ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STATE WINS AGAIN

ATTORNEY GENERAL CHILDS TAKES ANOTHER FALL OUT OF ADAMS EXPRESS.

JUDGE BRILL WILL ISSUE

A PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDAMAS IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE

WHICH DIRECTS THE COMPANY

To File Schedules and Otherwise Report Its Business—Company to Appeal Again.

The case of the state of Minnesota on the relation of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners against the Adams Express company was heard before Judge Brill yesterday on its merits. At least that was the view taken by the court and Attorney General Childs, while Attorney C. W. Farnham, representing the express company, contended that the district court of Ramsey county had not acquired jurisdiction over the company by reason of alleged insufficient service of process.

The proceeding yesterday was an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus in behalf of the people of the state of Minnesota, directing the Adams Express company, like the railroad companies, to file schedules and otherwise report its business affairs to the state railroad and warehouse commission. The proceeding was instituted by virtue of the legislative act of 1895, declaring the express companies common carriers and providing that they should be placed under the supervision of the railroad and warehouse commission.

The original proceedings began a year ago when the railroad and warehouse commission applied for an alternative writ of mandamus to the same effect. Upon the hearing had before Judge Egan at special term, F. F. Davis, of Minneapolis, then the attorney for the Adams Express company, moved for a dismissal of the alternative writ of mandamus on the ground that service of process on the St. Paul agent of the Adams Express company was not sufficient, inasmuch as the company was a copartnership and not a corporation or joint stock company, as alleged in the petition. Therefore the defense insisted that the Ramsey county court had not acquired jurisdiction. The motion to quash the alternative writ was denied by the district and the defendant appealed to the supreme court. The latter court affirmed Judge Egan's decision. The next step in the case was to apply for a peremptory writ, which application was heard yesterday.

Attorney Farnham, in behalf of the Adams Express company, as respondent, interposed the same objection offered on the former proceeding, namely, that the company was a copartnership and not a joint stock company or corporation, that service on its local agent was not sufficient and that consequently the court had acquired no jurisdiction.

Attorney General Childs insisted that the question as to the jurisdiction of the district court had been adjudicated upon by the supreme court, which held that the district court had acquired jurisdiction. There was nothing left but to try the case on its merits.

Judge Brill agreed with the attorney general's contention that the question of jurisdiction had been settled and accordingly ordered both parties to proceed.

The attorney general called as a witness A. K. Teisberg, the secretary of the state railroad and warehouse commission, who testified to the sending out and publishing of the notices requiring express companies to file schedules, and the refusal of the Adams Express company to obey the request. The defense objected to the introduction of any testimony upon the same ground as before, but the court overruled the objection.

There was comparatively little testimony and at the conclusion of the hearing the court decided to grant the peremptory writ of mandamus applied for, which will be issued today.

It is understood that the Adams Express company will appeal again, basing their appeal upon the contention that the act of 1895 is unconstitutional.

BATCH OF DAMAGE SUITS.

Some on Trial and Others Disposed Of.

The personal injury suit of John K. Taylor against the city was on trial yesterday before Judge Kelly and a jury. Mr. Taylor was driving out West Seventh street to Fort Snelling last summer, when his horse took fright at a street car and ran over an embankment at the side of the road, and Mr. Taylor was thrown from his vehicle and injured. The plaintiff contends that the city was guilty of negligence in not providing a railing or guard that would prevent teams from running over the embankment.

City Attorney Darragh moved for judgment for the city on the pleadings, but the motion was denied and the case was duly tried.

The jury in the case of James Flynn, who sued Dr. Archibald Maclaren for $1,000 damages for personal injuries resulting from an accident whereby the plaintiff was run into by Dr. Maclaren's horse and buggy, returned a verdict for the defendant yesterday forenoon.

Judge Otis filed an order yesterday denying the motion of Mrs. Julie A. Costello for a new trial of her personal injury suit against the city, which resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Judge Bunn and a jury are trying the suit of Mary Morrow as administratrix of the estate of George Morrow, against the street railway company. George Morrow was an employe of the company, and while acting in that capacity, was killed, as the result of an accident on the cable line near Milton street. This is the second trial of the case.

WILLS TRIAL PUT OFF.

F. R. Rose to Be Sentenced Next Friday.

Thomas Wills, who was jointly indicted with F. R. Rose on the charge of forgery in the second degree, will not be tried until the April term. There are two indictments against Wills, but on motion of the county attorney, the cases were continued until next month. In the meantime, it is likely that another indictment will be found against Wills, as the grand jury will reconvene a week from Monday.

F. R. Rose, who was convicted of forgery in the second degree, will be sentenced next Friday.

NORTH DAKOTA POLITICS.

Enter Into a Suit Begun by Joseph Cleary.

Joseph Cleary, a North Dakota attorney, has begun an action in the district court to recover from Aleck McKenzie the sum of $540, which the plaintiff says Mr. McKenzie owes him for professional services rendered in an election contest before the legislature of North Dakota. The services were rendered during the winter of 1890-91.

Will Be Tried Monday.

Mrs. Henrietta Schmelzer, who is under an indictment charging her with criminal assault upon her 12-year-old step-daughter, Lizzie, will be placed on trial next Monday.

MINOR IN HIS SALOON.

Charge on Which Rev. G. L. Conley Causes an Arrest.

A warrant was issued last night for the arrest of Edward Swanberg, a saloonkeeper at 890 Payne avenue. The complaint, sworn to by Rev. G. L. Conley, charges that Swanberg violated the liquor law by allowing Howard Bersie, a minor, to remain in the saloon on Feb. 19. Swanberg will be arraigned in court this morning.

GONE AFTER THE GRAUS.

Report That Mr. Scott Will Bring the Big Opera Here.

It is reported that Manager L. N. Scott's trip to Chicago was for the purpose of effecting an engagement with the Grau Grand Opera company, now singing in that city, to give two performances in St. Paul and a like number in Minneapolis. It is understood that the terms were readily arranged, and that the only matter left to be determined is that of the dates of the proposed performances.

Funeral of W. H. Van Slyck.

The funeral of William H. Van Slyck, of the firm of Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., whose death from heart failure at the Dansville, N. Y., sanitarium, occurred Thursday, will take place today at 11 o'clock at his old homestead, Valatia, N. Y. The establishment of the firm of Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co. in St. Paul will be closed today out of respect to the deceased. Mr. Van Slyck was over 70 years old. His wife died Nov. 24 last.

Interchangeable Mileage.

An investigation of the extent to which interchangeable mileage books are used by Western roads reveals the fact that the Alton and the Santa Fe only do not issue them. The statement issued by the investigators shows that Burlington mileage is good on 19 lines; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 16; Chicago & Northwestern, 9; Omaha, 15; Albert Lea, 11; Wisconsin Central, 11; Wabash, 10; Chicago Great Western, 9; Illinois Central, 6.

Corn Rate in Iowa.

Traffic managers of Iowa lines had a conference yesterday, with representatives of the railroad commission of that state, respecting an emergency rate on corn. The commission asked that such a rate be put in effect for ninety days, to allow soft corn to be marketed before hot weather sets in. The traffic managers declined the request, holding that no good purpose would be served by it.

JUSTICE OF SAMOA.

Chambers, of Alabama, Chosen by the Three Powers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—William L. Chambers, of Alabama, has been chosen by the three powers party to the Samoan agreement as chief justice of Samoa to succeed Mr. Ide of Vermont. Mr. Chambers was one of the land commissioners for the United States in the settlement of Samoan land titles.

SCHOCH

WE try to buy so that YOU can buy from us cheaper than elsewhere. We think We know how. We ask YOU to judge after comparing us with anyone anywhere.

Fresh baked bread, per loaf, **2 cents**
Chickens, per lb., **9 cents**
Turkeys, per lb., **11 cents**
Swiss cheese, per lb., **8 cents**
Hot from the oven, soda crackers, per lb., **3½ cents**
Crisp ginger snaps, per lb., **4 cents**
Doughnuts, per dozen, **5 cents**
Jersey sweet potatoes, per lb., **1½ cents**
Lake Superior white fish and trout, per b., **7 cents**
Solid meat oysters, per quart, **40 cents**
Lemons, per dozen, **7 cents**
Strictly fresh eggs, per dozen, **15 cents**
Seven dozen for $1.00.
Three dozen fine oranges, **25 cents**
Navel oranges, per dozen, **18 cents**
Fancy fresh crisp celery, head lettuce, radishes, rhubarb, cauliflower, cucumbers, new beets, squash, oyster plant, young onions, Minnesota spinach, beet greens, Holland cabbage and red cabbage.
Geniton apples, per barrel, **$1.75**
3 lbs. imported lentils, **25 cents**
3 lbs. large, fancy California prunes, **25 cents**
3 lbs. California pears, **25 cents**
3 lbs. California peaches, **25 cents**
3-lb. cans Golden Crown canned goods, each, **12½ cents**
Any kind.

1-lb. jar choice Dairy Butter	80c
5-lb. jar fancy Dairy Butter	90c
5-lb. jar choice Creamery Butter	$1.00
Fresh Roll Butter, per lb	15c
Full Cream Strong Cheese, per lb	8c
Limberger Cheese, per lb	10c and 12½c
Pigs Feet, per lb	5c
Salt Whitefish, per pail	35c
Mackerel, per pail	85c
Tongues and Sounds, per lb	12½c
Halibut Fins, per lb	12½c
Imported Anchovies, per can	18c
Salt Pork, per lb	5c
Lard, per pound	5c

THE ANDREW SCHOCH GROCERY CO.
Corner Seventh and Broadway.

PARDONS FOR FOUR

PRISON DOORS CONDITIONALLY OPEN TO MEN NOW SERVING SENTENCE.

TWO OF THEM CONSUMPTIVES.

THE APPLICATION OF ED MORRILL, THE MINNEAPOLIS MAN, ALSO GRANTED.

POINTED MEMORANDUM WITH IT.

Definition of a Thief Clearly Set Forth—Board Outlines Its Position.

Four conditional pardons were granted by the state board of pardons yesterday. Other cases were considered and taken under advisement. The favored four are Ed White, Harry Wilson, Anton Franke Jr. and J. W. Brown.

The decision of the board in the matter of the application of Ed Morrill, the Minneapolis man whose case was considered at a former meeting of the board, was also made known yesterday. Morrill draws a pardon, but the board hands out a declaration along with the pardon. Morrill's pardon was granted, the order says, upon the recommendation of the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney and upon the ground and for the reason that the petitioner, on the trial of his accomplice, Charles W. Blake, was called as a witness by the state and truthfully testified as to the commission of the crime, and thereby materially contributed to the conviction of Blake, the instigator and chief offender. With the finding of the board is the following memorandum:

The grounds are urged why a pardon should be granted in this case. First—That upon the merits the petitioner is entitled to clemency. Second—That upon the trial of his accomplice, Charles W. Blake, he was called by the county attorney as a witness for the state and testified fully and truthfully as to the commission of the offense, which resulted in Blake's conviction. The first ground is entirely insufficient, for upon the merits, the services of the petitioner to the state aside, the admitted facts in the case do not justify an absolute pardon. There are mitigating circumstances in the case which were rightly considered by the court as sufficient to justify a sentence to the reformatory. This was all the consideration the petitioner was entitled to upon the merits. The story of his crime is briefly told. He is an intelligent young man of 29 years, of good parentage and breeding. He was, for five years before his conviction, the bookkeeper and cashier of the Minneapolis Dry Goods company. During that time he became acquainted with Charles W. Blake, who is described as a professional swindler, who seems to have won the confidence of Morrill and acquired great influence over him. Upon Blake's instigation and representation that large gains could be safely and surely made for the joint benefit of the parties by discounting the checks given by life insurance companies in settlement of losses, Morrill advanced to Blake for the purpose of the supposed speculation money belonging to his employers. The alleged speculation was a mere pretense on the part of Blake to obtain the money. The sums taken by Morrill, at first, were small, but he could not replace them and at the demand of Blake, who used his knowledge of Morrill's crime to enforce the demand, and in the hope of being able ultimately to repay the whole amount so taken, he made further advances to Blake from time to time, until he had embezzled some $6,000 of his employer's money. Upon being charged with his crime, he admitted his guilt and plead guilty to the indictment, and upon Blake's trial gave evidence for the state which materially contributed to Blake's conviction and sentence to the state prison for the term of six years. It is clear from these facts that we cannot grant a pardon in this case on the merits. To do so would establish a precedent for the granting of pardons upon emotional grounds and for sentimental reasons. The simple truth is, the petitioner took the money of another, entrusted to his care, and used it for the purposes of a supposed private speculation, with the intent and expectation of replacing it. In so doing he committed a serious crime, for he who uses, directly or indirectly, without lawful authority in fact as well as in form, trust funds or money in his custody or control, for private speculation or for any other purpose of his own, although with the intent to replace them, is a thief and ought to be treated and punished as such. If this proposition were recognized and acted upon by the public and those charged with the administration of justice, there would be fewer defalcations and greater protection for bank depositors and those who trust their money to the care of others.

While a pardon in this case can not be granted on its merits, we are of the opinion that it must be granted on grounds of sound public policy. It is often necessary in the prosecution of criminals, in order to prevent an entire miscarriage of justice, to use the testimony of an accomplice to obtain a conviction of the principal offender. To facilitate the securing of such evidence on behalf of the government, courts are agreed and the established usage is, in cases not capital, that where an accomplice, at the request of the state, testifies as a witness for it fully, fairly and truthfully on the trial of the chief offender, he is equitably entitled to receive immunity from punishment. This is secured to him either by dismissing the case as to him, with the approval of the court (the usual way) or by a pardon upon the recommendation of the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney. The petitioner's case falls within this rule and the pardon is accordingly granted. It is proper to add that there may be no misunderstanding as to our position, that in no case is the right to immunity absolute, and that in capital cases, where the guilt of the accomplice giving evidence for the state is clear, the immunity ought not to be extended beyond imprisonment for life or for a term of years.

When the board met yesterday the first case taken up was the application of Joseph Soular and William Verrill, the St. Louis county boys sentenced to hang for the murder of an old man near Biwabik, for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment at Stillwater. C. O. Baldwin appeared on behalf of the boys, and urged commutation on account of the youth of the condemned prisoners. The case was taken under advisement.

Lieut. Gov. Gibbs and Senator Knatvold appeared to urge the pardon of Julius Miller, serving a term of eight years for incest. The application was denied.

Ed White was sent up for two years and eight months from Polk county for grand larceny in the second degree. An application for his pardon was granted on condition that he returns to his friends in North Dakota and never returns to the state. White is at present dying of consumption.

Harry Wilson, sent to the penitentiary for five years from Hennepin, where he was convicted of larceny, is also a victim of consumption. The board decided to grant him a pardon provided his friends in Texas come and take him there to die.

Nicholas Kouth, alias John Herman, sentenced from Anoka for grand larceny, was denied a pardon for the reason that it was shown this was Kouth's second incarceration.

The application of Anton Franke Jr., sent from Ramsey to the penitentiary for five years for assault in the second degree, was granted on condition that Franke will forever refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

The application of Tony Jans, who is serving a term in the St. Paul workhouse, was taken under advisement.

John Kronck, sent to the workhouse from the St. Paul municipal court for larceny, was on parole from the state training school. The board, on the application of Supt. J. W. Brown, of the state school, decided to pardon the boy from the workhouse on condition that he return to the reform school.

An application for a pardon for Mrs. Maurer, alias Annie Preston, sent to the workhouse for ninety days for keeping a disorderly house in St. Paul was taken under advisement.

The board adjourned to meet April 12.

The impression exists, owing to an erroneous publication in one of the newspapers, that the sessions of the board are executive. The members of the board desire the Globe to say that the meetings are not executive, but are open to any one who may desire to be heard on any case that comes before the board, or who is interested in any case before the board.

HASTINGS IT IS

Continued From First Page.

form about Hoper, whom he had never seen.

Finally Mr. Abbott came to the standard of Hastings, which on account of its drainage facilities and other advantages, he believed the members ought to favor, even if somewhat further from the railroads. He felt less like being influenced by the arguments of Stockwell, who, by his own confession, had not visited Hastings. Mr. Abbott said he believed that not all of the minority believed their statement that there was no fraud.

"I do not think, I know," said he, "that some of them do not believe this. They have told me their reasons, and they are in my hearing now. It is my opinion that the action of this man is a disgrace upon himself and upon the state, and his conduct calls for the most severe condemnation. I will stamp my foot upon such conduct, whether it was on the part of my father or my brother."

Mr. Abbott felt that it would be the height of dishonor not to be able to honestly explain his vote upon any action. He concluded with a drastic arraignment of Hoper and his position all through the matter.

CRAY THINKS IT REGULAR.

Mr. Cray briefly reviewed the evidence taken before the commission and went into the history of the work done by the body. He saw nothing irregular in the proceeding changing the selection of the site from Hastings to Anoka, and expressed the view that the present fight was not that of Hastings vs. Anoka, but the case of Hastings vs. the state, and that the verdict would be disappointment. He deprecated partisan action in settling the controversy, but believed the state would make a mistake if it overlooked the fact that $15,000 had already been invested in land at Anoka.

Mr. Feig stated after some preliminary remarks, that while he had not at the time felt entirely pleased with the selection of Hastings; he was almost prepared to abide by that decision when the subsequent action, which he considered questionable, was taken, carrying the site to Anoka. He detected the peculiar "continuous day" session which ended at Fergus Falls, and resulted in the change of heart, and, which he then knew would be made the subject of legislative investigation.

The representative of St. Louis, he said, had plead for Anoka forsooth, because that county wished to send her unfortunates there. Why in St. Paul and Minneapolis, he said, there were 1,004 patients, or enough to fill the hospital if it stood ready today.

Why had Hoper changed his vote? This was the burning question which the man himself could not answer, because he dared not. Mr. Feig charged that corrupt actions were at the bottom of the thing, and in this connection branded as underhanded the method of submitting to Mr. Hoper the petitions signed by men in towns apparently not interested in Anoka. He scored the members of the commission, who, he said, had prearranged the plan to give the site to Anoka. He thought it was a question as to whether the state would permit its fair name to be smirched just to save the $15,000 already invested. It was, he argued, a matter which had a moral aspect greater than the question of any amount of money involved. He exhorted the legislature to rise to the occasion and rebuke those who, as servants of the legislature, had so grossly violated their honor and duty.

Mr. Underleak cited the fact that the legislature must again act in a judicial capacity, and urged that all partisan feeling be put aside, as in the case of Coates against Hall, and the body rise to the dignified consideration of a matter of this importance. In concluding his statement he said, "The action of this commission is so tainted that no man should vote for it. When it comes to a final settlement I shall be found voting for Hastings."

SCHMIDT DEFENDS HOPER.

Mr. Schmidt took the floor for a second time to refute the statement made that Mr. Hoper had given either conflicting or inadequate reasons for having experienced a change of heart. He read from the record that Mr. Hoper had said he changed his vote because, after returning home, he had been convinced an injustice had been done the northern part of the state. He deprecated the aspersions hurled at Mr. Hoper's character, saying he knew of his own knowledge that the commissioner was a man of tried probity and honor.

The house settled itself for a speech when Mr. Jacobson arose, but he stated at the outset that he would speak briefly. He contented himself with putting the searchlight upon the testimony of Mr. Eastman, and showed it was in direct conflict with what Mr. Hoper swore to as to his change of vote. The Lac qui Parle statesman thought the spontaneous uprising in favor of Anoka in the Seventh district was significant, and pointed out that the prepared resolution sprung in Fergus Falls was written in some other place, showing the prearranged plan. Eastman, he said, had signed the minutes of the Fergus Falls meeting, but not those of most of the others. The action taken was what he wanted, and he knew it and wanted to clinch it. He consummated a dirty job, and Mr. Jacobson wanted to know if it was that which the house wished to ratify.

Mr. Reeves explained that he represented a constituency that was tributary to Fergus Falls, but felt that it would be but poorly representing the whole state not to raise his voice to uphold the decision of the commission named to select a site for the fourth hospital. He denied it was a personal question or a local issue, but said it was a matter for the best interests of the state of Minnesota. It seemed to him there was no general sentiment through the state in favor of Hastings, but that the appeal came from the people of the city itself. A mistake had been made in considering the commission and Henry Hoper third parties—the acts of the committee were acts of the state and not acts of the committee. Could not a man change his mind without being charged with criminal conduct? Men did the same thing every day—in business and politics. He asked if the members shielded by their legislative cloaks were warranted in charging Hoper with the greatest offense against the penal law. Mr. Reeves was vigorously applauded at the termination of his speech.

CHAMPION OF HASTINGS.

Mr. Donnelly said the proposed site at Hastings was within five miles of where he lived in Dakota county. He traced the history since their organization of Ramsey, Winona and Dakota counties and said the last named had never yet been made the recipient of any gift from the state. He spoke, not in an invidious manner, of the various state institutions bestowed on the different counties, and in this connection mentioned that although Dakota county had as yet been given no recognition, Hastings contained at one time as refined a citizenship as any city in the country. She since had experienced many losses. Mr. Donnelly denied that Mr. Hoper, who had been so much maligned and who was "hoisted into such ignominious fame," was a Populist. He said he himself was regarded as a sort of grandfather of the Populists. "If Mr. Hoper is a Populist, he is a Populist as Judas Iscariot was a Christian," he said. He described the transaction as one of the most infamous which ever disgraced the records of the state and told in a pathetic way how the gift to Hastings had been stolen away by knavery, after nine days of gratulation and happiness. He pictured the many advantages to be found at Hastings.

After a word picture about Hastings, he stopped for a minute and asked, "What is there at Anoka? A sand bank without any illumination save Alvah Eastman. Why, if they bury the unfortunates who die there in Anoka the poor fellows will, unless there is a top dressing on the sterile soil, refuse to rise when Gabrial blows his horn. It will be a crime," said he, "to place the diseased minds of St. Paul and Minneapolis in Anoka." Mr. Donnelly added his share of criticism for Mr. Hoper who, he said, was not a fool to change his mind, but because he could give no good reason therefor. Mr. Donnelly said that without meaning any disrespect to the district court, the contention that there was no contract between the state and Hastings because the minutes of the meeting had not been signed, was a rare bit of rettifogging. Who had not signed them? It was Alvah Eastman. Mr. Donnelly punctured the point made in favor of Anoka on the score of cheaper coal, by quoting figures on coal from the south cheaper even than those claimed by the Anoka champions on coal from Duluth. The question of train service he also took up and showed there were instead of but four trains through Hastings more than two or three times that number, and for connections in Minnesota were better arranged than at Anoka.

JONES DEFENDS HOPER TOO.

Although 8 o'clock was the hour set for the evening session, it was half an hour later when Speaker Jones rapped for order. Upon request of Judge Hicks a call of the house was ordered. The vacant spaces on the floor, as well as the galleries, were filled with spectators, many of them of the gentler sex. After some discussion as to what should be done with the absentees, Speaker Jones, from the floor, spoke of his connection with the matter in his official capacity as head of the house. He had, as speaker, he said, kept away from any further relation to the hospital struggle than the appointment of an impartial portion of the joint committee. As a member of the house from Todd county, he had the right, he thought, and wished to cover a few points touching on the controversy. In the first place he wished to speak of Hoper, who was so heartily maligned. There was not, Mr. Jones said, any discrepancy in the testimony given by Hoper and Alvah Eastman, and he considered it the most untoward action on the part of members of the legislature, who could not be called to task, to pour rebuke and contumely upon this man Hoper, who was a simple but incorruptible farmer of Northern Minnesota.

Speaker Jones took occasion to hand to Mr. Donnelly several sharp rebukes for portions of his speech in which Donnelly spoke of the "shallow pettifoggery of the supreme court," and further made slighting remarks about the population of the northern part of the state. Mr. Jones made a most logical and impassioned speech in support of a decision for Anoka, touching on the location and the better railroad facilities to be found there.

HICKS HEARD FROM.

Judge Hicks paid his respects to Mr. Donnelly for having used his powerful voice and beautiful language in castigating a man who was not on the floor of the house and not in a position to defend himself from any attack, just or unjust. The judge administered a thick sugar coating of blarney upon the Sage, who, he said, was a genius in the expression of thought, only to suggest that Mr. Hoper, an "illiterate dabster," was plied with questions thick and fast and was made to reply in language furnished by the Hastings attorney, rather than in his own. Judge Hicks voiced the sentiment of Mr. Jones and sorely decried the tendency to criticise the supreme court. Said he: "When we lose faith in our courts, we will forfeit our political rights."

A small but doughty champion of Hastings developed in the person of Jens Grondahl, who regretted that the matter had been forced into the legislature by the action of the commission. He feared that the sting would be left in the defeated faction whichever way the matter was decided. The citizens of neither Anoka nor Hastings were guilty of crime, nor had they taken any more trouble to secure the hospital than would many another hamlet in the state.

Referring to a humorous remark of Mr. Feig earlier in the day, Mr. Grondahl said the asylum might be appropriately given to Kandiyohi, but that visitors might mistake the asylum for the state capitol, and the subjects for members of the legislature.

Mr. Dahl, of Hennepin, went on record as being in favor of Anoka, whereupon Mr. Donnelly explained that the speaker had put him in a false position as to criticising the supreme court judges, for whom, he said, he entertained the highest personal regard. It was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Snyder, from the chair, ordered a call of the house upon motion of the member from Kandiyohi.

The vote on revoking the selection of Anoka was as follows:

Ayes—
Abbott, Heimerdinger, Parker.
Anderson, Henderson, Pederson,
Barta, Hollister, Poetz,
Bigelow, Holmen, Reiner,
Brusletten, Jacobson, Sampson,
Briggs, Johns, Scott,
Dallimore, Johnson, Scribner,
Donnelly, Kelley, Severance,
Douglas, Kendall, Sloan,
Drommer-hausen, Kraker, Snodgrass,
Dunn, Laing, Soule,
Dyer, Larson, Staples,
Eigenbrodt, Leach, Stone,
Emerson, Littleton, St. John,
Feig, Mahood, Torson,
Finney, Martin, Truwe,
Fosnes, Milligan, Underleak
Froslee, Munger, Von Lehe,
Goss, McDonald, West,
Grondahl, McElhaney, Wilkinson,
Hall, McGrath, Yates—67.
Hayter, Olds,
Nays—
Basford, Goar, Mattson,
Belden, Gunn, Meyers,
Bergley, Hartshorn, McLean,
Boutwell, Head, Reeves,
Coe, Hicks, Schmidt,
Cray, Hill, Sederberg,
Cunningham, Jamieson, Shell,
Dahl, Laybourn, Simonson,
Dale, Lee, Smith,
Dare, Lellman, Snyder,
Davies, Lovejoy, Stockwell,
Foell, Manchester, Vigen,
Foss, Mansfield, Mr. Spaker
Gilbertson, Marin, —41.

Those absent or not voting: Ferris, Vail, Lloyd, Nyquist, McNeil.

The vote on the selection of Hastings resulted as follows:

Ayes—
Abbott, Hall, McGill,
Anderson, Hayter, McGrath,
Barta, Heimerdinger, Olds,
Bergley, Henderson, Parker,
Bigelow, Hollister, Poetz,
Brusletten, Holmen, Reiner,
Briggs, Jacobson, Sampson,
Dallimore, Johns, Scott,
Donnelly, Johnson, Severance,
Douglas, Kelley, Sloan,
Drommer-hausen, Kendall, Snodgrass,
Dunn, Kraker, Soule,
Dyer, Laing, Staples,
Eigenbrodt, Larson, Stone,
Emerson, Leach, St. John,
Feig, Littleton, Torson,
Finney, Mahood, Truwe,
Fosnes, Martin, Underleak
Froslee, Milligan, Von Lehe,
Goss, Munger, West,
Grondahl, McDonald, Wilkinson,
Hall, McElhaney, Yates—65.
Nays—
Basford, Hartshorn, Pederson,
Belden, Head, Reeves,
Boutwell, Hicks, Scribner,
Coe, Hill, Schmidt,
Cray, Jamieson, Sederberg,
Cunningham, Laybourn, Shell,
Dahl, Lee, Simonson,
Dale, Lellman, Smith,
Dare, Lovejoy, Snyder
Davies, Manchester, Stockwell,
Foell, Mansfield, Vigen,
Foss, Marin, Wood,
Gilbertson, Mattson, Mr. Speaker
Goar, Meyers, —43.
Gunn, McLean,

Absent or not voting: Ferris, McNeil, Lloyd, Nyquist, Vail.

JOINT TRAFFIC RULINGS.

Some Important Changes Made by the Board of Managers.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The board of managers of the Joint Traffic association has announced several important freight rulings. The rate on almost all articles of iron and steel manufacture between Chicago and New York is fixed on a basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, effective March 15. The rules regarding storage and delivery of flour at New York are amended so that all flour shipped "lighterage free" will be held free of charge forty days. The previous limit was twenty days. The date of withdrawal of all commodity rates at variance with the official classification is postponed from March 31 to June 30, and all applications for commodity rates, to be effective by July 1, must be submitted by April 1, instead of February 1, as previously ruled. The extension of time is deemed desirable to enable proper investigation and consideration of the subject to be made.

A conference between the trunk line and the Ceneral Freight association officials with power to add New England, middle states and Canadian freight representatives will be held at an early date to consider all commodity rates.

Railway Notes.

Western roads have refused to authorize a $90.65 one-way rate from Chicago to San Francisco, via Laredo or Eagle Pass, the City of Mexico and El Paso, to be added to the rates applied via the route traveled in returning. Further consideration of the matter has been deferred until the next meeting of rate clerks to compile summer tourist rate sheets.

Burlington officials have issued a statement of earnings and expenses for January. It was $265,439 better than that issued for the same month last year, transforming a deficit of $87,785 then existing into a surplus of $117,645. The settlement showed an increase of $79,025 in gross earnings, and a decrease of $135,300 in operating expenses.

An important meeting of the mileage bureau of the Western Passenger association was held Wednesday. The business before it was the question of adopting an interchangeable mileage ticket. No definite result was reached at the conference, but the opinion is general that the introduction of an interchangeable ticket is a question of but a very short time.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Hot Springs, Ark.,

Is one of the finest winter resorts in America. This month and next is the best time to visit it. The Burlington is the favorite line for those who go there, because it has a direct line of its own without change to St. Louis, and will also ticket you via Chicago, if desired. Round trip tickets, $47.80, on sale all the year round, and good for three months' stay at the Springs. Ticket offices, 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan), St. Paul, and 306 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Fight.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons get together at last, the big fight to come off at Carson City. Only $72.90 for the round trip from St. Paul via shortest and best line, "The Chicago Great Western." Tickets on sale March 12th and 13th with return limit of March 25th. Best accommodations and best time. All meals in dining cars. Call on C. E. Robb, city ticket agent Chicago Great Western Railway, Robert and Fifth streets, for further information.

To the Hot Springs

Of Arkansas is a favorite trip with those who wish to escape the disagreeable weather of March, as it is in the Northwest. In going there via either Chicago or St. Louis, buy your tickets over the Burlington, which has the best facilities for giving you a pleasant trip. Rate for round trip, $47.80, and tickets good for three months, on sale all the year round at 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan), St. Paul, and 306 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Five per cent discount allowed on semi-annual high service water rents, if paid by the 6th.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fred Anderson ..... Annie Sword
Charles J. Anderson ..... Elvina M. Carlson

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bodmer ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Smith ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Ivonski ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bastien ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. L. Peterson ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Morin ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Eward Nacey ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Miller ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. M. Corbron ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Norrborn ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Peabody ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rauchwarter ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Reiger ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Woodham ..... Girl

DEATHS.

S. Mitchell, Arch street ..... 3 yrs
L. Leithauser, 905 Fremont street ..... 7 yrs
Henry G. Zelch, Otto avenue ..... 30 yrs
Bridget Foley, 391 Charles street ..... 17 yrs
Z. H. Sherwin, Albion hotel ..... 73 yrs
George W. Ruter, St. Joseph's hospital ..... 40 yrs
R. J. Dewitt, 463 Greenwood avenue ..... 22 mo
C. P. V. Suell, city hospital ..... 75 yrs

AMUSEMENTS.

"METROPOLITAN."
L. N. SCOTT, MANAGER.
Matinee Today | TONIGHT! | Last Time.
FRANCIS WILSON — In His Latest and Greatest COMIC OPERA SUCCESS.
HALF A KING.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
MONDAY Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith's New Opera The Mandarin. . . .
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE. . .
Last Times Today. Tonight—"War of Wealth."
TOMORROW NIGHT Murray & Mack—in "Finnegan's Courtship"

WANTED!!!
A Theatre Manager
FOR a new House in city of 40,000 population—no competition. Can also promise control of Houses in three outlying towns of from 3,500 to 5,000 people. A splendid circuit. The best opening in the Northwest for a man of experience and energy. A small capital of $3,000 or $4,000 will be sufficient. None but men with the best of references need apply. Address "K,"
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, ST. PAUL, MINN

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 Years the Standard.

Silk Headquarters of the Northwest. Globe—3-6-97.
Mannheimer Bros.
6th and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

Just Now — The Feminine Fancy turns to Spring attire. Be it any of the thousand and one things one naturally remembers at this season, you're sure to find it at Mannheimers'—the best—and at lowest prices.
You are welcome to look—buy or not.

Silk Remnants.
At half-price and less.
Saturday morning at 9 o'clock—
We'll uncover on center tables about 2,500 short lengths of Fancy, Plain and Black Silks, in lengths from a half to 10 yards.
The prices will surprise you.
See them—suitable for Waists, Skirts or lengths for trimming.

Muslin Underwear.
A lot of short Muslin Underskirts, tucked, 13-inch Cambric Umbrella flounce. Special 65c
A lot of Muslin Empire Gowns, elaborately trimmed with fine embroidery. Special 85c

CORSETS.
R. & G., Thomson's and W. & B. Corsets, for $1.00
P. D. and C. B. Corsets, for $1.50

That Great Dollar Glove.
Our second shipment of those famous 2-stud Pique Gloves is now here. Patrons know them to be as good a Glove as you pay $1.50 for elsewhere. Our price $1.00

Sterling Silver Dept.
Sterling Silver Mounted Dressing Combs, 3 handsome patterns. Special 69c

Men's Department.
Neckwear for Women and Men.
The latest New York ideas for Women's wear in Ties. See them for 25c
Imperials, Tecks, and Four-in-Hands, of the highest grade and make. See them for 50c

Druggists' Sundries.
Another lot of those fine Japanese Tooth Brushes, worth 20c each. Special 8c

Butterick's Patterns.
We are agents for all Patterns and Publications issued by the Butterick Publishing Co. (Ltd.).

W. S. BRILL,
General Agent,
402 Manhattan Bldg.

CAPITAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office, - Concord, N. H.
ORGANIZED IN 1886.
Lyman Jackman ..... President
Charles L. Jackman ..... Secretary
Attorney to Accept Service in Minnesota, Insurance Commissioner.
CASH CAPITAL, - $200,000

I. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned	$106,387.03
Loans secured by mortgages on real estate	79,820.00
Interest due on said mortgage loans	1,037.71
Market value of bonds and stocks	171,679.00
Cash on hand and in bank	15,450.28
Premiums in course of collection	40,377.57
All other assets	2,493.25
Total admitted assets	$411,244.84

II. LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up	$200,000.00
Unpaid losses	11,528.81
Reserve for reinsurance, ordinary policies	137,839.78
Other liabilities	31,315.15
Total liabilities, including capital	$380,683.74
Net surplus	$30,561.10

III. INCOME IN 1896.

Net cash actually received for premiums	$179,843.11
Received from interest and dividends	9,