mr. Bryan had occupied, and, as soon as possible, the nominee was taken outside the door and put into a carriage and driven rapidly away.

Mr. Bryan spent the day at the home of Dr. Hiram K. Jones, where he lived during his residence in this city. There were few callers, but outside the house a large crowd gathered and stared at the few visitors who were admitted to grasp the hand and exchange the compliments of the day with the candidate.

Tomorrow Mr. Bryan will address the students of the college in which he studied. At 10 o'clock those who desire to hear him will assemble in the chapel and he will speak to them for twenty minutes. At 2 o'clock tomorrow he addresses a large mass meeting in the city park on the issues of the day. He will depart for Alton at 4:30, arriving there at 6:30, and will put in a good share of the next four hours there, expounding free silver doctrine. At 10:30 o'clock he leaves for Lincoln, arriving there Tuesday morning.

ALL WANT TO VOTE.

Increase of Registration Is Shown Everywhere.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 25.—When the registration of voters closed in Kentucky recently, it was found that the increase was much larger than had ever been known before. The same is true with the registration which closed in the Ohio cities last night. The increase far excels all increase in population, and the percentage is so much higher than in any other year since registration was provided for that it is the general opinion that the vote in these two states will be phenomenally large. This belief is based on the fact that many who have not voted in former years have registered this year.

DUCK EGGS.

Large Consignment of the Product "Fresh" From China.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Fresh Eggs From China" is a conspicuous sign posted at the windows of all the Chinese stores and restaurants on Clark street. Only the Chinamen notice it, for it is posted in the queer characters of their language.

The eggs are a delicacy that come to Chicago every fall from China. This is the season when R. B. Bonheim, in charge of the Chinese entries at the custom house, has his hands full of work. The examiner's room for the past two weeks has been strewn with the square paper-covered boxes wrapped with bamboo splits, and which hold the consignment of fruits, vegetables and groceries for the Chinese colony of Chicago and the Central West, for Chicago is the headquarters of supplies for all Chinamen from the Missouri river to the Allegheny mountains.

Not the least among the queer things that are imported from the Celestial kingdom are the fresh duck eggs. At least 30,000 of these have passed through the custom house during the past two weeks. Each egg is wrapped in a mass of mud, that retains its putty-like consistency for months, even when exposed to the air. They come in boxes holding 25 Chinamen's dozen—10. Everything that comes from China is purchased by tens. The eggs are as fresh as when they started from China.

The canned goods comprise fresh vegetables, mainly beans and cabbage. But the Chinese dote on salted foods and most of his cabbage comes shredded and salted, together with beans and mushrooms, and sea moss that resembles black wool in appearance. Shark's fins and oysters are dried and salted, and salted plums are considered a delicacy. Lichee nuts form a considerable part of the importations.

Foxes Are Happy Creatures.

New York Sun.

The fox is an outlaw whose scalp is valuable in many states, and to kill a fox on a farmer's land, more especially near a farmer's hen coop, is to gain the good will of the farmer. But in spite of the continuous search for it by canine and human enemies, in spite of bounties, traps and maledictions, the fox comes out smiling every evening along toward dark and wends its way across the fields, listening with cocked ears for the squeak of a mouse or the flutter of a dreaming bird in a low brush.

Keen eyed and sharp nosed, the fox discovers what no other animal of the clearings and woods sees. Where the owl would pass by, not thinking that a ground bird was near, the fox eats the ground bird. The weasel alone is so destructive to mice, the cooper's hawk so deadly to small birds and the white owl and wildcat scarcely equal the bushy tailed, smiling fox when it comes to picking partridge wings and rabbit ribs. Even the fawn deer are destroyed by the fox, if the old doe is not around.

The fox is a good purveyor of food for its young, and it lays in a supply that lasts a long time if need be. Near Old Hadden, Conn., the other day, Arthur S. Burr was going across a field when he found a partly eaten woodchuck, and a little beyond a ruffed grouse. Nearby was a fox's burrow with a large black hen and two more ruffed grouse in the entrance. The man dug the fox hole out, since the town of Hadden pays $2 a head for the foxes, and discovered there eight partridges, three rabbits, a woodchuck and five young foxes. It is probable that the mother was away after meat.

The fox is a playful creature. With a full stomach and no danger in sight it will gambol about for hours, jumping sideways and up and down, waving its big tail aloft, and barking for the fun of it. Sometimes it gets so interested in its sport that it fails to notice the approach of man. When so detected it does not lose its self-possession a little bit. The corners of its mouth twitch a little, and then it trots away with its head up and tail dragging, as if it didn't care whether the man was there or not, but once it gets behind a bush, rock or log, or over a little knoll out of sight, its head drops and away the beast goes, with its tail straight out behind.

Tales are told of foxes that defy the traps of men, but these foxes are all in the clearings or near them. Back in the woods, where the foxes have not been educated, it is less difficult to get one into a trap than to trap a deer or wolf.

LIVER AND KIDNEY

Diseases are manifested by Backache, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Foul Tongue and Weakness

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

Is the remedy you need, of equal service in mild or chronic cases

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE AT $1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TO SAVE THE SEALS

BRITISH COMMISSION AT LAST SEES THE NECESSITY OF TAKING ACTION.

RESTRICTION OF PIRACY

WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE REPORT TO BE SENT TO LONDON.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN INTERESTED.

They Are With the United States in Efforts to Protect Their Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The expert commission which was appointed by direction of congress to visit the seal islands and make a scientific inquiry into the condition of the seal herds of the North Pacific and Bering Sea, has returned to this country and their report is now nearly complete, awaiting only some figures showing the catch of pelagic sealers, this past season. The United States commissioners, Messrs. Jordan, Lucas and Stejeneger, were accompanied by a British commission composed of Messrs. d'Arcy, Thompson and MacCoun, but while these gentlemen pursued their inquiries in company and frequently compared notes, the two commissions will make independent reports to their respective governments and there can be no joint action.

On one point of the utmost importance, the United States and British commissioners appear to be in agreement, namely, that without reference to the causes which have brought the seal herds to their present alarming depleted condition, the further operations of pelagic sealers will prove disastrous and threaten the

EXTERMINATION OF THE SEALS.

This is a most important concession on the part of the British, as in the correspondence which led to the reference of the question to these expert commissions, Lord Salisbury's contention has been that the seal pirates inflicted little or no damage upon the herds, compared with the losses sustained through the annual killing of seals on the Pribiloff islands by the North American Seal company. It is true that the Canadian and British experts were inclined to the belief that the present condition of the herds was, in a large measure, chargeable to the operations of the seal company in 1889 and prior years, when they were permitted to kill as many as 100,000 seals annually on the islands. As the commission will not report independently, the nature of the remedy to be recommended cannot be known yet. The American commissioners would favor a total suspension of pelagic sealing if possible and while it is hardly probable that the British would be willing to concede this much, it is believed that they may be disposed to recommend further restrictions upon pelagic sealing, either by extending the boundaries of the closed zone, the lengthening the closing season, or both perhaps. The Russian and Japanese governments, having seals of their own to protect are interesting themselves on our side of the case. The commissions visited the Russian Commander islands as well as the Japanese islands in persuit of their inquiry. A Russian representative is already in the United States to follow up the matter and with the active co-operation of these governments in our interest, it is hoped that the British will be disposed to consent to further restrictive measures, particularly as the time is now ripe, owing to the almost failure of the pelagic sealers to make paying catches the past summer.

Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The treasury yesterday lost $195,000 in gold coin and $26,600 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $119,795,617.

HER FIRST INTERVIEW.

A Woman Reporter's Talk With a Candidate for Office.

San Francisco Wave.

"He's the Republican candidate, you know," the editor had said. "Make it about 800 words."

She was not shy, but for all that her heart beat uncomfortably fast as the great man came into the hotel parlor. He, on his part, looked a little surprised. Her better days were recent and their atmosphere still hung around her.

"The Daily Electrifier wants eight hun— a short account of your life, if you don't mind," she began. "I hope you'll tell me all you can, for I never interviewed any one before, and I don't quite know how to do it."

The candidate smiled encouragingly.

"I'll do my best," he said.

"It feels very impertinent," she went on, relaxing into dimples. "I want to know just where you were born, and when, and why."

"Well, I was born in Washington," he began, staring reminiscently at the ceiling. She glanced up demurely from her note book.

"Washington, B. C?"

"No, nor D. C., either," he answered, coming back to the present with a laugh.

"Then it's Washington Territory," she said, scribbling triumphantly.

"Only it happens to be a state now," he remonstrated.

"Is it? What a pity," she answered. "Territory is so much more interesting and romantic. It sounds like Indians and bears and prairies."

The great man looked slightly astonished.

"They ought to have thought of that," he murmured, after a pause.

"A woman would have," she said. "That's just why I want woman's suffrage. Men never consider the poetical side of things, or beauty, or anything like that. If we helped run the government it would be a great deal more picturesque."

"I haven't a doubt of it," said the great man, in a dazed tone.

"Is woman's suffrage on your platform?" she asked, evidently proud of the technical term.

"Good G——, well, ah—no, I hardly think it is," he answered.

"You must take it up," she said, easily. "It's the only sensible thing. But I ought to be asking you questions. Why are you a Democrat?"

"Perhaps because I am a Republican," said the candidate, growing rather red.

"I meant Republican," the new reporter said, tranquilly. "Do tell me what's the difference. I used to be something about free trade, but you don't hear much about that now, and I can't tell which party is which."

"Well, the whole country is having a little difficulty on that very subject," he began.

"Oh, I'm glad of that," she interrupted. "I thought it was just my stupidity. If everybody's puzzled I shan't feed to bother about it. I know there is some trouble about silver and gold. It's like London bridge."

"London bridge!" said the Republican candidate, pressing his hand to his head. "What do you mean?"

"Didn't you ever play that when you were little?" she asked. "It's 'London bridge is falling down,' you know. When you choose sides for the tug-of-war, they ask you whether you'd rather have a gold coach or a silver castle, and whichever you choose you take that side and pull."

"I think you have a very fair understanding of the national attitude," said the great man.

"I ought to know something about your childhood," she went on, frowning at the point of her pencil to make it write. "Haven't you some pictures of yourself as a little boy? It would be dear to print them with 'The Republican Candidate' written beneath."

"I'm afraid I haven't any with me," he answered, glancing at his watch.

"That's too bad. We have some fascinating ones of us when we were small. Both of the boys wore plaid stockings and a billow curl, and my sash was tied within three inches of the button of my skirt," she said, with a laugh that nobody could have helped joining.

"They are great fun," he said, rising.

"Now, I'm afraid—"

"Is my half hour up?" she said, regretfully. "I've enjoyed meeting you more than I can say. It was ever so good of you to tell me so much. Good-by." She shook hands and left him with a little friendly smile. The Republican candidate stood watching her go, though he knew three men were waiting for him.

"Tomorrow's paper ought to be interesting," he said, shaking his head. "I only hope the editor—" But he went away leaving the sentence unfinished.

A Thrilling Sight.

Puck.

Bridget—Yez oughter bin wid me down to thot china store! I seed a most lovely sight."

Nora—What was it?

Bridget—Why, wan of th' clerks dropped about two dozen plates an' smashed thim all t' bits. It just made me wish Oi was a man an' worruked in a china store.

Education's Value.

Judge.

Customer (in Boston restaurant)—Waiter, have you any fried eels?

Waiter—We have eels, sir, and they are susceptible of being fried.

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 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