GIVE EACH ITS DUES

REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE BY THE INCOMING LEGISLATURE.

WILL HELP THAT PORTION

WHICH HAS BEEN POORLY REPRESENTED IN NUMBERS IN RECENT YEARS.

TWIN CITIES WILL ALSO GAIN

If the Legislative Allotment Is Made Strictly on the Basis of Population,

A matter of a great deal of interest in Minnesota politics at present is the reapportionment of the legislative districts to meet the revelations of the last state census. Representative Staples, of Dakota county, has declared himself already in favor of early action. At the last session of the legislature the bill was defeated by the southern part of the state. It may be said that, in a general way, the rural counties south of the latitude of St. Paul and Minneapolis have 28 out of 54 senators, an absolute majority, while they have but 650,000 population out of a million and a half. They have also 50 of 114 representatives.

Hennepin and Ramsey counties have together ten senators and twenty-six representatives. On a reapportionment on the present size of both houses, they would be entitled to larger representation.

The counties north of the Twin Cities, and Washington, in this case is counted as a northern county, Lac Qui Parle, which is south of the Minnesota river, being counted as a southern county—the northern counties have but 16 senators and 38 representatives on a population of 559,555.

On the basis of 54 senators and 114 representatives, the same counties would be thus represented, south, 22 senators; the cities, 12, and the north, 20; the south, 46; representatives, the cities 26, and the north 42.

The Globe has endeavored to arrange a fair representation, without regard to party convenience, but the unevenness of the population of the counties has made it advisable to add three senatorial districts, making a senate of 57.

If valuable for no other purpose, it shows the gains made by the southern portions of the state since the apportionment of ten years ago. It has been endeavored not to give the older portions of the state more radical changes than are evidently fair on their face, while it has been assumed in critical complications in the northern part, that half a loaf will be esteemed by the residents of those counties as better than no bread at all. No attempt has been made in the following table to preserve the order of the present districts, as many of them have undergone marked changes.

The larger house of the legislature is left at its present membership, 114.

Houston county, which now constitutes the first district, falls far short of the population required for a senatorial district, lacking 13,603 of the number for an allotment of fifty-four senators to the state.

Fillmore county, the present second district, is admirably designed, being only 560 less in population than the allotment.

Mower county, the present third, is short 7,613; Freeborn, the fourth, short 8,021; Faribault, the fifth, short 9,020, while Martin and Watonwan together the present sixth, lack 5,016 of the requisite number.

The present seventh district is far in excess of the allotted population. Nobles, Murray and Rock counties exceeding it by 665. This leaves Pipestone to be otherwise provided for, which the Globe has done by uniting in with Lincoln and Lyon counties, making a district within 2,500 of the allotted population. Jackson and Cottonwood counties as at present constituting the eighth district, lack 6,648 of the full quota, while Brown and Redwood, the present ninth, exceed the quota 2,423.

Blue Earth, now the tenth, has 3,136 more than the required number for a senator.

Waseca, Steele and Dodge counties now constitute the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth districts, although their population in the aggregate is less than 45,000, or enough for one and a half senators. At the same time the surrounding counties are all so large that the addition of one of them would meet with serious opposition on account of the inevitable excess of population. The Globe joins Steele and Dodge, which would mean a loss of a senator by one or the other of them.

Olmsted county, the present fourteenth district, is short 6,843, while Winona, the present fifteenth, is 7,975 over the required population.

Yellow Medicine, which is at present combined with Lincoln and Lyon counties, the Globe has attached to Lac qui Parle, which makes a district 3,871 less than the basis of senatorial apportionment.

Nicollet and Sibley counties, each now with a senator and a representative, have between them only 1,576 more population than the senatorial ratio, and the Globe has joined them in one senatorial district with two representatives.

Le Sueur county, the present nineteenth, is 8,244 short in population, while Rice, the present twentieth, is 2,322 short. Goodhue, the present twenty-first, has 3,109 over the allotment. Wabasha county, the twenty-second, is short 10,572, and Washington county, now district twenty-three, is 1,742 short. Dakota county is short 7,814.

It will thus be seen that only four of the districts formed in the southern part of the stae have any populaion in excess of the senatorial ratio, and only one of these comprises two counties, the excess in that case being trivial.

St. Paul, on the basis of population, is entitled to five senators, one more than at present, and ten representatives, the same as now.

Hennepin county, now six districts, is entitled to seven under the new ratio, and fourteen representatives one less than at present.

Anoka and Isanti counties, which now constitute one district, are so far short of the ratio that Sherburne may be added without reaching the figure required.

Carver and Scott, at present separate districts, when joined only exceed the ratio by 2,903 population.

Wright county is short only 1,506, although at present it is joined to part of Sherburne. Stearns county has 10,766 more population than required, and yet it has been joined with Benton in the past.

Benton, Morrison and Mille Lacs, only exceed by 2,900 the ratio, and this is easily cut down, as the two wards of St. Cloud which are in Benton county have a population very close to 1,000, leaving the preponderance comparatively slight. This may be made up in the other house.

Aitkin, Crow Wing, Cass, Hubbard, Itasca, and Kanabec counties combine to give a population of 29,332, just a trifle over the ratio.

Norman, Becker and Beltrami counties lack 600 of the ratio.

Marshall, Kittson and Roseau counties, under the census, lack 8,000 of the ratio, but since then additions have been made to Roseau, and the territory, too, is rapidly settling.

St. Louis, Cook and Lake counties have the population for three senators, although they have but one new. Of this population, 59,000 is in Duluth, so that the Third district would properly consist of the remainder of St. Louis county and the other two counties.

Polk county is far over the ratio, 10,050.

Chisago, Pine and Carlton counties, with a total of 29,207, would make a district of the upper portion of the St. Croix and lower part of the St. Louis valley's.

Todd and Wadena counties are short 6,719, but their interests are much akin.

A FAIR REAPPORTIONMENT.

TO BEAT OUT JONES

RIVAL SPEAKERSHIP CANDIDATES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE COMBINED.

ONE OF FOUR THEN WILL WIN.

THE LUCKY ONE BEING DETERMINED BY WHAT HE BRINGS TO THE COMBINE.

FEIG AND HIS TORRENS BILL.

The Kandiyohi Statesman Is Vigorous in His Attack on the Present System of Deeds.

While the friends of J. D. Jones, of Todd county, claim that he has the speakership as nearly a cinch as it is possible to have a position of the kind, yet Mr. Jones' rivals profess to have the thing cinched so that the coveted plum will go to any one rather than the Todd county man. Todd county, they argue, had the position four years ago, and the theory of the opposition is that the doctrine of equitable distribution should be more strictly observed.

BENTON SEVERANCE.

It was whispered about the corridors of the hotels yesterday that a combine had been effected, the object of which was to defeat Jones. In it were supposed to be four of the tentative candidates for speaker, Underleak, Shell, Grondahl and Feig. Feig counts upon the support of the Seventh district. Shell upon the Second, Grondahl upon the Third and Underleak upon the First. These four districts constitute a majority of the votes in the legislature, and the members interested are frank in their avowals that the prospect of the combine is for success. Four districts against three, and those three having a minority of the legislative representation, the only question left for solution is as to whether or not the law makers are going to be able to effect a competent combination of the successful four.

L. M. HOLLISTER.

It is claimed that the four who have been mentioned have accomplished the organization of a mutually protective and defensive combination, which is not only to defeat Jones, but is to play havoc with the aspirations of other candidates for the position.

If these four should succeed in perfecting a combination of full force and effect, it would determine the fate of Jones, of Todd county, decisively. Four against one would be ordinarily an effective combination, but Jones is still sanguine, with the assurance of devoted support by many men on either side, and will continue in the contest to the finish.

S. A. STOCKWELL.

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Henry Feig, one of the four, insists that his aspirations as to the speakership are entirely subordinated to the passage in this state of what is known in Australia as the Torrens system of land transfer. The Illinois legislature adopted the same system to accommodate the people of Chicago, but the law was declared invalid on a technicality which Mr. Feig and other advocates of the law in this state think they will be able to obviate in the draft of a bill.

S. B. LOVEJOY.

The question in Illinois was purely technical, and it is thought that the elimination of a single clause, entirely apart from the general wording of the new law, will suffice to bring it within the requirements of the constitution of the state of Minnesota. Mr. Feig is enthusiastic in his advocacy of the new bill, and will make an enthusiastic campaign in its interest.

St. Paul is peculiarly interested in that law, inasmuch as within a few weeks the title to a vast area of property in the city limits has been questioned by an Ohio claimant, who bases his rights upon the original acquisition of the property by Capt. Dayton, in whose honor the east end of the city was named Dayton's bluff. With the adoption of the new system, the state would stand behind every transfer. The present function of the title insurance companies would be abolished, and the state would stand sponsor for every deal. Real estate owners would derive title from the state instead of from any person, and the last deed would be final. There would be no digging up of ancient irregularities with a view to unsettling the entire realty system of the country. One of the first bills introduced, in all probability, will be the bill for the Torrens system of land transfers.

R. J. M'NEIL.

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John Boobar, who represented Stearns county in the last house, but who was not re-elcted this time, is a candidate for one of the important clerkships of the house at this session.

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H. E. Gibbon, of Ottawa, Le Sueur county, is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the senate. Senator Lloyd, who represents the same district, is insitent on Gibbon's election. He says he has never gotten so much as a page out of the organization of the senate, and he thinks it is now time that the district was being recognized.

WILLIAM T. COE.

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The latest candidate for postmistress of the house is Mrs. Mattie J. Clifford, of St. Paul.

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It was announced by a local paper that the Ramsey county delegation was to meet at the Windsor yesterday at 2 o'clock. The announcement was as unauthorized as it was unsuccessful in securing the presence of the local members.

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Probably no member of the next house of representatives will be more conspicuous than W. T. Coe, of Minneapolis. Young as he is, the aggressiveness of Mr. Coe has already left his impress on local politics in no small degree, and, from president of the University Republican club, strictly a marching and not a voting organization, the young man stepped into a prominent position in Tenth ward politics and thence into the legislature. Well informed generally, a graduate of the law department of the state university, and gifted by nature with no small eloquence, Mr. Coe promises to cut no small figure in the work of the coming session of the legislature.

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Another Minneapolis member who will be active in the ranks is S. A. Stockwell, of the district which comprises the outlying wards about Minnehaha Falls. Mr. Stockwell is in sympathy with the single tax, with woman suffrage, possibly, and generally with all the new movements which have sprung up within the last decade or so. He is allied with those forces which are strongest in the promotion of what is known as straight-laced legislation, and will, no doubt, be heard from in the advocacy of a bill for the better protection of the youth of the state from the temptations of the liquor traffic, the wine rooms and similar institutions.

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Stephen B. Lovejoy, on the other hand, is a Hennepin county member who is a little distracted by the fleeting chimeras of reform politics (so-called). Republican to the core, long tried in the councils of the party, surveyor general for years, he constitutes, perhaps, as good a sample of the true blue Republican as could be found in the ranks of the legislature, which will begin its work shortly after the first of the year.

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Less commotion will, perhaps, be caused by John Sederberg, of the Thirty-fifth district, than by any other member of the coming house. His influence, however, should not be reckoned by the amount of noise he makes. Mr. Sederberg has the advantage of a term in the house, is blessed with a calm, judicial mind, and is not easily swayed from a well-considered purpose by the counter currents of political passion. Mr. Sederberg was born in Sweden, but has been located at Cambridge, as a farmer and lumberman, since 1866.

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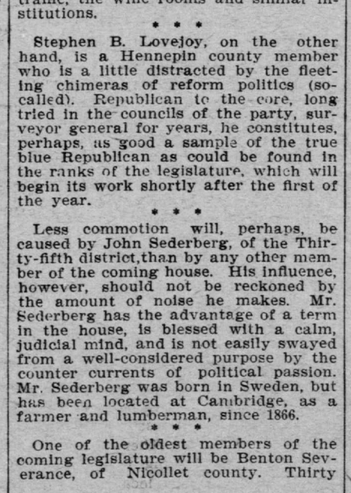
One of the oldest members of the coming legislature will be Benton Severance, of Nicollet county. Thirty years he has resided in that county, and his patriarchal beard is known to every resident of the county, it might be said. He knows the history of Minnesota and of Minnesota politics like a book in which he might have studied spelling, and he may be relied upon to care for the interests of his constituency as younger man might fail to do.



WILLIAM T. COE.

JOHN SEDERBERG.

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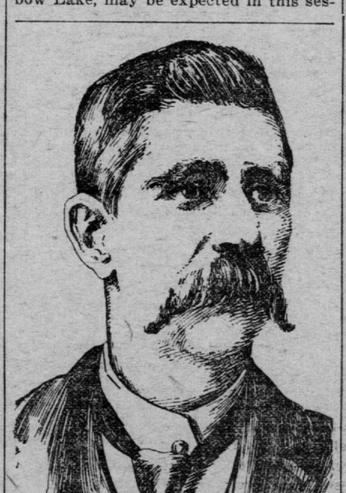
Louis C. Foss, whose home is near Elbow Lake, may be expected in this session to add to the popularity which he achieved during the last. He has been frequently honored by his fellow citizens, but in no position of public trust has he manifested a deeper interest than in that of the legislative body, and he is looked to as the exemplification of the business legislator. He is not easily moved by passion, being a stern, practical, man of affairs, and that the people of his district are pleased with his actions in the past is indorsed by their election of him to the legislature for another term.



LOUIS O. FOSS.

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The Kasson Republican says that if W. R. Merriam should be appointed to the cabinet and Senator Davis to the supreme bench, Congressman Tawney would succeed Davis, and Sam R. Van Sant would take Tawney's place.

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The Le Sueur News and the Anoka Union do not take kindly to the gubernatorial candidacy of Albert Berg. It is now two years nearly before election, and Mr. Berg has two papers decidedly against him.

STOPPED CRAMPTON'S FUN.

Wife Caused His Arrest and He Was Then Fined.

W. E. Crampton faced Judge Twohy yesterday charged with drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons. Crampton came to St. Paul Friday afternoon with a male friend and finally anchored at the Central Garden theater on East Seventh street. The friend went back to Minneapolis where Crampton lives and informed her that "Bill" was having a high old time in St. Paul. Mrs. Crampton drove over to St. Paul with a fast horse and cutter and with the assistance of Lieut. Fothen and Sergt. Ross found her husband at the Seventh street resort mentioned. She was particularly interested in securing a couple of diamond rings which her husband, she said, had taken from her before leaving Minneapolis. Crampton was taken to the central station at 2:30 yesterday morning and charged with being drunk. One of the rings was found in his possession and the other had been put up with a bartender as security for a loan of $20. Sergt. Ross was induced to give the bartender a talk and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning recovered the ring and turned it over to the woman. Crampton paid a fine of $10 in the police court and the revolver which was found in his pocket when arrested was confiscated.

DEFECTIVE PAGE