HICKS RILED A SAGE

AND NININGER'S LITERARY AND FORENSIC CHAMPION SHOWED BITTER FIGHT.

DUG UP ANCIENT HISTORY

DID THOSE VALIANT OLD SEA-DOGS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

CAMPAIGN OF 1879 REVIVED

By Hicks, Furnishes Inspiration for a Rare Old-Time Colloquy 'Twixt Veterans.

Just at the fag end of what may be termed the accidental session of the house yesterday, there was enacted, much to the surprise and edification of the members present the most vigorous scene which has marked the present session, and which recalled to the minds of some of the older members the lively passages-at-arms which characterized the days of yore.

Yesterday the tilt lay between Ignatius Donnelly and Judge Hicks, of the Hennepin delegation, and the Sage of Nininger has apparently lost little of his pristine forensic eloquence and pungent sarcasm, for, in the language of the ring, "he put it all over" the Flour City ex-jurist, who was the attacking party.

Those who fancied that the "old man's relish of warfare had descended to the shoulders of the younger members,and that he would not take up the gauntlet with his old-time asperity, were treated to a genuine surprise, and, although the representative from Dakota county has scarcely been heard save on the Mountain Iron question since he took his seat, he spoke yesterday and in no mistakable manner, for, after he had castigated the belligerent Judge Hicks to a nicety, the latter had the extreme felicity of seeing Republican members of his own delegation walk over to Mr. Donnelly's desk and shake hands with him.

To begin with, Mr. Donnelly's entire freedom since the legislature met from those fighting characteristics which marked his earlier career has won for him the respect and good will of a majority of his fellow representatives, who were not a whit sorry when he came out of yesterday's melee with flying colors.

The struggle came like lightning out of a clear sky, inasmuch as the brief session had been devoid of an interesting feature, and the house was on the point of adjournment, when Judge Hicks shied his castor in the ring, and the fun raged fast and furious for perhaps half an hour, when it subsided and the house plainly expressed its disapproval of the conduct of the man who brought down the trouble by leaving the measure which he had championed, hung in the air. As chairman of the elections committee Judge Hicks presented a resolution, whose purpose, he said, was to discourage contests for seats in the house where they were originated without reasonable cause and largely to secure attorney's fees. The main question, he said, was too often how much was to be allowed the opposing attorneys, and not infrequently a contest was the result of an attorney's suggestion.

The resolution was so worded as to authorize the elections committee to report to the house both the cases which had and had not in them the elements of good faith and probable cause of action. Opposition came to the resolution from Representative Johns, who believed that the matter should go to the committee on claims and not elections. With a contest on his own hands some time ago, he had not, he said, asked for one penny of fees, but simply wished the present cases handled in the regular way.

Judge Hicks, in reply to this, said the elections committee was forced to devote considerable time to these cases, hence was in a position to better adjudicate them, and, moreover, he simply wanted the committee authorized to place the information secured at the disposal of the house, after judging whether the contests were brought in good faith or not. He added that the action was in no way binding upon the house.

The interest increased when Representative Jacobson expressed himself in sympathy with the resolution, but said he considered its provisions inadequate. If he had his way, he said, he would lop off the attorney's fees altogether.

After a little parleying, during which Judge Hicks said his resolution was but an entering wedge, Representative Johns, of Ramsey, gave notice of debate. The noon hour was approaching, and, although there was some anxiety on the part of the house to adjourn, it was thought best to remain and give the debate necessary and have the thing through with. Therefore, upon motion of the author of the resolution, the rules were suspended, and the fun began.

Representative Donnelly, who had not spoken a word up to this point, rose and pointed out in a quiet, unobtrusive manner that the two sides of the question should be carefully weighed. Very deliberately he contended that an ex parte statement that attorneys' fees would not be granted might deter poor men from contesting at their own expense, and that right here the state was interested quite as much in seeing every member get his rights as to prevent any member from occupying a seat by fraud or corruption.

There had been no sign of partisanship on the part of the house, he said. There was no evidence that there would be any unfair treatment, but he believed that it should be borne in mind that the house was establishing a precedent in placing this power in the hands of a committee, which might not act with such fairness.

This exposition of Mr. Donnelly's views evidently nettled the Minneapolis man, for, in a loud voice which clearly betrayed his feelings, he stated that he had desired to establish a precedent. Then he paid his respects to Mr. Donnelly. "There have been cases in this very house," he said, "where the time and money of the house have been used when there was not a ghost of a chance that the contestant had any right to the seat. But not only in this house, but in the congress of the United States, where, in one case brought, the seated member had a clear lead of 3,000 votes over the contesting member, and congress, notwithstanding that the contesting member belonged to the majority, did not seat him.

Greek to most of the listeners, the sally was recognized instanter by some of the veterans as being directed at Donnelly. That gentleman rose again to his feet and said: "I am sorry that, for the first time at this session, any element of acerbity, bitterness or personalities have been dragged into the discussion. I have had the highest regard for the gentleman from Hennepin, as a man who had occupied positions of distinction, and I have looked upon him as a gentleman. I did not think what I said had in it any element of personality, or was other than wise and fair. He has seen fit to refer back to the contest most unfairly waged by a gentleman, who, at that time, represented the district in which we both lived at that time. I have no desire to go into the merits of that contest any more than to say that the committee on elections found and reported 25 distinct and clearly proved cases of bribery. Now, if my friend wishes to rip up the dark and ghastly record, I am ready to meet him on any point he may mention. I sit in this house by as good a right as the gentleman from Hennepin. I was nominated without my knowledge and wholly without my seeking, and elected without any campaign, as will be shown when my total expenses were $3.38.

"I am sorry that there should be interjected into this debate anything of a personal nature, but if the gentleman thinks he can rule this house, he is very much mistaken, if he adopts this sort of tactics. Now, I hold that the sole duty of the committee of elections is to report on the question of who is and who is not entitled to a seat in this house. No man should be forced to come before that committee in the light of a rogue or a rascal, and it is this house which must determine who it is must be seated."

Mr. Donnelly intimated that his acts would stand the sunshine and still betray nothing to his disadvantage. "I have said what I did without regard to who is on the committee on elections. I don't know who is on it. Possibly the gentleman from Hennepin is on it and seeking to clothe himself with new powers never before heard of. But that is not the point at issue. I am sorry, as I said before, that any personal feeling should have crept into this discussion. I have, as every member of the house knows, not sought this controversy."

Judge Hicks was by this time plainly enraged. There was challenge in his very tone and his attitude indicated that he was properly "hooked on." He first made reference to the "ancient history" of the Washburn-Donnelly contest in 1879. It was certainly fair, he thought, to bring up what the past had shown, and then, referring to a remark made by Mr. Donnelly about sunshine, he said that Mr. Donnelly's past needed all the sunshine it could get to cleanse it. Returning again to the incident of the almost forgotten contest, he reminded the house that Mr. Donnelly had only spoken of what the committee had found, but that the fact was that congress, which was in accord with his views, refused him a seat, and he bluntly charged Donnelly with having appealed from the decision of a majority of his own party. Then the judge struck out in another direction, remarking that, notwithstanding what Mr. Donnelly had said, "I know there are gentlemen of his own party who believe in the honesty of the motives of the chairman of the committee on elections." (The judge himself is chairman.) At this point Representative Jacobson promised to end the difference, but after being recognized yielded to Mr. Donnelly.

"I have no desire to prolong this controversy," Mr. Donnelly said. "No one regrets the course which the debate has taken more than I. It was most unnecessary and unfortunate. But when the gentleman made a veiled but plainly pointed attack upon myself, I had no course but to reply. I am getting to be an old man, and I shall not live a great while longer, but when the history of the Northwest shall be written, I think the verdict of posterity will be that I have never failed to work for the people of the state. No man can point his finger to a single thing, and say that I ever sustained a wrong or put a dollar in my pocket at the expense of the state. But listen! Day before yesterday when that gigantic robbery was before the house in the form of a resolution to investigate the Mountain Iron Mine, the gentleman from Hennepin was the only one who tried to turn the house aside from the direct course, and have the matter referred to the attorney general. Yet when the matter came to a vote he had not the courage to vote against the resolution. Thank God while I have had faults of my own I was never mean as that."

Judge Hicks thereupon rallied his resources and defended his action by saying that after Donnelly and his committee had been at work they would reach the same position which the former committee reached two years ago. Waxing facetious the judge proceeded to have fun with the committee which he likened to the spies sent out by the Israelites to hunt out the promised land, and when they returned with the $20,000,000 mine on the end of the long pole upon which Caleb and Joshua carried the grapes, he would be the first to accord them a hearty welcome. He scored Donnelly for not having said a good word for Attorney General Childs who, he said, had been commendably fearless in his fights against powerful corporations etc.

Representative Jacobson interpolated again, this time with better effect for, after deploring the whole affair, he paved the way for some member to move for adjournment.

Secret Tariff Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The majority of members of the ways and means committee were in secret conference tonight on the subject of the new tariff bill. Chairman Dingley was indisposed, so no effort was made by the members present to go into the details of the proposed measure, beyond discussion of the general features of the bill and eliciting individual opinion preparatory to the actual work of reducing the plans of the Republican members to form.

Dervishes Advancing.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Massowah advices are to the effect that a body of Dervishes, believed to be the advance guard of the entire Dervish force, has entered the Kedaref district and is moving on Agordat. The Italian government is concentrating all the troops available near Agordat.

"O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee to temper man; we had been brutes without you." Woman more than merits all the good things that have been said of her by the wits and poets of all times When man lauds woman and her charms and virtues, he has in his mind's eye an ideal. That ideal is always a healthy woman. No man makes pretty speeches and witty toasts about woman, with the picture in his mind of a weak, sickly, nervous woman, tortured by pain, and suffering from depression and despondency. It is in the power of every woman to be some man's ideal if she will but build up and guard her womanly health.

The best of known remedies for all forms of disease peculiar to women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It works directly on but one set of organs in a woman's body. It allays and eradicates pain. It soothes inflammation. It invigorates and purifies. It restores complete health to the organs distinctly feminine and banishes weakness, depression and despondency. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. If you wish to know more about it write to him.

"This is to tell you," writes Sister Eliza L. de Falcon, of Corpus Christi, Nueces Co., Texas, "that I had been ill for twenty-one years and was finally cured by your medicines, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription.'"

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines.

OIL INSPECTOR PAP

IT WILL NOT BE SO NUTRITIOUS AS IN DAYS GONE BY,

IF THE M'GILL BILL PASSES.

IT PLACES FRED C. BARROW'S JOB ON A SALARY BASIS.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MOVEMENT

Seems to Be Gaining a Foothold in Both Houses of the Legislature.

The resolution of Representative Stockwell, that all bills appropriating money for the maintenance of state institutions, or for permanent improvements, must be introduced in the house not later than Feb. 20, and must be reported back by the appropriations committee by March 20, proved the subject for considerable discussion. Mr. Jacobson suggested that more time be given the committee, or until April 1, whereat Mr. Donnelly said he believed March 20 would give ample time if the legislature adjourned April 10. Representative Dare expressed the opinion that the omnibus bill would be forthcoming in due season without any red tape, and the resolution went to the committee on appropriations.

Representative Jacobson spoke of the prospect of sessions of joint committees from the house and senate, and wished for the adoption of a set of joint rules to govern such deliberations. Chairman Meyers, of the rules committee, met the difficulty by introducing a resolution—which was adopted—providing that the joint rules of two years ago be adopted. He further reported favorably for his committee on Representative Donnelly's resolution requiring that description and not merely numbers of chapters, sections, etc., be used in the case of bills presented amending laws, et cetera.

Representative Stockwell, of Hennepin, submitted a petition for the repeal of the struck jury law, signed by quite a number of persons, and the speaker sent it to the judiciary committee. Resolutions by Representatives Johns and Briggs, providing for the payment of $30 each to John O'Neill, gallery keeper, and Fred G. Potter, committee room keeper, were sent to the committee on legislative expenses.

Resolutions offered by Messrs. Foss and Stockwell, the one providing that any plan of reapportionment presented to the house shall allot at least one senator or representative to any county with a population of 6,000, the other that the house, with the concurrence of the senate, commend to the United States senate the advisability of establishing postal savings banks for the people, were held over, notice of debate having been given in both cases.

A resolution by Representative McNeil, that the speaker name Edward F. Beck assistant enrolling clerk at $5 per day, went to the legislative expense committee.

Representative Cray, of the committee on corporations, reported on H. F. 16, which covers the matter of allowing a corporation to participate in the election of officers of another corporation. The bill, which, it appears, was put in to allow the Methodist conference to elect the trustees of Asbury hospital, Minneapolis, was given its second and third readings and placed on its final passage.

Representative Krakie introduced a bill (H. F. 69) reducing the legal rate of interest from 7 per cent to 6, and the rate permitted by contract from 10 to 8 per cent. The bill also forbids the compounding of interest "upon any bond, note or other instrument or agreement."

Representative Hicks introduced a bill (H. F. 70) which perports to be to encourage the growing and preservation of forests and to create forest boards and forest reserve areas, but it should more properly be called for an act to excuse the pine land owners from paying any taxes upon their denuded pine lands in consideration that they give to the state and some educational institution, to be named, two-thirds of the income, they to receive one-third of this income from the forestry boards, which the act seeks to create for seventy-five years. This board is to consist of nine members and is to be known as the "Minnesota State Forestry Board," and is to be constituted as follows: The chief fire warden, the professor of horticulture in the department of agriculture of the university, three citizens to be named by the regents of the university and four citizens, one each to be named by the Minnesota State Forestry association, the Lumberman's association, the Minnesota State Horticultural society, the State Fish and Game commission. The bill is very long and much in detail.

Representative McGill, of Ramsey, a son of ex-Gov. McGill, started an anti-administration movement on the oil inspectorship question, which has been talked about a great deal. It aims to abolish the fee system in the management of the oil inspector's office and pay the chief oil inspector $2,500 a year. The deputy oil inspectors are to be permitted to draw varying portions of the fees up to $2,000 a year. The fees for the inspection, with the exception noted, are to be paid into the state treasury.

House file 76, introduced by Representative Mahood, provides for such amendment to the general laws as will include villages as well as cities in the case where state or territorial roads, heretofore laid out, may happen to traverse land which has been duly platted into lots, blocks and streets. The bill is in the hands of the roads and bridges committee.

A resolution offered earlier in the session came up yesterday in the shape of house file 77, asking for $418.85, which sum is said to have been expended by the sheriff of Grant county in taking Frank Diel, an insane subject, to his relatives on the Pacific slope.

Representative Coe, of Hennepin, is responsible for the introduction of house file 78, which sets forth that a husband shall not be liable for the torts of his wife. A qualifying clause is that nothing in the act shall be construed to affect ante-nuptial contracts or settlements.

A bill (H. F. 79), containing considerable verbiage, which aims at the cutting or "tapping" of telegraph or telephone wires, was presented by Representative Coe and sent to the judiciary committee.

It is provided in the bill that any person tampering with electrical apparatus shall be guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000 and not more than one year in the state prison, or both.

A bill which will be passed upon by the committee on fish and game laws is that introduced by Representative McDonald, touching on the matter of imprisoning live fish in the inland lakes of the state. It is made a misdemeanor to maintain in crates or other device the members of the finny tribe which inhabit the fresh water lakes of Minnesota.

Representative Littleton, of Dodge county, at the instance of the Farmers' Insurance company, presented a bill (H. F. 82) designed to permit corporations to renew or amend their articles at a special meeting, instead of at their regular annual meetings, as at present.

Mr. Littleton explained that the company in question wished to renew its charter, which expires Feb. 15, before the annual meeting, which occurs not until October.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. F. 69 (Crocker)—Relating to interest on money in usury. Banks and banking.

H. F. 70 (Hicks)—Encouraging the forestry interests of the state. Forestry.

H. F. 71 (McDonald)—Amending statutes relating to divorce. Judiciary.

H. F. 72 (McGill)—Providing for salary of state oil inspector and deputies. General legislation.

H. F. 73 (Finney)—Appropriating $500 to build a bridge near Wheaton, Traverse county. Roads and bridges.

H. F. 74 (Foss)—Appropriating $800 to build a wagon bridge in Grant county. Roads and bridges.

H. F. 75 (Torson)—Amending general laws relating to courts of justice of the peace. Judiciary.

H. F. 76 (Mahood)—Amending laws relating to the vacation of state or territorial roads. Roads and bridges.

H. F. 77 (Foss)—Appropriating money to reimburse Grant county for expense incurred in apprehending Frank Dice, an insane patient. Claims.

H. F. 78 (Coe)—Amending general statutes exempting husband from torts committed by his wife. Judiciary.

H. F. 79 (Coe)—Amending penal code relating to destruction of property. Judiciary.

H. F. 80 (Snyder)—Providing for the registration of municipal bonds by the cities of this state. Municipal corporations.

H. F. 81 (McDonald)—Prohibiting confinement of fish in boxes or traps in inland lakes. Game and fish.

H. F. 82 (Littleton)—Relating to the renewal of articles of incorporation. Judiciary.

A MEDICAL STUDENT

Cured of Consumption After All Hope Seemed Useless.

A young man was taking his finishing course of study in a medical college. He was far from home, in a large city. Deprived as he was of the comforts of home, he caught a bad cold, which soon settled on his lungs. He consulted the professors as to his trouble, but in spite of their most careful and attentive treatment, rapidly developed consumption. His symptoms became alarming, and he was actually pronounced incurable by the medical faculty of the college he was attending. At this point his thoughts turned homeward and he remembered the household remedy of his parents. He knew very well if his mother could advise him she would say at once, "Take Pe-ru-na." He was not able to make the long and tedious journey home and it took a long time for a letter to cross the ocean. So he commenced taking Pe-ru-na according to the directions on the bottle. It helped him at once, and finally cured him. All the doctors were at first incredulous, then astonished, but at last convinced.

Consumption is catarrh of the lungs. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Dr. Hartman's latest book on consumption and all catarrhal diseases is being sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

SOME DARK HORSE

Likely to Win in the Illinois Senatorial Race.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—As to who will be United States senator there appears to be more uncertainty today than ever. The retirement of Martin B. Madden has been followed by the growth of a vigorous lot of candidates today. They come from all parts of the state and all have friends out doing missionary work. Up to date the candidates talked about are alphabetically as follows: Samuel Allerton, Hon. W. J. Calhoun, Congressman J. C. Cannon, Col. Clark E. Carr, ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell, ex-Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton, W. H. Harper, Congressman Robert E. Hitt, Congressman A. J. Hopkins, ex-Congressman William Lorimer, ex-Congressman W. E. Mason, Gen. John McNulta, Congressman Walter Reeves, John M. Smythe and John S. Tanner.

Some of these men are confident of victory, while others are merely posing in the hope they may be struck by the senatorial thunderbolt, in the confused and mixed-up condition of the political affairs. There are politicians here who count themselves wise, who profess to believe that the man who is to succeed Senator John M. Palmer in the United States senate has not yet been named. They claim that matters have become so complicated that the Republicans will have to select a dark horse. There is some belief expressed that the matters will not be decided in joint caucus, but that the matter will go before the joint assembly of the legislature. Should this be the outcome, it may be that weeks will go by before a man can be elected.

Up to 9 o'clock this evening nothing had occurred to change the senatorial situation from what it was last night. Only a few of the members of the legislature are here, most of them having gone home to consult their constituents. All of the avowed candidates remained at their posts today and all profess to feel encouraged. The talk about dark horses continues. Gen. John McNulta and Judge Wilkin, of the supreme court, are among the new names mentioned. Neither is an avowed candidate. Tuesday is the day fixed by the federal statutes for the balloting for senator in the two houses, and if the caucus fails to name a candidate, the whole fight will be transferred to the two houses and on Wednesday to the joint assembly.

ECZEMA TEN YEARS

Suffered Untold Agonies. Limbs Swollen so Could Not Get About.

Ablest Physicians Signally Failed. Was Absolutely Disheartened. Had Lost All Hope.

Gave CUTICURA a Trial Which Resulted in Absolute and Perfect Cure.

For ten years I suffered untold agonies from that dread disease Eczema, my lower limbs most of the time being so swollen and broken out that I could hardly go about. I had to wear slippers so that I could move about at all. My brother, a physician of thirty years' practice and extensive experience, had tried in vain to effect a cure and signally failed. I tried other physicians of splendid ability with like results, and had reached that point where I became absolutely disheartened, and in fact had lost all hope, when a friend (after long and continued persuasion) succeeded in inducing me to at least give CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial. I shall never regret that I did so, and until my dying day I shall sing the praises of them. I used two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and two boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), and it resulted in an absolute and permanent cure. I feel that I owe suffering humanity the debt of at least, in my feeble way, calling their attention to my case and absolute cure. I am now, I feel, perfectly cured, sound as a dollar, and the sweets of life are still mine, thank God, and to CUTICURA REMEDIES I attribute my almost miraculous cure. I refer all interested to the Postmaster of this place, any of the ministers, the prominent business men, and all of the citizens of our vicinity indiscriminately, and especially to my friend, John A. B. Shippey, attorney at law, who succeeded in persuading me to give CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial. With profound gratitude, I remain your most enthusiastic admirer, DAVID M. SAPP, Plymouth, Ill.

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, etc.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Eczema," free.

RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

ITS FEEDERS SAP IT

AN EASTERN FINANCIAL JOURNAL'S CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BURLINGTON

SHOWS THAT THE BRANCHES

EXPECTED TO AID IT ARE IN FACT SAPPING ITS STRENGTH.

DIVIDENDS NOW BELOW FIVE,

Whereas, in Years of Prosperity, They Were as High as Eight Per Cent.

An Eastern financial journal, in commenting upon the earnings of the Burlington system during the year 1896 and years previous to that, has some very interesting comparisons to make. The comparisons show the effect of increased mileage and the effects upon the revenue of the different policies in effect at different periods. The showing presents a marked falling off in earnings per mile of road. In part the article says:

Conditions in Burlington's territory have not only changed, but the road has now a vast mileage which is dragging it down instead of helping it along, or at least being self-supporting. The chances for improvement in this direction are not easily figured out, for even in periods of extraordinary traffic, results are anything but brilliant, while the constant tendency to decreases in rates renders less and less likely any full recovery to the best of recent records.

No one is looking for, no one expects, that Burlington will ever get back to 8 per cent dividends and large surpluses. The question just now, in fact, is not one of a possible return to 5 per cent. It is rather as to how long the road will pay 4 per cent, earnings failing by large amounts to cover that rate of distribution. Gross earnings have been as high as $33,000,000, net as high as $10,500,000, since the 1888 labor trouble, and yet, taking the good and bad years from 1889 to 1893 inclusive, earnings have exceeded disbursements, including dividends, by an average of only $75,500 a year. And why? Because the new roads have not brought the new business necessary for their sustenance, while they have brought a burden of charges for interest, maintenance, etc.

Between 1883 and the end of the '80s most of the Burlington's expansion took place, but during that period the company conveniently omitted from its reports all reference to ton miles, likewise passenger miles. We can, however, by taking the 1883 figures, make out an exhibit showing the progress which has taken place. The record for 1895 admits of the following comparisons with that for the year just named:

	1883.	1895.	Changes
No. miles operated	3,255	5,731	*2,476
Ton miles	1,552,141,453	1,822,046,436	*269,904,983
Ton miles per mile of road	476,848	328,398	!148,450
Freight earn	$19,514,161	$16,135,166	!$3,378,995
Rate, cents.	1.2579	0.8854	!0.3725

* Increase. ! Decrease.

Operated mileage increased 2,476 miles, but traffic density fell away most lamentably, there being only 328,398 ton miles per mile of road for 1895 as compared with 476,848 for 1883, a decrease of 148,450. Remembering the enormous expansion in the country's railroad system at large, which this period covers, and that it may be argued concerning 1895 that that year was by no means an ideal one, it may be well to show general results for all railroads by the side of those of the Burlington:

Ton miles per mile of road:

	1883.	1895.	—Changes.— Am't.	P.C.
United States	399,088	494,344	*95,256	24
Burlington	476,848	328,398	!148,450	31

* Increase. ! Decrease.

So it appears that while the single road by its reaching out into unproductive territory since 1883 lost an average of 148,450 ton miles, equal to 31 per cent, the roads of the United States as a whole gained 95,256 ton miles for every mile operated, an improvement of 24 per cent. The Burlington's developments show the disadvantage under which the property is operated now as compared with the earlier period.

It would seem fair to assume that the company's old lines, the 3,255 miles, had developed in traffic as much as the average of all roads. But in order to get an idea of the results on the additions, we will not go so far as that. We will take it for granted that they got no more traffic per mile in 1895 than they did in 1883. This would be 476,848 ton miles per mile. An exhibit for both old and new mileage would then show the following astonishing figures:

Freight earnings of 3,255 miles at 476,848 ton miles per mile of road, the 1893 average, at 8.854 mills, the 1895 rate	$13,742,660
Earnings of the increase mileage, 2,476 miles	2,392,506
Total	$16,135,166
Average freight earnings per mile, old mileage	$4,222
Average freight earnings per mile, new mileage	967

At the 1895 rate of 8.854 mills per ton per mile, it is seen that the 3,255 miles would earn from freight $13,742,660, and this supposing the original system not to have improved by even a single ton mile either from direct business or from connections, leaving a total of $2,392,506 as the freight earnings of the 2,476 miles added to the system during the period under discussion. The averages per mile show $4,222 and $967 for the old and new mileage, respectively.

Assuming that the objection is raised that 1895 results do not form a basis for comparison, it must be admitted that the unusually good year 1892 is equally defective. However, it will be interesting to see how a calculation would work out placing that year's totals against those for 1883. Here we have them:

	1883.	1892.	Changes
No. miles operated	3,255	5,461	*2,206
Ton miles	1,552,141,453	2,345,442,141	*793,300,698
Ton miles per mile of road	476,848	429,489	!47,359
Freight earn	$19,514.161	$22,768,007	*$3,253,843
Rate, cents	1.2579	0.9706	!0.2873

* Increase. ! Decrease.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS AT YANKTON.

Visit Assumed to Be in Connection With the Norfolk Branch.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 16.—Max Loltz, of St. Paul, chief of the department of bridge construction in the office of the chief engineer of the Great Northern railroad, reached Yankton the first of the week, and took a trip to the Western Portland Cement Works with Manager Wilde and Chief Engineer Miller, of the Yankton-Norfolk. The trio made a test of the Yankton Portland cement with a view to discovering whether or not it can be used in the construction of the Yankton-Norfolk railway bridge across the Missouri river here. It is evident that the test was found satisfactory. Charles Hayden, chief of the right of way department of the Great Northern, reached Yankton the middle of the week, and has been in close consultation with Chief Engineer Miller. Harry Eller, who assumes to speak with authority, says that Mr. Hayden is here simply to clear up old right of way matters, and that Mr. Hayden says that the Yankton-Norfolk road and bridge are to be built. These visits of Mr. Loltz and Mr. Hayden are very significant.

WESTERN RATES UNSETTLED

By the Sale of Second-Class Tickets at St. Paul.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Local passenger rates between St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis, have been seriously disturbed by a second-class rate now in effect from St. Paul to points beyond St Louis. Some time since the Chicago-St. Louis roads gave notice to their St. Paul connections, that they would no longer accept second-class tickets sold from St. Paul to St. Louis via Chicago, except at full local rates from Chicago to St. Louis. On being deprived of these tickets the brokers have fallen back on the tickets sold to points beyond St. Louis and have been demoralizing the market to a very considerable extent. The roads will now attempt to abolish the tickets entirely, as they are not exactly a unit on the best way of doing this, there is a chance for trouble in the rates before the matter is finally settled.

The Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one and a third fare for the round trip for visitors to the Western exhibition of the national cycle board of trade which begins in this city next week.

Railway Manager Dead.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16.—Charles D. Owens, vice president and general manager of the Atlantic & Danville railway, was found dead in the bath room at his residence here this morning. Heart disease was the cause. Deceased was 63 years of age and has been for years a prominent transportation man, being formerly general traffic agent of the Plant system of railroads.

ADDS TO THE BLOCKADE.

Blizzard Is On Again in South Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 16.—A heavy snow storm has been in progress since noon. Four inches of snow were added to the three feet that had already covered the Jim river valley, and fears are entertained that railroads will be again blockaded. Efforts to open the Great Northern railway between Watertown and this city have been abandoned. The rotary snow plow, after getting as far as Willow Lakes, turned back and was sent to raise the blockade on the Aberdeen line, and nothing will be done toward opening the Huron line until the other is clear of snow. No trains have been operated on the Great Northern between Benson, Minn., and Huron for two weeks.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—About six inches of snow fell here today with but little wind accompanying. The snow is light and very little wind would cause another railroad blockade.

HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, But Look for the Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among Americans, are certainly increasing, and, while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real, organic heart disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by branches of the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also the heart if affected by that form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food; there is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, makes it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart troubles is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can best be done by the regular use, after meals, of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements, in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble, except cancer of stomach.

Full size packages of the Tablets sold by most druggists at 50 cents or by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

FOUNDATIONS IN A SPRING.

Omaha Postoffice Said to Be Founded on Something Worse Than Sand.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—The new federal building in Omaha, which is to cost $2,000,000, is only half completed, but it is causing considerable comment. Several years ago when the great fight was on as to the site of the building great opposition was made to the present site on the ground that no permanent foundation could be secured, as the lot on which it was to be located was undermined by a living spring.

The idea was hooted bytreasury engineers, but the Omaha engineers insisted that they knew what they were talking about. Now, a magnificent mass of granite is rearing itself at Sixteenth and Dodge streets, but a steam pump is kept running night and day to keep the water out of the basement of the institution. Even this has been found insufficient and now a costly special sewer is being constructed to carry off the surplus water. It is not yet certain that this will accomplish what it is designed for.

The matter is made public by the fights and contests coming up over the appointment of a chief engineer for the trans-Mississippi exposition. On the part of some there is a disposition to employ an engineer outside of the city, and as an evidence of the skill sometimes found in imported artisans this story is very generally circulated. The federal building is specially stayed and modified in order to enable the workmen to secure a foundation that will be permanent. Still, many architects insist that the building will settle and crack in spite of any efforts the contractors can now make. However, the work on the immense structure goes steadily on.

NOTED "CRACKSMEN."

Two in the Clutches of the New York Police.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Two world-famed safe blowers are in the custody of the detective bureau on suspicion that they were contemplating a raid on some safe in this or a neighboring city. The prisoners are "Fairy" McGuire and Paddy Cody, both of whom have served long terms in various prisons for expert safe robberies. McGuire described himself as John Smith, fifty-two years old, a clerk, and Cody as John Brown, sixty years old, a machinist. McGuire is said to be one of the most daring and expert safe breakers in the world, and he is known in all of the large cities of the country. Cody is equally as notorious and the inventor of the "pocket edition" safe breaking device.

HANNA OUT FOR IT

READY TO ANNOUNCE HIMSELF AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

MR. MOREY SO INFORMED

THE OHIO EX-CONGRESSMAN AT CLEVELAND AS SENATOR FORAKER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

GOV. BUSHNELL DODGES THE POINT

Says He Has Not Made Up His Mind as to the Successor of Sherman.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 16.—A local paper says Mark Hanna will announce himself as a candiate for United States senator. He made this admission this afternoon to ex-Congresman Henry L. Morey, of Hamilton, who came to Cleveland as the accredited representative of Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

"I will announce my candidacy," said the national chairman, "and I believe I am capable of winning the fight alone. We believe we are entitled to the place."

Col. Morey, who arrived early this morning, was closeted with Mr. Hanna. When Mr. Morey left he said: "I believe Mr. Hanna will announce himself as a candidate to succeed Senator Sherman in the United States senate, and I believe that Gov. Bushnell will appoint him to that position.

"Gov. Bushnell will, I feel confident, dislike to do this, for I think he himself would like to be the successor of Mr. Sherman, but, nevertheless, I believe he will do it. There will be no deal, whatever may be the outcome of Mr. Hanna's candidacy. I am sure that there has not been and will not be any deal with Foraker or Bushnell. Mr. Hanna's candidacy will be open and above board, and I believe that he will win solely because Foraker will bow to the very evident sentiment of the people of this state and the United States."

"Mr. Morey, are you affiliated with either faction in this state?"

"No, I am not. I am a good friend of both Mr. Foraker and Mr. Hanna."

When Mr. Hanna's attention was called to the statement made by Mr. Morey he flatly refused to discuss the matter.

SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Bushnell May Leave the Matter to the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, who was in the city today, was asked by a reporter regarding the succession to the seat in the United States senate now held by Mr. Sherman. "I have really had no time to think of that question," the governor said. "Until this morning, I had no postive assurance that the senator would go into the cabinet, although I thought he might accept the offer of the president-elect, and I am therefore unable to say what I shall do."

"The selection of Senator Sherman gives me personally the greatest gratification," added the governor. "His selection will please everybody in Ohio, except those people who are never satisfied with anything. We do not care about these persons. You know there are no longer any factions in Ohio, so there cannot be any strife." Here the governor smiled serenely.

"You have been named as a possible successor to Senator Sherman," the reporter suggested.

"Yes, I have seen some references to my name. But if I name the successor, as governor, I could not name myself, and, if there is a special session of the legislature that body will, I suppose, do as it pleases."

The governor said he could not say as to how Mr. Hanna or any other man would be regarded by the legislature as a candidate from the senate.

A prominent member of the governor's staff, who, for obvious reasons, did not desire his name to be used, said: "I think it is practically certain that the governor will not assume the responsibility of selecting Senator Sherman's successor himself. There are many reasons why he would prefer to call the legislature together and let that body settle the question. The situation in Ohio, despite all of the talk about harmony, is really very delicate, and as the transfer of Sherman to the cabinet means a general readjustment of things, a good deal of caution is neccessary in making the first move."

BRITISH PACIFIC ROAD.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16.—Today's Official Gazette gives notice that an application will be made next session for an act to incorporate a British Pacific railway company from Victoria, B. C., to Winnipeg, via Burrard Inlet, Cariboo, Edmonton and Prince Albert, with a branch line to a port on Hudson's Bay, and a branch down the valleys of the Canoe, Columbia and Kootenay rivers, with power to purchase, lease, amalgamate or make running arrangements with existing roads on the line of the proposed railway.