KENYON IS SCORED

HIS PERSONAL FIGHTS CUT A BIG FIGURE IN THE BANK FIGHT.

MILWAUKEE ROAD'S DENIAL.

CLAIMS IT IS NOT DISCRIMINATING AGAINST ST. PAUL AND MIN-NEAPOLIS.

RURAL SCHOOL BILL TO PASS.

Senator Thompson's Measure to Encourage Country Schools, Goes Through.

The senate yesterday started in earnest after the alleged discrimination of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, against the Twin Cities in favor of Chicago on its Southern Minnesota branch; gave the Wyman banking bills a hard run and sent them back to the table, and made an heroic, although not eminently successful, effort to clear up the daily lengthening list of general

When this last order of business was reached it precipitated a debate which took up the greater part of the day. Senator Wyman moved that S. F. 118, giving the public examiner additional help and a larger appropriation. be recommended to pass. Senator Culkin said the department had been a source of great disappointment to the people of this state. It did not give the depositors any protection that he could see. Not even in the case of the most corrupt banks in the state had this public examiner raised the danger flag. What protection would it give to the poor depositors to put two more \$1,800 a year clerks in the basement of the capital?

Something should be done to protect the people who did business with banks, but he did not think this was the bill that would do it. He believed that the protection would be found in the salutary provision that no active officer of any bank be permitted to borrow money from that bank. He deplored the striking out of the double liability clause by the legislature of 1895, and said that the anxiety of some of the senators to protect the stockholders still apparent was not overlooked when the act of 1895 was pass-

Senator Wyman said the clause re ferred to had been stricken out in 1895, but it was a discrimination against the state banks in favor of the national and private banks.

Senator Thompson said he was in-clined to the position taken by Senator Culkin.

Senator Greer said that the same department which had drawn the existing laws was complaining now of their inefficiency. While he had the greatest respect for the public examiner himself, he had recently visited that office and found four clerks setting around not doing much of any-thing. He did not think the real need was additional office help. Indeed, he felt that it was not the frequency of examinations that was the safeguard of the people; it was the enforcement of restrictions thrown about the banks by the law.

was a well-known fact, he said, that the examiner had known of the rotten condition of the Guaranty Loan long before it failed, but he had not

or Greer then took up the report of the bank examiner, and pointed out that the report had mixed up the ba leaving in the list of failed, a bank had not failed, and left out of the failed the bank which really had Senator Miller said the state had

work on the department that it could care for with its present Senator Culkin said the national

banks were safe, because the law was better. Senator Wyman retorted that, if the judiciary committee of the sen-ate would not declare his bill a stronger measure than the national banking would vote for almost any measure that the senator from Wright could propose.

The noon recess interrupted the discussion and for two hours the friends of the bill put in a busy time lobbying in its behalf. It was so nearly in vain, however, that in order to prevent the immediate slaughter of the bill Senator Wyman moved that when the committee rise it report progress. Senator Howard however moved to recommit and this was done with the addition by Senator Greer that the committee banks and banking report also the needs of the department for the en-forcement of the present laws and also on the advisibility of creating an examiner of banks and public accounts for each congressional district. resolution was considered later in the day, with a similar, but more comprehensive substitute by Senator Wyman, giving to the committee the right to investigate everything but the personal unpopularity of the bank examiner, which he would concede. The substltute was adopted.

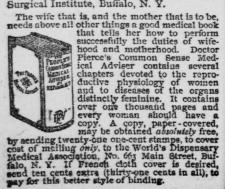


rests with woman herself to enjoy this great hap piness. If she is afflicted with the weaknesses and diseases peculiar to her sex and does not properly prepare herself for that greatest event in woman's life, motherhood, she neglect and be puny and peevish. By tak-

ing the proper care of herself during the period preceding motherhood she can insure the health of her baby.

For weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest of all known remedies. It stops all weakening drains upon the system. It renders the coming of baby safe and easy. It is prepared by a baby safe and easy. It is prepared by a regularly graduated, experienced and skillful specialist in the treatment of diseases

of women, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consul ing physician to the Invalids' Hotel and al Institute, Bussalo, N. Y.



IS IT DISCRIMINATION.

System at Outs.

Senator Dunn and the Milwauke The first thing at the morning session was the receipt of a response to the resolution introduced recently by Sen-ator Dunn. The railroad and warehouse commission, to which the reso lution was directed, submitted a state-ment from General Agent Chandler, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, showing the tariffs, time schedules etc., in vogue on the Southern Min-nesota division of its line. In it the road assumed something of a proud and haughty spirit which did not at all please the new senator from Fairmont, who said the statements confirmed the claims made in his resolution and that as for the hint of the company in its letter that the senator who introduced the resolution might arrange a time schedule that would remedy the de-fect. The road had tried in vain, it

said, and Mr. Dunn promptly raised the profiered gauntlet and went it one better. Not only would he arrange the card, but he intended to introduce a resolution directing the railroad and warehouse commission to enforce such a remedy. That failing, he would ask the senate to pass a bill to compel the road so to do. The matter went over until today. Senator Dunn says that the Milwaukee road has, for the past diffeen years according to the past diffeen years. fifteen years, persistently discriminated against the Twin Cities in operating its trains to an extent that has made that section of the state entirely tributary to Chicago, contributing no more to the trade of St. Paul or Minneapolis than to Iowa or Southern Wisconsin. He says that, in coming from Fairmont, Jackson, or other points west of Austin on the Milwaukee road, passengers on the day trains have to stop over at Austin three hours and that those on the evening trains, which are better patronized, have to wait at Austin twelve hours before they can catch a train for the Twin Cities. Going to Chicago, all the trains make direct connections. Austin is 334 miles from Chicago and 184 miles from St. from Chicago and 184 miles from St. Paul and and Minneapolis, and yet a box of freight can be shipped into Fairmont from Chicago several hours quicker than it can be shipped from either St. Paul or Minneapolis. Senator Dunn says that if, as Judge Chandler. of the Milwaukee road, claims, no better connections can be arranged at Austin, it is time that the two Minnesota commercial centers have a turn at the long end of the bargain. It is time that the order of things was

neapolis, and Chicago be allowed to wait awhile Judge Chandler in his communication, says that some of the trains make close connections at Austin, and some do not. Neither can they, unless the schedules can be so arranged that all trains will meet at that particular

reversed and that the direct conn

Judge Chandler continues:

The Southern Minnesota line, of which complaint is made, extends from Woonsocket, S. D., to Chicago, a distance of 700 miles, and within that distance are twenty-five junctions and crossings, at all of which we would be glad to make close connections. The Iowa and Minnesota division extends over 600 miles with still more functions, and the company. with still more junctions, and the company, after taking into consideration the needs of the patrons and all the conditions, has made the heat schedule received.

the best schedule possible.

The connections at Austin have long been a source of trouble to the company and if the author of the resolution or any one else can make a better schedule for connections at Austin the company will adopt it with thanks. Austin the company will adopt it with thanks.

Two cases against the company are now

Two cases against the company are now pending before the interstate commerce commission. The suits arose in this same territory and are based on the claim made by Milwaukee and La Crosse parties that the company is discriminating in favor of instead of against St. Paul and Minneapolis. If the commission decides against the company, either the rates to the East will have to be lowered or the rates to the cities from Southern Minnesota will have to be raised.

Passenger rates Judga Chandlan Passenger rates, Judge Chandler says, are uniformly 3 cents per mile except where the shortest distance between two points compels a lower rate. following is a schedule of freight rates between points on the Southern Minnesota road and St. Paul, as compared with those to Chicago. These are interesting to shippers as the question of freight rates will come up later.

Miles to St. Paul. Rate. Chicago. Rate. Jackson203 Fairmont177 Austin

IT WAS PATCHED IN PLACES.

Senator Thompson's Rural School Bill as a Crazy-Patch

Senator Thompson made an eloquent plea for his bill for the encourage-ment of the rural schools, his speech being replete with tender allusions to the little red schoolhouses on the hill and the little log schoolhouse in the valley. Senator McHale said he had been much interested in these allusions but he did not think these schools really would be reached by the bill, which was restricted in its application to those schools which had eight months of school each year, where the teachers were holders present system of school districts. and the school must have free text books, a library, and other advan-

Senator Thompson said it did not reach all the schools, because the state could not help all of them. Senator Greer said he thought the eight months limit was too long.

average length of the school sittings for the year in the state being six to nine months. The trouble was with A township district system would Senator Thompson thought the limit

under the bill should be increased from Senator Hodge offered an amendletting in districts which had levied the maximum of taxation for school purposes during the previous year. This amendment was adopted as was that increasing the appropria-

Section 4. creating an inspector of such schools, was struck out with the consent of the author of the bill. Senator Roverud thought this took Sen-Thompson's heart out of it, but the latter made no reply. The provision requiring free text books was also stricken out on motion of Senator The bill was then recommendto pass on a show of hands, barely if indeed quite, half the senate voted. The bill was then referred to the finance committee.

NO SPRING SHOOTING.

Game and Fish Committee Wants None of It.

The joint committee on game and game laws met last night and went over the new game law which is pro-posed by the state commission. Executive Agent Fullerton and Attorney Byrnes were present and were catechised in regard to a number of matters in connection with the field sports. The matter of spring shooting was talked over and the idea was turned down. The subject of game seizures was also gone over at length, the lief of a number of the members being that something should be done in re gard to confiscated game. At present it has to be sold outside of the and the people here cannot enjoy it, much as they would like to. The difficulty, which has thus far proven insurmountable, is to devise a way of dis tinguishing between contraband game and that which has already paid the penalty of the law. Several sections of the proposed law were gone over, and the committee then adjourned till Tues-

day night. VISIT OF VETERANS.

It Is a Brief One, But Very Felicitous.

A little after 4 o'clock the members of the G. A. R. encampment visited the senate, and the committee rose. Presi-dent Gibbs invited Commander Mc-

Cardy to the platform, and the latter felicitously greeted the senate with the wish that its deliberations might be as harmonious as those of the encamp-ment. He introduced a quartette who sang a song of Cuba and some war melodies. Capt. McCardy then intro-duced his successor, E. B. Wood, of Long Prairie. Mr. Wood said that the senate represented the state's highest intelligence, their visitors its best patriotism. He hoped they would work

orever in harmony. President Gibbs reassured the visitors the senate would ever hold in grateful remembrance the services of the veterans, as it had endeavored to testify in the past. He assured the visitors that he personally wished they might live many years to serve their country in peace as they had in war. The same statement was formally expressed in a resolution by Senator Culkin, which was adopted by a rising

vote. There were calls from the ranks of the visitors for Senator Stevens, who responded gracefully. It was fitting, he said, that the senate should welcome the visitors today on the very spot where the first soldier had been enlisted for the union service at the opening of the war. The visitors then retired.

Minor Senate Matters.

S. F. 225, Senator Ozmun's bill providing for the revocation of wills when the testator marries again, was killed, the judiciary committee objecting to it.

Senator Steven's bill, which was recommended to pass, clears from the statute books some intricacies which have teen handed down from the old days when Minnesota was cut off from Wisconsin territory, and these cut off from Wisconsin territory, and these

cut off from Wisconsin territory, and these provisions which were in the old Wisconsin law have resulted in a great deal of confusion. The law makes uniform the practice throughout the state in regard to mortgage foreclosures.

Senator Steven's bill, relating to the service of summons on minors, was hung up Senaof summons on minors, was hung up, Sena-tors Sperry and Morgan suspecting that the bill was an invasion of the rights of unprotected minors. It was referred to those two with the author of the bill.

The bill amending the law in relation to claims against counties, offered by Senator Culkin, provides that any person appealing from the decision of the county commissioners in regard to his claim, must file with the county auditor a bond covering the cost of proceedings. Stevens introduced a resolution sking the Minnesota representatives in congress to support the pending bills for the fixing of compensation for the fourth class postmasters. Senator Culkin opposed the resolution, and it was laid on the table.

ions be made from St. Paul and Min-S. F. 343 (Hodge)-To provide for the state park at Taylor's Falls, appropriating \$12,500 park at raylors.
Public parks.
S. F. 344 (Judiciary committee, Substitute for H. F. 32)—Relating to a board of pardons, Passed under suspension of the rules. Ayes, F. 345 (Culkin)—To amend section 4,970, S., 1894, relating to claims against coun-

ies. Judiciary.

S. F. 346 (Ilies)—To repeal part of the election laws of 1893. Elections.

S. F. 348 (Dunn)—Making invalid all provisions and declaring a forfeiture of the rights of any purchaser or assignee or other instrument for the future conveyance of real estate and providing the manner and procedure whereby such instruments may be foreclosed and terminated and requiring such instruments to be recorded.

Bills Passed— Bills Passed—
H. F. 462 and 463—Appropriating money to

reimburse Representatives Martin and Johns for expenses of defending election contests. GENERAL ORDERS.

S. F. 118 (Wyman)—Providing for assistants in the office of public examiner and to increase the contingent fund of that office, and to appropriate money therefor. Progress. Referred to banks and banking. S. F. 8 (Ozmun)—A bill for an act to regulate the civil service of cities. Progress.
S. F. 37 (Theden)—Relative to the assignment, sale and pledge of exempt property by married men, or for debts arising in whole or in part from the sale of intoxicating liquors and declaring such transfers void. Progress. F. 253 (Spencer)-For the reorganization

or adjustment of the affairs of insolvent cor-porations exercising banking powers. Pro-H. F. 113 (Anderson)—To confer upon all cities and villages in the state of Minnesota

ompanies. To pass.

companies. To pass.

S. F. 246 (Thompson)—To amend chapter 175,
General Laws 1895, entitled an act to revise
and codify the insurance laws so as to authorize insurance against loss by burglary or
theft or both. To pass, as amended, to include damage by bursting of automatic
sprinklers. sprinklers. S. F. 250 (Culkin)—Amending section 5652 of the General Statutes of 1894, by providing for the issuance of subpoenas by attorneys law. Progress.
S. F. 114 (Peterson)—To provide for the ap-

intment of a highway commission to im-ove public roads and define its powers and Progress. 240 (Hanna)—To amend section 1962, General Statutes 1894, the same being section 12, chapter 15, General Statutes 1878, as amended, relating to compensation of county amended, relating to compensation of county commissioners in care of the poor. To pass. S. F. 275 (Dunn)—For the establishment of the Seventeenth judicial district, and to fix dates for holding court therein. Progress. S. F. 96 (Thompson)—To encourage a better condition of rural schools and to appropriate money therefor. To pass, as amended.

H. F. 183 (Laybourn)—To amend section 9. H. F. 183 (Laybourn)—To amend section 9, chapter 21, General Statutes 1878, relating to weights and measures. Progress.

S. F. 130 (Potter)—Authorizing the board of investment of the permanent school fund and the permanent university fund to sell or dispose of any bonds or securities by unanimous relations. nous vote. Progress. S. F. 129 (Potter)—To provide for the loan-

S. F. 129 (Potter)—To provide for the loaning of the permanent school and university funds to any county school district, city, town or village of this state. Progress.

S. F. 193 (Hanna)—For the reimbursement of P. O. Dosseth. Progress.

S. F. 284 (Stevens)—Relating to foreclosure of mortgages so as to make more uniform the practice as to all sales of real estate made by the sheriffs. To pass.

S. F. 286 (Stevens)—To amend subdivision second, section 59, chapter 66, General Stat-

section 59, chapter 66, General Statutes 1878, relating to service of summons upon minors in certain cases. Referred to Stevens, Sperry and Morgan.



My baby had Eczema in its worst form. The top of her head was as raw as a piece of beef, the hair eaten down to the scalp by applying tar poultices, and I thought if she ever got well she would be bald. The best physician in the city attended her, but she continued to get worse all the time, and he finally admitted "it was the most obstinate case he had ever seen." and that he was "at his wits" end." Some one suggested CUTICURA REME-DIES, which I purchased and tried. In a few days I noticed a great change. She continued to improve, and to-day is entirely cured, has a nice head of hair, is lively and hearty, and the disease shows no signs of returning. I send you her photograph to show her as she

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TRIMMED UP A BIT

MR. FOSS' BILL FOR A GRADUATED INHERITANCE TAX PASSES THE HOUSE

AFTER IT HAD BEEN AMENDED.

OPERATION OF THE BILL IS RE-STRICTED TO PERSONAL PRO-PERTY ALONE.

CALL FROM GRAND ARMY MEMBERS

Pleasant Break in the Routine Proceedings-New Bills Still Falling Fast.

The house yesterday had a special order for the consideration of Mr. Foss' bill for a graduated and progressive inheritance tax (H. F. 4.), which was passed by a constitutional majority of 58 votes after the bill had been materially amended and had narrowly escaped defeat and mutilation several times. The bill as originally drawn, provided that the tax should apply to real and personal property of the value of \$500 and over, being graduated from this amount to \$100,000, with successive steps from 1 per cent to per cent.

Mr. Foss at the outset presented an amendment changing the graduation, which was defeated, after the bill had been discussed somewhat as to its merits as a general proposition.

The first amendment which the house adopted, was one proposed by Mr. Underleak, limiting the operation of the measure to personal property alone. The argument given for this proposition was that real property lying out of doors does not escape taxation, as does personal property, and that the real motive of an income tax is to allow the estate of the wealthy make good part of the unpaid tax which has been escaped upon personal property. Mr. Foss was strongly opposed to this proposition, but conceded the point, realizing that as the bill was originally drawn, it could not pass the house.

Mr. Littleton introduced an amendment changing the graduation, and increasing the maximum limit of estates free from this taxation ..

Judge Littleton said that the income tax was not a new proposition; it had been adopted in England and in some of the older states of this country, and that its object was to get what is due the commonwealth in the way of escaped personal property tax. stated that the average man in the course of a lifetime might, by industry and thrift, accumulate \$10,000, in property, to leave to his family. This would leave them in only moderate circumstances, and it should not be considered the business of this great commonwealth to take any portion of such a moderate accumulation due for the benefit of widows and orphans. He therefore proposed that the graduation be changed as follows: 1 per cent upon the personal estate from \$10,000 to \$15,000; 2 per cent from \$15,000 to \$20,titles and villages in the state of Minnesota the power to adopt ordinances for the regulation and licensing of itinerant venders and transient dealers in merchandise. Progress.

S. F. 215 (Morgan)—To amend section 29, chapter 175, Laws of 1895, relating to the organization of demostic stock for insurance and this tax would not be a great hardship on any one, and his motion was adopted without further

Mr. Donnelly called attention to the question as to whether limiting the operation of the act to personal property would not involve its constitutionality. Judge Hicks joined him in raising the question and suggested that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Foss insisted that thi was simply a move to defeat the bill, and it was voted down. During his remarks Mr. Foss said that the bill was modeled after the New York law, and that its constitutionality has been attested by numerous decisions of the supreme court of that state.

Numerous sideshots were made at the bill; one of these was by Mr. West, who wanted the amount exempted to be raised, saving: "That after an estate gets through paying the bills of the doctor and withstanding the ravages of the undertaker it ought not to be plucked by the state."

Judge Hicks, who, except Mr. Simonson, was the only Hernepin member to vote for the bill, made some telling remarks in favor of the measure. He said it was the great middle class that pays the taxes; the great mass of rich men don't pay their taxes, and he was in favor of a stringent inher-itance tax, in order to secure for the state the money thus unfairly withheld. Mr. Schmidt, of Duluth, presented an amendment to section 17, providing that the tax should be payable to the county in which the estate was probated. This was carried by a small vote, after some hasty discussion. Thereupon, Mr. Foss, in impassioned tones, made a five-minute speech in support of a motion which he had made indefinitely postpone the bill. He said that the proposition to make the tax payable to the county was simply

TO MUTILATE THE BILL so that it could not become a law, and, rather than have the measure proceed any further along that line, the legislature had better defeat the measure as it stood. At the same time he gav full warning to the enemies of the measure that there was a crying mand from the people of the state for

This had been evinced by the vote at the last election, in which 49,000 votes were cast for the amendment permitting inheritance taxes, and only 17,000 against. He said to his enemies shaking his open palm in a purely Fossesquian gesture: "We might try to bridge over the ever-widening chasm between the multi-millionaire and the beggar, between the rich and the poor, between capital and labor. You will remember that the downfall of nearly

every great nation dates from the time when a few people absorbed all the rights and all the property."

Mr. Jacobson joined Mr. Foss in his appeal to the country members, and for once Jacobson asked for quarter from the representatives from the from the representatives from the cities. He made the point that the amendment introduced by Mr. Schmidt would kill the bill, and he urged that a great deal of the wealth of the three larger cities was from the country, in fact from the whole state. Hence, the tax should be paid to the entire

state. At this point the sergeant-at-arms announced the visit of the state encampment of the Grand Army, and the visitors who were at the house visitors who were at the entrance were bidden into the chamber. During the recess, Foss, Jacobson et al, made a quiet skirmish among the country members and secured enough votes reconsider the vote upon the Schmidt amendment, which was subsequently repealed by a vote of 38 to 25, and the bill was passed. The vote was

and the bill was passed. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Abbott, Anderson, Belden, Bergley, Boutwell, Donnelly, Douglas, Drumerhausen, Dyer, Eigenbrodt, Emerson, Feig, Finney, Fosnes, Foss, Froslee, Gilbertson, Goar, Grondahl, Goss, Hall, Heimerdinger, Henderson, Hicks, Hollister, Holmen, Jacobson, Johnson, Kendall, Kraker, Lee, Littleton, Marin, Martin, Mattson, McDonald, McIhaney, Nyquist, Pederson, Poetz, Reeves, Reiner, Sampson, Scribner, Sederberg, Severance, Simonson, Staples, Stone, St. John, Torson, Truwe, Un-

derleak, Vatl, Vigen, Von Lehe, West, Jones —58.
Noes—Barta, Basford, Briggs, Cray, Dahl, Dale, Dallimore, Dare, Davies, Dunn, Foelf, Hartshorn, Head, Lellman, Lovejoy, Lloyd, Mansfield, Munger, McLean, Scott, Schmidt, Smith, Snodgrass, Snyder, Stockwell, Wilkinson, Wood—27.

DISTURBERS WERE ABSENT. The house passed through a featureless session yesterday morning, al-though considerable business was done. Messrs. Jacobson, Feig, Staples, Douglas and other disturbers of the serenity of the body were absent, hence

the rapid progress and the absence of Representative Dahl was in the chair when the house, in committee of the whole, took the following action upon

measures pending:
H. F. 255 (Gar)—For the relief of settlers of Roseau county. To pass,
H. F. 352 (Littleton)—A codification of the present laws relating to chattel mortgages. To

pass.

H. F. 165 (Schmidt)—To provide depositories for state treasurer; to be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Donnelly made a short speech against the bill, saying that it was inconsistent, in that it proposed to take away from the state treasurer the control of the state funds, without relieving him of the responsibility for their safe keeping. Mr. Schmidt disclaimed any desire to make any further argument on the merits of the bill, as the house was thoroughly advised on this point. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 34 to 19. H. F. 14 (Fosnes)—To legalize incorporation of villages, under chapter 145, Laws of 1895.

of villages, under chapter 145, Laws of 1895.
To pass.

H. F. 66 (Ferris)—Relating to mortgage H. F. 40 (Smith)—Relating to actions conerning real estate. To pass.

H. F. 127 (Marin)—Relating to the time of colding court in unorganized counties. To

S. F. 223 (Hodge)—To make operative the Anderson amendment to the constitution for the taxation of railroad lands. To pass. OLD SOLDIERS CALLED.

One of the pleasant features of the house session during the afternoon was the visit of the new department commander and the delegates state encampment of the Grand Army held in St. Paul, this week. The house was considering the bill for the taxation of inheritances. Jacobson was on the floor making one of his speeches arraying the county members against the cities, when the sergeant-at-arms announced the arrival of the visitors. Ex-Department Commander J. J. Mc-Cardy, of St. Paul, was the spokes-man of the old soldiers. The house had taken a recess to receive them, and they were gathered into all the unoccupied space about the desk of the clerk and overflowed into the aisles. Many members gave up their seats to the veterans and visitors and legislators sat side by side when Mr. Mc. Cardy addressed the chair. He said that the veterans had called to pay their respects to the law-making power of the state and to announce to the legislators that they had followed their good example in taking a man from Long Prairie for speaker of the house, by also selecting as depart-ment commander Comrade Wood, also of Long Prairie. A quartet of veterans entertained the house by rendering

several appropriate selections.

Commander Wood being introduced by Speaker Jones. as his nearest neighbor said the second several appropriate selections. bor, said that while the old soldiers could boast of victories won upon the field of battle, the members of the field of battle, the members of achieve house had their victories to quite as important to the state. Donnelly was called up make the reply for the house, and responded with one of his best efforts. He spoke of the gratification which the visit of the members of the Grand

Army afforded the house, and com-world, and pointed out the magnant-scene at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument when Daniel Webster addressed the veterans; "Venerable men you have come down to us from a past generation.' Mr. Dennelly said that the old soldiers did not represent the past generation. They lived in the present.

They are dear in the hearts of the American people. He compared the great rebellion with the other great military events in the history of the and pointed out the magniniworld, mity of the victorious American armies a great hardship on any one, and his army, challenging the admiration of mankind. In conclusion Mr. Donnelly said that when the history of the late war shall be finally written, among those whose names will be most hor ed will be those of the gallant soldiers of Minnesota. After the visitors had taken their de-

parture the house resumed its business. HOUSE ROUTINE. Reports from committees were re-

eived at follows: From Appropriations—
H. F. 235 (Dare)—For relief of Fred M.
Corey. To pass, as amended. Adopted.
H. F. 216 (Pederson)—For seed loans for Otter Tail county. To be indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 255 (Gear)—For relief of settlers of Roseau county. Amended, reducing from \$5,000 to \$3,000. To pass as amended. Adopted. H. F. 353 (Drainage Committee)—To appropriate priate money for drainage in the Red River vailey. To be indefinitely postponed. Adopted. H. F. 47 (Hicks)—To promote forestry on open prairie. To be indefinitely postponed. Placed on general orders upon motion of Mr. Hicks. n Education-

From Education—
H. F. 372 (Marin)—Relating to reports of treasurers of common school districts. To pass. Adopted.
H. F. 504 (Staples)—To amend the act for elementary normal instruction in high schools.
To pass. Adopted.

To pass. Adopted.—Relating to the distrio pass. Adopted. H. F. 401 (Mansfield)—Relating to the distri-oution of school district funds. To pass. S. F. 135 (Hodge)—Relating to public schools. To pass. Adopted.

H. F. 285 (Hicks)—Relating to the dissolution of independent school districts. To pass

Adopted.

H. F. 175 (Smith)—To provide for attaching territory to independent school districts (relating only to the Minneapolis and the Richfield independent districts). Passed under suspension of the rules.

From Railroads—

H. F. 18 (Jacobson)—Granting judicial powers to the railroad commission. To be reers to the railroad commission. To be referred to the judiciary committee to determine its constitutionality, then to be returned to the railroad committee. Adopted.

H. F. 147 (Dyer)—To require railroads to furnish suitable waiting rooms in towns and villages. To be indefinitely postponed. H. F. 574 (Reeves)—Relating to liability of callroad companies. To pass. Adopted. H. F. 320 (Manchester)—Requiring the con-

struction of connecting tracks between in-tersecting railroads. Referred to the judiciary tersecting railroads. Referred to the judiciary committee. Adopted.

H. F. 499 (Dale)—Requiring safety coupling devices upon freight cars. To be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

H. F. 318 (Dyer)—Requiring railroad companies to maintain waiting rooms, etc. To be indefinitely postponed. Placed on general orders upon motion of Mr. Dyer.

H. F. 143 (McDonald)—To extend the powers of the state railroad commission to electric railways. To be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

From Public Health—

Adopted.

From Public Health—
H. F. 136 (Holman)—To repeal the act relating to the sale of lard and lard compounds. To pass. Adopted.
H. F. 243 (Schroeder)—For the suppression of foul brood among bees. To be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.
H. F. 269 (Stockwell)—To prevent fraudulent dealing in certain spices etc. To be indefinitely period for the complex of the c

lent dealing in certain spices, etc. To be referred back to its author. Adopted.

H. F. 599 (Soule)—To prevent spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. Amended, reducing the appropriation from \$5.000 to \$3.000. Referred to the committee on appropriations. appropriations.
H. F. 213 (McDonald)—To provide for the inspection of cattle, sheep and swine slaugh-tered for human food. To be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

Mr. Littleton, as Select Committee, Re-H. F. 382 (Littleton)—Revising the chattel mortgage law. To pass as amended, striking out all reference to filing same with register of deeds. Report adopted.

H. F. 609 (Head)-To amend law relating to H. F. 609 (Head)—To amend law relating to the bonding of counties by vote of the people. Judiciary.

H. F. 610 (Torson)—To provide for payment of fees of witnesses for defendants in criminal cases. Judiciary.

H. F. 611 (Vail)—To appropriate \$10,000 for the construction of roads and bridges in Lake county. Roads and bridges.

H. F. 612 (Schmidt)—To fix time when actions to enforce liens can be commenced. Judiciary. diciary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. F. 175 (Smith)-To provide for attaching territory to independent school district (for attaching the old Richfield Independent school district in the Thirteenth ward, Minneapolis, to the independent school district of the city of Minneapolis).

S. F. 349 (Stevents)—Relating to filing of the

tax levy, providing that when March 21 falls on Sunday it shall be filed on the following Monday. Passed under suspension of the rules rules.

H. F. 4 (Foss)—To provide a graduated and progressive tax on inheritances.

COULDN'T HEAR JACOBSON.

The Lac qui Parle Statesman Meets With a Rebuff.

The expected happened and Mr.

Jacobson, of Lac qui Parle, whose irrepressible domination of the house has for some time been resented, is "up against it" and has been made to realize that his fellows, while in no way questioning his ability, will not consent to abdicate their right of independent action. It remained for Chairman Thomas Torson and the members of the grain and warehouse committee of the house to administer the rebuke and, although Mr. Torson delicately declines to discuss the matter, it may be stated that it was done in an entirely artistic manner. Mr. Jacobson attended the meeting of the committee when the members, for the third time, considered the Douglas freight rate bill, providing for a general slashing of freight tariff. Mr. Douglas and the railroad attorneys had been heard and at the meeting, Monday afternoon, the views of station agents, conductors, engineers and other railroad employes were listened to. Some of the members had received and wished to read petitions from their constituents asking for support or opposition to the bill. The committee wished to consider the measure, which is regarded as an important one, quite carefully. Mr. Jacobson, who sat in meeting, communicated with a number of the members but had noth ing to say until the question of adjourning came up at 6 o'clock. Although not a member of the committee he opposed this with his usual vigor and demanded positive action on the bill. But little attention was paid

Mr. Briggs informal motion to adwas put and carried, when Mr. Brusletten actually called for the ayes and noes, in which position the Lac que Parle member came to his defense.

The members were in doubt between amusement and anger at the interference, but proceeded to leave the com-mittee room. Mr. Jacobson detained them and advised them in no mistakable manner that he wished it under-stood that if the Douglas bill was not reported out the following morning, the ise would have something to say about the matter. This was too much for Mr. Torson, who informed Mr. Jacobson that he could brook no outside interference in the management of the committee or its affairs and that when he needed his assistance he would send for him. In the meantime Mr. Jacobson had better confine his efforts at management to the house. In this the chairman was expressly backed up by his committee, the members of which are wroth at the action taken. Although no reason can be taken. Although no reason can be given, it is the notion of the committhat Mr. Jacobson is anxious for the immediate passage of the bill, and the committee considers itself capable of passing on its merits before such ac tion is taken.

The bill has not yet been reported

out, and Mr. Jacobson has, for at least once, found out that there is a limit to his authority over his fellow mem bers. The committee will meet this morning at 10:30 and may submit a report on the Douglas bill.

COUNTY OPTION HANGING.

Temperance Committee Dislike Part of the Bill. While the big house committees are duly considering important measures, granting hearings, etc., to interested

parties and starting toward final set. tlement the weighty questions which have arisen, the temperance committee has been busily engaged with a num-ber of bills, chief of which is H. F. 262, introduced by Representative 102. Nov. lister, which inaugurates county option, but which also contemplates the tion, but which also contemplates the list... Dec. list... retention of town option in certain cases. The committee has been flooded Jan. county in the state, and has heard the arguments of persons interested in the passage of the bill, but, at this time, it is stated, the committee is hardly in favor of recommending the measure for passage. The author, of course, wishes to have action taken or action taken or detailed. age. The author, of course, wishes to have action taken, and taken now. but his fellow committeemen intimate that they are only deferring his disappointment. They are arrayed against the bill, first, because under the pro-visions the liquor fight will have to be made every two years, when the liquor question is settled by the vote at the general election. The main objection, however, is that the bill is claimed to be unfair and one sided in its provisions. It is provided that. where the county votes against license, no town in the county can do otherwise, whereas, on the other hand, when a county votes for license, any town wishing to, may vote no license. Simple as this may seem, the temperance committee members are opposed to idea, and it is an open secret that, when the bill is reported out—which, owing to absence of several members, who are out with other committees, may not be for a week—it will be ta-bled with the fatal indefinite postponement recommendation. Most of the members of the committee are in favor of high license with rigid ment of the law. Ole O. Holmen is chairman.

MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

Mountain Iron Investigation Seems to Be Lagging.

It was intended to hold a meeting of the Mountain Iron investigation committee, yesterday afternoon, but for some reason it was put off until today. While the sessions are executive and it is, therefore, somewhat difficult to state accurately what the situation is, there is a surmise that not much in e way of real progress can be noted. Several matters which the members expected would lead to important developments have proved unsatisfac-tory, and of little value. The chief point was to discover something approaching fraud on the part of ex-State Auditor Braden. It is hinted that recent developments show nothing more than negligence, and, no matter how gross this was, what can be done about it? The gist of the testimony indicates that the lands upon which the mine is situated was first relin-quished to poor men who lived upon it for some time before it came into the possession of the Merritt's, under whose ownership it was found to be so

valuable. The members of the committee are not over enthusiastic about the investi-gation, and the opinion is expressed that the best thing to be done have the matter placed with the at-torney general who shall have an appropriation with which to defray the cost of a careful examination of the legal condition of affairs.

ALL IN FAVOR.

Horseshoers Unanimously in Favor of License Bill.

The master and journeymen horseshoers in St. Paul have taken steps to be put on record as strongly in favor of bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd licensing horseshoers and generally regulating the business of blacksmithing. The returns from the various counties in the state show a unanimous opinion in support of the measure. Paul "smithys" feel much gratified at the favorable recommendation given their bill by the house committee on labor and labor legislation, and point out that the provisions contained there-in will redound to the betterment of the art of blacksmithing, not only in the cities, but in the country.

TRACED TO ITS LAIR

THE BUGABOO OF A SHORTAGE IN THE UNIVERSITY

SECRETARY VYE'S RESEARCH

SHOWS THAT THE INSTITUTION IS \$22,000 BEHIND THE FISCAL YEAR.

HOUSE COMMITTEE INQUIRY.

Throws Some Real Light on the Situation Existing in the Finances

of the "U."

The sub-committee of the appropriation committee of the house, consisting of Messrs. Staples, Jacobson, Douglas, Scott and Snyder visited the state university yesterday and met in the president's office with President Northrop, Gov. Pillsbury and Col. Liggett, of the board of regents. The president explained the needs of the institution in the way of buildings, equipments and additional teaching force; after which J. J. Windrum, of Minneapolis, as expert accountant, made report concerning the condition

on having so competent a man as Mr. Sprague in charge of the books. J. A. Vye, secretary of the agricultural experiment station, at the request of Col. Liggett, had prepared for exhibit to the members, seven large charts covering the university finances for six years beginning August 1, 1890, and ending July 31, 1896, as exhibited by the state auditor's books. The financial statement for the year ending July 31, 1896, taken from the state

of the university finances. He stated

that the accounts were correct in everg

particular and complimented the board

auditor's report, was as follows: Financial report for the fiscal year com-mencing Aug. 1, 1895, and ending July 31, Balance on hand Aug. 1, From United States government, Hatch bill ap-

From United States om Universement, Morra, appropriation appropriation appropriation interest on universement appropriate 21,462 00 From interest on land contracts From interest on bank From sales of farm prod-11,024 91 From 3-20 of one mill 1,912 13

revenue tax *110,070 97 271.494 54 Total \$345,245 68 The following amounts were received from treasurer in auditor's warrants:

Pay Rolls. Bills.

Outstanding war-Aug. 1. 8,208 24 ... expense \$5,660 27 August expense 4,806 41 5,798 06 expense list 16,633 17 Oct. expense list 17,412 58 expense 18,072 36 5,496 58 expense 17,612 90 5,869 13 expense expense . 17,708 17 4,354 71 expense 18,123 60 4,304 37 expense list .

Totals\$172,342 87 \$70,497 51 pay \$242,840 28 Fees paid county treasurer for land collections auditor to correct error made

> Balance Aug. 1, '96.

fund

The real question is, to what year oes the cash balance \$101,958.21 long. The following is a statement of conclusions as exhibited: The figures show that of the .15 mill tax, which was levied in 1893, only \$50,-504,64 was collected, although on the then valuation the university should then valuation the university should have received \$95,000. In 1895 it got

-- 243,287 44

.\$101.958 21

\$90,800.16, still a little short, but in 1896, owing to the receipt of two years, taxes from Minneapolis the institution got \$110,070.97 or over the limit. This makes a total for the three years of \$251,375.77, on which Mr. Vye figures that the yearly proportion of the school may be stated at \$86,332.29 or for 1895 and 1896. \$172,664,58. Since the July settlement, 1896, there has been an addition to the fund of about \$7,000, making the total receipts \$258,996.89. But these last moneys are

charged to the year ending July 31, Deducting from the receipts to last July the two years proportion leaves \$78.711.19, which it is credited to the current year. To this is added \$22,000 which the institution receives from the federal Morrill bill, or a total balance July 31 for 1897 use of \$100,711.19. There was actually on hand then \$101.958.21, leaving \$1.247.02, which is assumed to belong to 1896. Against this there were unpaid at that date June and July payrolls and July bills, amounting in all to \$23,478.29, so that the "U" was really \$22,231.27 behind the year.

What the Third House Says. That Senator Culkin is evidently not in sympathy with that class of bankers (?) who start business on a shoe string and a brass

The pages of the two houses have organized a third house, and now the senate boys are sore because the house boys, who have a working majority, stole all the committee

The Anoka-Hastings question: If you don't know where a sewer will start, or where it will strike the river, and have no profile, how much will it cost? Please answer Yes

The Spartan Virtue, Fortitude, Is severely taxed by dyspepsia. But "good

Is severely taxed by dyspepsia. But "good digestion will wait on appetite, and bealth on both," when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is resorted to by the victim of indigestion. Heartburn, flatulence, biliousness will cease tormenting the gastric region and liver if this genial family corrective meets with the fair trial that a sterling remedy deserves. Use it regularly, not spasmodically—now and then. It conquers malarial, kidney, nervous and rheumatic aliments. rheumatic ailments. Contract Calls for Hard Wark.

The attention of the house of representa-tives was directed, by a communication yes-terday, from the St. Paul typographical union,

Rock ballast, heavy steel, electric block system, Where? Queen & Crescent Route from Cincinnati South.