

## 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 MINNEAPOLIS.

## 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 orders.

When this last order of business was reached it precipitated a debate which took the greater part of the day. Senator Wyman moved that S. P. 118, giving the public examiner additional help and a larger appropriation, be recommended to pass. Senator Cushman 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 thought the most conservative bank in the state had.

Not only in the case of the most conservative bank in the state had this public examiner raised the danger flag. What protection would it give to the poor depositors to put two more \$1,500 a year clerks in the basement of the capitol?

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 salary provision that no active officer of any bank be permitted to borrow money from that bank. He developed 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 passed.

Senator Wyman said the clause referred 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 inclined to the position taken by Senator Cushman.

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 doing nothing but making out the books. He did not think the department was doing its duty. He believed that it was not the frequency of examinations that was the safeguard of the people; it was the enforcement of the restrictions thrown about the banks by the law.

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

Senator Greer then took up the report of the bank examiner, and pointed out that the report had mixed up the bank which had not failed, and left out of Wells Fargo, which really had gone bankrupt.

Senator Miller said the state had piled more work on the department that it could care for with its present force.

Senator Cushman said the national banks were safe, because the law was on their side. Senator Wyman retorted that, if the judiciary committee of the senate would not declare his bill a mere measure than the national banking law, he 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 not until 2 o'clock, however, that in order to prevent an immediate slaughter of the bill Senator Wyman moved that when the committee rise it report to the senate Howard however moved to reconsider, and this was done with the addition by Senator Greer that the committee report to the senate the report also the needs of the department and also on the advisability of creating an examiner of banks and public accounts for each congressional district.

The resolution was considered later in the day, with a similar, but more comprehensive substitute proposed by Senator Wyman. The committee reported to the senate the report also the needs of the department and also on the advisability of creating an examiner of banks and public accounts for each congressional district.

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## IS IT DISCRIMINATION?

Senator Dunn and the Milwaukee Road System at Odds.

The first thing at the morning session was the receipt of a response to the resolution introduced recently by Senator Dunn. The railroad and warehouse commission, to which the resolution was directed, submitted a statement from General Agent Chandler, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, showing that the tariff schedules, etc., in vogue on the Southern Minnesota division of its line. In it the road assumed something of a proud and defiant attitude which did not at all please the new senator from Fairmont, who said the statements confirmed the claims made in his resolution and that action on the bill should be taken.

A letter that the senator who introduced the resolution might arrange a time schedule that would remedy the defects of the Milwaukee road, he said, and Mr. Dunn promptly raised the proffered gauntlet and went it one better. Not only would he arrange the bill, but he intended to introduce a resolution directed to 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 to do so. The matter went over until today. Senator Dunn says that the Milwaukee road has, for the past fifteen years, persistently discriminated against the Twin Cities in favor of Chicago, on its Southern Minnesota branch, to an extent that has made that section of the state entirely tributary to Chicago, contributing no more to the trade of St. Paul and Minneapolis than to Iowa or Southern Wisconsin. He says that, in coming from Fairmont, Jackson, or other points west of the Milwaukee road, passengers are required to catch a train at Fairmont, and then transfer to a train for the Twin Cities. Going to Chicago, all the trains make direct connections. Austin is 324 miles from Chicago and Minneapolis, and yet a box of freight can be shipped into Fairmont from Chicago several hours earlier than it can be shipped to either St. Paul or Minneapolis. Senator Dunn says that if, as Judge Chandler, of the Milwaukee road, claims, no better connections can be made 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 Milwaukee road be reversed and that the direct connections be made from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Chicago be allowed to wait.

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 schedule is changed so that the trains will meet at that particular point.

Judge Chandler continues: The complaint in Minnesota, of which the Milwaukee road is the cause, is that the distance between St. Paul and Minneapolis is twenty-five miles, and that the distance between St. Paul and Chicago is 324 miles. The Iowa division extends over 60 miles with still more connections. The Milwaukee road has to make the best of it.

The connections at Austin have long been a matter of complaint 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.

Two cases against the company are now pending in the state supreme court. The suits are in the nature of a bill of complaint, and are based on the claim made by the Milwaukee road, that the company is discriminating in its favor of the Twin Cities, and against St. Paul and Minneapolis. The suits are in the nature of a bill of complaint, and are based on the claim made by the Milwaukee road, that the company is discriminating in its favor of the Twin Cities, and against St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Passenger rates, Judge Chandler says, are uniformly 3 cents per mile except where the shortest distance between two points compels a lower rate. The freight rates, however, are not uniform. Rates between points on the Southern Minnesota road and St. Paul, as compared with those to Chicago. These rates are not uniform.

Miles to St. Paul. Rate. Chicago, Rate. Jackson, 203 4.70 35.00 12.26 Fairmont, 177 4.00 40.00 12.26 Wells, 177 4.00 40.00 12.26 Austin, 177 4.00 40.00 12.26

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 encouragement of the rural schools, his speech being filled with tender allusions to the little red schoolhouses on the hill and the little log schoolhouses in the valley. Senator McHale said he had heard of the bill in these allusions, but he did not think it was really would be reached by the bill, which was restricted in its application to the present system of school districts, and the school must have free text books, a library, and other advantages.

Senator Thompson said it did not reach all the schools, because the state could not afford to do so. He said that the bill was a crazy patch, and that it was not a real school law.

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Cordly to the platform, and the latter felicitously greeted the speaker with the wish that his deliberations might be as harmonious as those of the encampment. He introduced a quartette who sang a song of Cuba, and some war melodies. Capt. McCarthy then introduced his successor, E. B. Wood, of Long Prairie. Mr. Wood said that the senate represented the state's highest intelligence, that the visitors its best patriots. He hoped they would work forever in harmony.

President Gibbs reassured the visitors that the senate would ever hold the 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 Cushman, which was adopted by a rising vote.

There were calls from the ranks of the veterans, and Mrs. Wood, 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. P. 235 (O'Brien)—Bill providing for the revocation of wills when the testator marries again, was killed. The judiciary committee objected to the fourth section.

Senator Stevens' bill, which was recommended to pass, cleared from the statute books some intricacies which had been introduced from the old days when Minnesota was cut off from Wisconsin territory, and these provisions which were in the Wisconsin law have resulted in a great deal of confusion. The law makes uniform the practice throughout the state in relation to mortgage foreclosures.

Senator Stevens' bill, relating to the service of summons on minors, was hung up. Senators Sperry and Morgan suspected that the bill was an invasion of the rights of unprotected minors, and to that end, they objected to the bill.

The bill amending the law in relation to claims against counties, offered by Senator Cushman, provides that any person appealing from the decision of the county commissioners in regard to their uniform service at the opening of the war. The visitors then retired.

Senator Stevens introduced a resolution asking the Minnesota representatives in congress to support the pending bills for the fixing of compensation for the fourth and fifth masters. Senator Cushman opposed the resolution, and it was laid on the table.

Senate Routine.

Bills introduced.—S. P. 236 (Cushman)—To provide for the state park at Taylor's Falls, appropriating \$125,000. Public bills.

S. P. 237 (Cushman)—To amend section 4570, G. S., 1894, relating to claims against counties.

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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 RESTRICTED TO PERSONAL PROPERTY ALONE.

CALL FROM GRAND ARMY MEMBERS.

Pleasant Break in the Routine Proceedings—New Bills Still Following 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 5 per cent.

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

The first amendment which the house adopted, was one proposed by Mr. Underhill, 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 tax on the latter is to be allowed the state 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 tax from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Mr. Foss was strongly opposed to this amendment, but conceded the point, realizing that as the bill was originally drawn, it could not pass the house.

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. He 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 be a large sum, and it 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 \$20,000; 2 per cent from \$20,000 to \$50,000; 3 per cent from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 4 per cent from \$100,000 to \$200,000; 5 per cent from \$200,000 and upwards. He argued that this tax would not be a great hardship on any one, and his motion was adopted without further discussion.

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 this was simply a move to defeat the bill, and it was not a question of constitutionality. He said that the bill was modeled after the New York law, and that its constitutionality had been established by the decisions of the supreme court of that state.

Numerous sidehusts were made at the bill; one of these was by Mr. West, who moved to amend the bill so that it should apply to real and personal property, and that it should be a graduated tax. Mr. Foss said that the bill was modeled after the New York law, and that its constitutionality had been established by the decisions of the supreme court of that state.

Mr. Schmidt, of Duluth, presented an amendment, section 17, providing that the tax should be a graduated tax, and that it should be a graduated tax. Mr. Foss said that the bill was modeled after the New York law, and that its constitutionality had been established by the decisions of the supreme court of that state.

Mr. Schmidt, of Duluth, presented an amendment, section 17, providing that the tax should be a graduated tax, and that it should be a graduated tax. Mr. Foss said that the bill was modeled after the New York law, and that its constitutionality had been established by the decisions of the supreme court of that state.

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