PLAN IS OBJECTED TO

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

COMMITTEE DID ITS BEST,

HOWEVER, TO PREPARE AN EQUITABLE PLAN—FOR THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

SIXTY THE SENATE NUMBER,

While 120 Will Be the Representation in the House, if It Is Adopted.

The joint committee on reapportionment met yesterday at 5 o'clock to pass upon the completed reapportionment bill which had been submitted to it earlier in the day. Before taking final action upon the matter an opportunity was given several senators and representatives to be heard on certain features of the bill to which there was objection. Senator Sperry interposed vigorous objection to the new plan by which his county—Steele—and Dodge, formerly the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts, would hereafter be known as the Seventh. Nicollet and Sibley counties are tied up together under the bill, and their representatives objected, saying that they preferred the former plan. A number of other protests were made and listened to, but the committee had gone over the matter carefully, and was not disposed to depart from the general plan.

By the bill St. Louis county had been given something like her just deserts, and hereafter will have three senators and six representatives. Ramsey will have an additional senator and two more representatives, while Hennepin will add one of each. The committee has provided for sixty senators and 120 representatives. The bill is very fairly drawn, and while there may be weak spots in it the measure is considered equitabie under all circumstances. Section 1 provides that the senate shall consist of sixty members and the house of 120. These members are divided by district as follows:

1st. Houston County—One senator and one representative.
2nd. Winona County—One senator and two representatives.
3rd. Wabasha County—One senator and one representative.
4th. Olmstead County—One senator and two representatives.
5th. Fillmore County—One senator and two representatives.
6th. Mower County—One senator and two representatives.
7th. Dodge and Steele Counties—One senator and two representatives.
8th. Freeborn County—One senator and two representatives.
9th. Waseca County—One senator and one representative.
10th. Blue Earth County—One senator and three representatives.
11th. Faribault County—One senator and one representative.
12th. Martin and Watonwan Counties—One senator and two representatives.
13th. Jackson and Cottonwood Counties—One senator and two representatives.
14th. Nobles and Murray Counties—One senator and one representative.
15th. Rock and Pipestone Counties—One senator and one representative.
16th. Lincoln, Lyon and Yellow Medicine—One senator and two representatives.
17th. Lac qui Parle and Chippewa—One senator and two representatives.
18th. Redwood and BrownOne senator and two representatives.
19th. Nicollet and Sibley—One senator and two representatives.
20th. Renville—One senator and two representatives.
21st. Meeker—One senator and one representative.
22d. McLeod—One senator and one representative.
23d. Carver and Scott—One senator, three representatives.
24th. Le Sueur—One senator, two representatives.
25th. Rice—One senator, two representatives.
26th. Goodhue—One senator, three representatives.
27th. Dakota—One senator, two representatives.
28th. Washington—One senator, two representatives.
29th. Chisago, Pine and Kanabec—One senator and two representatives.
30th. First and Second Wards of St. Paul—One senator, two representatives.
31st. Third, Sixth and Ninth Wards of St. Paul—One senator and three representatives; each ward to have a representative.
32d. Fourth and Fifth Wards, St. Paul—One senator and two representatives; one each.
33d. Seventh Ward, and Part of the Eighth Ward, South of University Avenue—One senator, two representatives.
34th. Part of the Eighth Ward, North of University Avenue and all of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards of St. Paul—One senator, two representatives.
35th. First Ward of Minneapolis, Part of the Third Ward, East of Fifth Street and Third Avenue, Extending to the Boundary Line of the Third and Tenth Wards—One senator and two representatives.
36th. Second and Ninth wards of Minneapolis, town of St. Anthony, in Hennepin county—One senator, two representatives.
37th. Fourth ward, Minneapolis—One senator and two representatives.
38th. Fifth and Sixth wards, Minneapolis—One senator and four representatives.
39th. Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Minneapolis, village of Edina, towns of Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie and village and town of Excelsior—One senator and two representatives.
40th. Eighth and Thirteenth wards, Minneapolis, towns of Corcoran, Greenwood, Medina, Independence, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Minnetrieста, Maple Grove, Orono, villages of Golden Valley, St. Louis Park, West Minneapolis, Minnetonka Beach, Wayzata—One senator and two representatives.
41st. A portion of the Third ward in Minneapolis west of the junction of Fifth street and Third avenue north and extending to the boundary line of the Third and Tenth wards; also all of the Tenth ward and the villages of Crystal, Robbinsdale and Osseo, and the towns of Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlain, Dayton and Hassan, and all the villages included within the limits of said towns in the county of Hennepin, one senator and two representatives.
42d. Isanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties, except the Seventh ward of St. Cloud, one senator and three representatives.
43rd. Wright county, one senator and two representatives.
44th. The Seventh ward of St. Cloud, in the county of Sherburne, the City of St. Cloud and the towns of St. Cloud and La Sauk, in Stearns county, one senator and one representative.
45th—Morrison and Crow Wing counties, one senator and two representatives.
46th—The Seventh and Eighth wards of Duluth and part of township 49, north of range 15 west, all of township 50, north of range 15, and all of St. Louis county west of the range line one senator and two representatives.
47th—The Third, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Duluth, and of that part of the county outside of the city between the range lines 13 and 14 and the range lines 15 and 16, one senator and two representatives.
48th—Lake and Cook counties, the First, Second and Fourth wards of Duluth and the part of that city east of the range line between ranges 13 and 14, one senator and two representatives.
49th. Carlton, Aitkin, Itasca and Cass counties—One senator and two representatives.
50th. Hubbard, Wadena and Todd counties—One senator and two representatives.
51st. Sterns county, except the City of St. Cloud and the towns of St. Cloud and Le Sauk—One senator and two representatives.
52d. Kandiyohi county—One senator and one representative.
53d. Swift and Big Stone counties—One senator and one representative.
54th. Traverse, Grant and Stevens counties—One senator and two representatives.
55th. Pope and Douglas counties—One senator and two representatives, each county to have one.
56th. Otter Tail county—One senator and four representatives. The bill divides the county into four representatives, the lines of the districts being very accurately defined. The City of Fergus Falls is a part of the first district.
57th. Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties—One senator and three representatives.
58th. Norman, Beltrami and Red Lake counties—One senator and two representatives.
59th. Polk county—One senator and two representatives.
60th. Marshall, Roseau and Kittson counties—One senator and two representatives.

KILLED THREE BILLS.

Temperance Committee Disposes of a Trio of Measures.

The house committee on temperance held a brief session yesterday afternoon and considered and recommended for indefinite postponement three measures sent to it for action. The first bill, H. F. 984, Underleak, relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor, and the committee believing that the bill relieved druggists of imprisonment, except in case of failure to pay fines and was not a good one. It was therefore killed.

Two other bills, H. F. 315, by Mr. Feig, and H. F. 825, by Mr. Lee, providing respectively that there be paid to the county treasury out of the license money received 25 per cent of the receipts in villages and boroughs, and 50 per cent of the receipts of villages and cities. The committee searched in vain for any member who favored either bill, and not finding any tabbed them both with the fatal indefinite postponement.

ST. PAUL MEASURES ADVANCED.

Three St. Paul bills were taken from general orders and placed on the calendar and passed without opposition. They were:

H. F. 987 (Johns)—Relating to the salary as assistant county attorney of Ramsey county.

H. F. 829 (Johns)—To repeal chapter 11, Special Laws 1891, relating to the police pension fund of St. Paul.

H. F. 830 (Johns)—To repeal chapter 245, Special Laws 1889, to create the police pension fund for retired policemen, etc., of St. Paul.

SUGAR BEET BILL AGAIN.

Resurrected Once More and Placed on General Orders.

Judge Abbott's bill for the nursing of the sugar beet industry in this state and the establishment of an experimental station at Winnebago City was given a second life yesterday, after being ruthlessly slaughtered Wednesday. Mr. Underleak made the formal motion to reconsider, whereupon Judge Abbott took the floor and made a strong plea for favorable action. He exhibited some sugar made in this state from beet, the seed of which was brought from abroad. The judge pointed out that this state was in a position to raise better beet sugar than either Oregon or California, and that she had never given the matter a fair trial, so entirely was she given over to the production of wheat. Mr. Dare defended his committee's action and explained that only considerations of economy and no antagonism to the project had resulted in the unfavorable recommendation. Mr. Jacobson, in the chair, declared the viva voce vote on the matter against the friends of the bill, but roll call showed there to be 43 in favor and 35 against. The further motion to place the bill on general orders carried.

To Discuss Tri-City Charter.

The Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis county delegations will meet today at noon in the supreme court room for the purpose of discussing and hearing arguments for and against the Ozmun civil service bill and the tri-city charter.

STEP FOR WHEATON.

He Will Succeed Ruger as a Major General.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is expected that the nomination of major general to succeed to the vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Maj. Gen. Ruger, will be sent to the senate scon. Army officers are agreed on the belief that the choice will fall upon Gen. Wheaton, and that Col. Shafter, of the First infantry, will get the brigadiership caused by Gen. Wheaton's promotion. Cal. Shafter is on his way to Washington from San Francisco, and his nomination will not go to the senate until action has been had upon that of Gen. Wheaton, a precaution made necessary by the fact that there will be no actual vacancy until that time.

TWO NEW DIPLOMATS.

Nominations of White and Draper Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominatoins:

State—Andrew D. White, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany. William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy. Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy; Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachusetts, consul at Fuchau, China; Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, consul at Amoy, China.

Interior—Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be commissioner of patents.

Treasury—Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of the treasury; William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

North Star State Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Controller Eckels today gave out an abstract of the reports of condition March 9 of sixty-one national banks in Minnesota, exclusive of those of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It shows total resources of $23,630,522, loans and discounts amounting to $13,214,453, and reserve to $5,070,293, of which $1,118,302 is gold. The deposits aggregate $14,052,079 and the average reserve held is 36.85 per cent.

Appreciated Rewards.

"Say, Mistah Wilsing, whut you done 'spec' Mistuh Preserdent 'Kinley gwine ter gimme fer votin' fer 'm?"

"I' spec' 'e gwine 'pint yoh do'keeper er de kapitul."

"Nossuh, better'n dat."

"Den I thunk hit am inspectah ginn'al er de White house."

"Nossuh."

"Ner minister penipotentary ter Fluridy?"

"Nossuh."

"Ner 'bassahdah obstructionrry ter Chickargo ner Chiny?"

"Oh, nossuh, Mistuh Wilsing, 'way yonner better'n dat. He dun gwinter sont me de sharpes' razer an 'de bes' 'possum houn' ter be foun' in de Stait, suh."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Last Resort.

The Young Parson—I tell you I am discouraged, sir; I don't seem to stir up a bit of enthusiasm in my parish. They listen to me in a sort of perfunctory way, but I know I'm making little or no impression on them. What can I do?

The Old Parson—There is just one thing left for you, after you have tried everything else.

"And that is?"

"Pitch into Jonah's whale."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERFECTION.

She may have faults—I do not know,
Nor do I care what they may be;
Her dimpled cheeks are all aglow
Whenever she looks up at me.

Her glances fall whene'er her eyes—
Big, soft, brown orbs—look into mine;
You might not think this maid a prize,
But I regard her as divine.

—Cleveland Leader.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., AGENTS, NEW YORK.

NO EXCUSE TO KICK

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE SOLDIERS' HOME AFFAIRS.

SOME INMATES GET DRUNK.

BUT, WITH THAT EXCEPTION, NONE OF THE CHARGES WERE VERIFIED.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT FINISHED.

Each One of the Suggestions Taken Up and Considered—What Was the Conclusion in Each.

Chairman McLean, of the house committee on soldiers' home, will this morning submit to the house, under a resolution adopted March 12, a report of the findings relative to certain charges made against the institution named by Representative Stockwell, the member from the district embracing the home. Messrs. Hicks and Kendall, the subcommittee named to draw up the findings of the committee, reported yesterday and the committee approved the matter. The report sets forth considerable preliminary matter explanatory of the manner in which the charges were made and why the committee thought best to follow them up. The text of the report given below shows that the committee found no reasonable ground to support any of the charges made. The report is as follows:

First—As to the necessity for and cost of the pavilion, your committee find no cause for criticism of the policy of the board of trustees in building said pavilion, nor is there any evidence of any money unnecessarily expended in the construction thereof.

Second—As to the occasion for and cost of procuring the three smoke consumers, your committee are of the opinion that the evidence shows that the trustees were justified in making the purchase.

Third—Upon the third complaint, i. e., that the laundry plant was purchased a year before there was any place for it, and that the new mangle which was bought for the state of Minnesota was exchanged for a second-hand mangle, your committee find that the evidence that the laundry plant was needed at the time it was purchased; that it was not put in operation for some months afterward was owing to the fact that the board had not sufficient funds to purchase the necessary attachments therefor.

Your committee also find that the mangle placed in the soldiers' home was furnished by the firm of Simpson & Henderson, of which Mr. Hender on, one of the members of the board of trustees, was a member; that Mr. Henderson was the only member of the board of trustees, so far as the evidence shows, that had knowledge of the exact manner in which said mangle was purchased, for which he is undoubtedly open to criticism, but your committee further find, that the state received full value for the money paid for the mangle; that the mangle bought was in perfect condition, and suitable for the uses of the home, and that there is no evidence that Maj. Henderson profited $1 in making such exchange.

Fourth—As to the price paid for clothing furnished the Minnesota Soldiers' home, your committee find from the evidence that the price paid for each suit furnished to the home is $10.75, instead of $12.50, as charged in the complaint.

Fifth—Upon the fifth complaint, as to the method of discharging inmates from the soldiers' home, your committee find the facts to be that the giving of a dishonorable discharge is left in the first instance with the commandant of the home, subject to appeal to the board of trustees.

Speaking of the discharge of Ellingston, the report says:

Your committee further find that in that instance, while they believe a mistake was made by the commandant in ordering the dishonorable discharge of Henry Ellingston, that the conduct of the commandant in giving such dishonorable discharge was entirely free from malice, or any improper motive, and while the language of Henry Ellingston, for which such dishonorable discharge was ordered, was not such as a member of the home in his right mind should have used towards an officer of the home, we are of the opinion that Henry Ellingston was not wholly responsible at the time for the language used.

As to the discharge of Martin Tibbets, your committee find that he was honorably discharged at his own request, saying that he wanted to go to his home in Illinois; that just prior to such discharge, he informed the commandant of the home that he had citizen's clothing to use when discharged, and your committee further finds that, after Tibbets had been away from the home a short time he again returned, and was promptly admitted thereto, upon his own request, and is not an inmate of the hospital. Your committee further finds no blame attached to the commandant of the home for the manner in which Tibbets was discharged.

Sixth—This relates to the food, which is found to be all right. The committee is of the opinion that particular attention should be paid to cooking certain portions of the food, so that the men in the home who are without teeth, or have few teeth left, shall be furnished with food suitable to their condition.

Seventh—As to the complaint of the taking of pensions from the inmates, contrary to the laws of the United States, your committee finds that the pensions have never been so taken, contrary to such laws; that the board of trustees has, in requiring applicants for admission to the home to turn over to the home all in excess of $4 per month, followed the policy of this state, as indicated by the action of the legislature, and in conformity to the system of most other states, and has endeavored, and so far as the committee can ascertain has, in the taking of the excess of pensions above $4 a month, acted in strict conformity to law.

Eighth—In regard to the complaint of the furnishing of oil and other supplies by corporations in which Trustee J. A. Gilman is interested, your committee, from the evidence, find that J. A. Gilman has not been financially interetsed in the furnishing of oil or other supplies to the board of trustees of the soldiers' home, either by himself or through any corporation.

Ninth—As to the contract for wood work in Cottage No. 3, no evidence was adduced to the committee.

Tenth—Upon the complaint of the unfortunate and unnecessary amount of drunkenness among the inmates of the soldiers' home, your committee have heard a large number of witnesses, and from the evidence adduced find there is no foundation for complaint; that probably from 5 to 10 per cent of the inmates of the home are the unfortunate victims of the disease of alcoholism; that frequently, and more particularly immediately after pension day, certain inmates of the home, returning from leave of absence to the cities, are seen in a state of open and notorious drunkenness, thereby disgracing themselves and casting discredit upon the institution of which they are members.

Your committee further find that in only one instance, as shown by the testimony, was any complaint made to the authorities at the home of this misconduct on the part of its inmates.

Your committee further find that it is an act of mistaken kindness on the part of the public authorities of either the cities of St. Paul or Minneapolis to permit such acts of open and notorious drunkenness to go without punishment, when proper complaint is made of such infraction of the law.

Your committee are further of the opinion that the management of the home should continue to make every possible effort, consistent with humanity and the laws under which they are acting, to control and lessen this evil.

Your committee, after a careful consideration of the complaint as to the example of the commandant to the members of the home in the matter of drunkenness, are of the opinion that the evidence adduced upon this complaint wholly fails to sustain the charge made, and your committee are strongly impressed with the fact that Commandant McMillan is pre-eminently fitted to kindly, humanely and properly care for the soldiers under his charge.

Eleventh—Upon the complaint as to the payment of Quartermaster Grant's salary while not on duty, your committee find from the evidence that Quartermaster Grant was exceedingly ill at the time; that the board of trustees did not feel warranted in discharging him from his position as quartermaster until they were certain that he would not recover; that a subordinate was paid in part for performing the duties of said quartermaster during his illness, which was a proper thing to do under all the circumstances of the case.

Twelfth—Your committee find that ex-Quartermaster Grant and ex-Steward Burns were properly admitted as inmates of the soldiers' home.

It came to the knowledge of your committee, incidentally in the course of the investigation, that the board of trustees of the soldiers' home have provided for the retirement from said home, on or before May 1st next, of all married inmates who are not hospital patients. This course is made necessary by the fact that the population of the home has practically reached its maximum capacity, and is increasing at the rate of about fifty per annum. It will, therefore, be necessary to build additional buildings at once, unless the present membership can be reduced. The law plainly contemplates that as a rule only single men shall be admitted to the home, and ample provision is made by the soldiers' relief fund for aid to married soldiers at their own homes. It would seem, therefore, that no injustice will be done by carrying out the proposed regulation, which is clearly in the interest of economy.

CHIPPEWA GORGES

Flood Railway Tracks and Cause Serious Washouts.

DURAND, Wis., April 1.—The Round Hill ice gorge broke last evening, and the Chippewa has fallen several feet at Durand. The gorge at Maxville has over-flooded the railroad tracks and washed out part of the Beef slough bridge and several hundred feet of track, cutting off the trains between here and Wabasha.

NEW PAYNESVILLE, Wis., April 1.—The north branch of the Crow, usually a little brook, is now a raging torrent. Yesterday it took out the dam at Applegren's mill and one of the two bridges that lead into town. It is feared that the mill itself will go, and that the iron bridge will be jammed out by the ice. The railroads have watchmen at their bridges all the time, but so far they are all right. This is the highest water since 1867.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., April 1.—The Chippewa river reached the fourteen-foot stage today. The ice gorge is still holding fast to the bed of the river, and a few days of warm weather will no doubt precipitate a large volume of water. The twenty-foot channel, which the stream wore through the gorge during the winter, has become choked by a large body of ice and the river began to back into town, but was soon checked.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., April 1.—Much anxiety is felt by those living along the low lands of the river in this vicinity. There are grave fears that the big jam of logs and ice now gorged against the railroad bridge at Neillsville will give away before morning, and the authorities have taken all necessary precautions, and have warned people to look out for high water.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 1.—The greatest damage done thus far by the ice in this vicinity was that which occurred early this morning. A gorge of ice and logs had for several hours been forming about the middle of the approach of the draw wagon bridge on the Minnesota side. During the night this gave away and the great accumulation of ice and logs came down with a rush, carrying everything before it. About forty feet of the piling and stringers were swept away. The apron of the pontoon was also badly damaged. It will be several days before travel can be resumed across the river, as about two hudred piles will have to be driven. The damage done to the piling and bridge thus far is estimated by the board of public works to be about $1,500. It is thought that the danger is now practically over.

The steamer E. Douglas, belonging to the Mississippi River Logging company, of West Newton, came down as far as this port today, with a crew of about sixty men, and is endeavoring to recover some of the logs that have been swept away from them during the high water. It is the first boat that has passed through the draw this season.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Coroner's Inquest in the Kingston Case—Ladies as Royal Neighbors.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the death of William Kingston, who was killed by an Omaha passenger train near the Hersey-Bean mill Wednesday night, and the testimony of witnesses showed that Kingston had been drinking, and was intoxicated when the accident ocurred. The train crew testified that all due dilligence had been exercised to avoid the accident, and the jury found that he came to his death by his own carelessness. Kingston was a native of New Brunswick, and his father, Samuel Kingston, resides at Bay du Vin, Northumberland county, New Brunswick.

Mrs. C. Bamford, of St. Paul, was in the city Wednesday evening and organized St. Croix camp, Royal Neighbors of America, with a charter membership of thirty-eight. New officers were elected, with Mrs. Robert Addington as oracle. Mrs. Bamford will return to Stillwater on the 15th inst. to exemplify the work.

The board of prison managers will meet at the prison April 6.

John St. Aubin has been received at the prison from Ramsey county to serve three years for grand larceny.

Fire early yesterday morning gutted the residence of James T. Barron on West Anderson street. The loss is estimated at about $3,500 on building and contents. The owner carried an insurance of $4,000. The blaze is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can Be Cured Unless the Stomach Is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all-gone feeling, faintness, headaches, constipation; later comes loss of flesh, consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison, because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Fooling the Farmer.

New York Evening Post.

Sample taxes from the Dingley bill, with comparisons showing the Canadian competition to which the farmer is subjected, and what protection the ways and means committee regards as indispensable:

Duty.	Imports to U. S., Fisc. Yr. 1896.	Exports from U. S., Fisc. Yr. 1896.
Dingley Bill.		
Barley, 30 cents per bushel	837,384 bu.	7,680,331 bu.
Corn, 15 cents per bushel	4,338 bu.	99,992,835 bu.
Oats, 15 cents per bushel	47,506 bu.	13,012,590 bu.
Rye, 10 cents per bushel	154 bu.	988,466 bu.
Wheat, 25 cents per bushel	2,110,030 bu.	60,650,080 bu.
Flour, 25 cents ad valorem	1,394 bbls.	14,620,804 bbls.
Butter, 6 cents per pound	52,067 lbs.	19,373,913 lbs.
Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel	175,240 bu.	680,049 bu.
Total value of these exports during the fiscal year 1896		$139,923,632
Total value imports		1,861,553

Over the Bar.

"No, sir," said the half-shot orator, "when I was young we had no microbes, we had no germs, we had no anti-toxinators."

"Well, there's one sort of insect I'll bet you've always had," said the smiling bartender.

"Wot inseck is that, my friend?" inquired the orator.

"Snakes!" said the bartender.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BUY THINGS AT HOME

IS THE IDEA OF THE LEGISLATURE SO FAR AS STATE INSTITUTIONS GO.

THAT, HOWEVER, ISN'T DONE.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ROCHESTER ASYLUM, IT IS SAID, PREFERS CHICAGO MARKET.

QUESTION DISCUSSED YESTERDAY.

Resolution That Leaves Matters Practically Where They Are Passed Both Houses.

After an April Fool's day start the house got down to business yesterday and put in a tolerably satisfactory day, all things considered. A number of miscellaneous matters were cleaned up in the morning, and after lunch the committee of the whole made a big plunge at the most interminable list of bills on general orders. During session Mr. Jacobson filled the chair. The house adopted the resolution presented by Mr. McGill, on behalf of the committee on public accounts and expenditures, which was directly aimed at the steward of the Rochester insane asylum, who is charged with discriminating against the Minnesota merchants in the purchase of supplies of groceries, drugs, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., which could be bought in Minnesota at a cost no greater than is paid merchants without the state.

The resolution passed the house and in the senate was slightly amended.

When it came back to the house Representative Underleak, who lives in Olmsted county, and is the special champion of the Rochester asylum upon the floor of the house, moved to strike out of the resolution the word "material" in the clause "that it should be the policy of all our public institutions to purchase their supplies within the state, unless a material reduction in price be secured in other markets." Mr. Underleak, in defense of the steward of the Rochester asylum, said that it was the most economical in its management of any institution in the state. In comparison with the cost per capita per week it stood as follows: Fergus Falls, $4.48; St. Peter, $3.64; Rochester, $3.18. He argued that unless this word was stricken out it would force the purchase of all supplies from Minneapolis and St. Paul jobbers, regardless of prices. The house haggled some over the proposition, but adopted the amendment; also another amendment, changing the senate amendment so as to apply to all stewards and purchasing agents of all the state institutions, instead of being aimed directly and specifically at the offending Rochester steward.

BIG HOLE IN GENERAL ORDERS.

Committee of the Whole Puts in a Busy Afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Feig was called to the chair and the house went into a committee of the whole.

The Wyman bill to regulate primary elections was first taken up and occasioned considerable division of sentiment. The only change made by this measure is that of taknig from the county committee the power to name the caucus officers. Amendments were sent up by Messrs. Hayter, seeking to change the hours for holding the primaries, and Coe, who wished stricken out the provision that primaries all be held at the same hour. Messrs. Jacobson, Staples and Jones thought the law as it stood was quite as it should be and that in the option of the county committee the primaries could be set for any hour, but that hour must be observed through the entire county. It was admitted that there were illegal caucuses held, but the different amendments if made to legalize this would permit politicians to go from district to district getting in their deadly work. Mr. Meyers entered and withdrew an amendment, after which the bill was recommended for passage, but later excepted from the report and placed on general orders, while the Smith measure (H. F. 20), covering the same subject was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The West blanket ballot bill, H. F. 169, was amended upon motion of its author so as to provide that the name of no candidate for office should be placed on the ticket more than one time, notwithstanding that the same person may have been nominated by two or more parties, and then the bill came up upon a motion recommending the bill for passage. Mr. Stockwell opposed it upon the ground, as he stated, that the bill if passed as stated would disfranchise a large number of the people of the state. Mr. Staples, who had been the leader of the opposition to the bill, again led the fight against it. He insited that this proposition was a step backward; it would enable the man who cannot read and write to mark his cross at the head of the ticket and his vote would offset that of the most intelligent and discriminating voter. Mr. West defended the bill with some statistical information, showing the difference between candidates of the same party at the head and the foot on the same ticket. The house, however, had decided to kill the bill and it took only a brief moment to indefinitely postpone it, which was done by an overwhelming vote.

The other measures considered were taken up and acted upon as indicated.

H. F. 169 (West)—To change the form of the election ballot. Lost.

H. F. 604 (Dale)—To amend the law relating to the division of property of husband and wife in case of divorce, placing both upon the same basis. To pass.

H. F. 231 (Smith)—For the relief of James Leck, of Minneapolis, a building contractor, who had erected George H. Skinner hall, at Faribault, and lost $2,800 upon the contract. The work was excellently well done, and the Leck bid was $7,000 below the next lowest bid. The bills established the fact that the building cost the amount stated, beyond what was paid by the state. The principal objection to the bill was that it established a precedent which would result in an indefinite number of this class of bills. This was conceded by the friends of the bill, and the house decided to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement.

H. F. 256 (Littleton)—Relating to the organization of trust companies, providing that those corporations, when they become guardians, etc., must give bonds like natural persons. To pass.

H. F. 674 (Foell)—Providing for punishment of persons who impersonate deputy sheriffs. To pass.

H. F. 669 (Anderson)—To reimburse Chisago county on account of expenses of the trial of Kelley and Johnson, the Wyoming murderers, appropriating $3,500 for the same. To pass.

H. F. 397 (Snodgrass)—To appropriate $1,800 to reimburse B. S. Russell, J. B. Culver and Sidney Luce, a commission which was appointed in 1873 to represent the state of Minnesota in a controversy which grew up over the development of the Duluth-Superior harbor. To pass.

H. F. 694 (Soule)—Relating to the use of sectarian garb, etc., in public schools. The bill was opposed by Mr. Schroder and Mr. Kraker. Mr. Foss explained that this was simply in line with the fundamental idea of the public school system. Mr. Dale said that the bill did not change the present law in spirit, and only made its proviso more specific. He said the present law was against the use of the Bible in the public schools, and he wanted to see catechisms and the garb of nuns also excluded. The bill was recommended to pass.

H. F. 908 (McElhaney)—Providing that all railroad companies within the state shall sell 1,000-mile mileage books for $20, instead of $25, the present price. Numerous attempts were made to amend the bill, to make it applicable to the families and employes of the person purchasing the same, but none of them were adopted, and the bill was recommended to pass.

H. F. 328 (Hodge)—Providing for the taxation of lands which became subject to taxation under the Anderson law. To pass.

H. F. 761 (substitute for H. F. 609, judiciary committee)—Relating to bonding counties. To pass.

H. F. 762 (substitute for H. F. 609, judiciary committee)—To legalize bonds heretofore issued. To pass.

S. F. 457 (Thorpe)—To grant additional powers to state board of equalization, so that it can raise individual assessments. To pass.

H. F. 788 (Staples)—For same purpose. To be indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 790 (Dunn)—To repeal a law of 1895 giving county commissioners the right to acquire parks. To pass.

BUT ONCE A YEAR.

House Did Not Lose Sight of April 1st.

The house of representatives, having caught the spirit of the occasion, could not resist the oportunity to show that it recognized the first day of April as an occasion for a little harmless fun. Pursuant to a job put up the first thing by Henry Feig, the rotund member from Kandiyohi, the members handed out a joke to Reading Clerk John Ryder which was to test his staying powers. It is customary to move "that further reading of the journal be dispensed with." It would require not less than an hour to read the journal of average length. This particular journal contained just nineteen pages of printed matter.

It took John Ryder only a moment to get onto the fact that he was being made the victim of the annual joke and his face turned a baby red, and broadened out into a good natured grin as he read through the dry, stereotyped sentences which tell the tale of the previous day's business. The house echoed audibly the grin on the readers face. Everybody was on and the joke was enjoyed hugely up to a point where it began to look like a waste of time to allow it to proceed further. Judge Abbott called out "louder" as the reading went on in hum drum tones. After about fifteen minutes had elapsed Henry Johns came to Ryder's aid, and made the usual motion to dispense with further reading of the journal, and this was adopted.

The house wags saw to it that the day was not allowed to pass without proper recognition, and even the expeditious statesman from Lac qui Parle, who was in the chair, paused sufficiently to allow the reading and reference of several fake resolutions. One of these was as follows:

Resolved, That Reading Clerk Ryder be requested to solicit the loan of Gabriel's trumpet until such time as the members' ears shall have recovered from the shock received when the wild and unearthly yells of victory of the hordes from the north rent the air, when the brilliant star of Hastings set forever and the sweet ray of hope, man's truest friend and best, again illumine the sorely-tried hearts of the crestfallen people of Anoka, the queen of the north.

The stalwart chairman of the temperance committee, Ole Holmen, sent up the following in the vernacular of the land of his birth:

Beslutet, At den 1ste April an erkjendes som kvlig helligdag og at temperens komiteen opfordres til at faa istand en passende fest for anledningen, med forfriskninger bestaaende af fladbroed, klub, tyk maelk, gjedeost, pultost, osv.

This, being translated, reads:

Resolved, That the 1st of April be recognized as a legal holiday, and that the temperance committee be requested to prepare a suitable banquet for the occasion, including refreshments, consisting of hard bread, clabber, goat's cheese, "pultost," etc.

The attempt to stall the reading clerk proved a miserable failure; he read the lutfisk resolution as though it were native Chippewa and followed it up with a covert reference to the fluid of Hamm, known to all St. Paul.

ODDS AND ENDS.

An opinion of the attorney general touching the right of the house to receive substitute bills after the expiration of the time limit for the introduction of new bills, without the governor's consent, caused the return of several bills introduced during the past two days. Hereafter the method of introducing substitute bills will be to strike out all after the enacting clause and make the substitution.

Representative Basford's bill for the relief of Marietta Crawford, H. F. 446, was taken up on the calendar during the absence of the author and unceremoniously buried, by a vote of 50 to 28.

Mr. Reeves called up his house file 409, to authorize insurance companies, organized in other states, to become Minnesota corporations, and moved the concurrence of the house in the senate amendment, which makes the bill include only those companies which might originally have been incorporated in this state. With this amendment, the bill was repassed.

The house concurred with the action of the senate in amending H. F. 62, by Mr. Wilkinson, to prevent minors from frequenting places of amusement where liquor is sold, and Messrs. Wilkinson, Grondahl and Underleak were appointed a conference committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Ramsey County Delegation—

H. F. 987 (Johns)—To authorize county commissioners to fix the salary of assitsant county attorney. To pass.

Banks and Banking—

H. F. 967 (Stockwell)—To provide for the disposition of unclaimed bank deposits. Indefinitely postponed.

Resolution by Mr. Stockwell anent the same matter is recommended for reference to the bank examiner.

Education—

H. F. 944 (Hayter)—To amend section 66, chapter 36, General Laws 1878, relating to the examination of teachers and grades of certificates. Indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

S. F. 417 (Wing)—To provide for the organization of townhsip graded schools. To pass as amended. Adopted.

H. F. 958 (Ferris)—To amend section 1, chapter 187, General Laws 1895, providing for the issue of bonds for the purpose of building school houses in school districts embraced within the limits of incorporated cities. To pass as amended. Adopted.

H. F. 778 (Bigelow)—To empower towns to establish and maintain townhsip grammar schools. Indefinitely postponed.

Public Health—

H. F. 883 (Snyder)—Regarding the posting of notices by health officers on houses in which there is infectious disease. To pass as amended.

S. F. 374 (Wyman)—To amend law relating to state board of health. To pass as amended.

H. F. 824 (Stockwell)—To protect the adulteration and sale of cider. To pass as amended.

Immigration—

H. F. 272 (Stone)—To promote immigration. Indefinitely postponed for the reason that the committee has a substitute bill in course of preparation. Recommended to the committee.

Missionary Dead.

BELOIT, Wis., April 1.—Rev. Fayette Pettibone, D. D., for forty years a missionary of the American board in Turkey, died at Rockton, Ill., his former home, last night, aged seventy-three.

No notice required at The State Savings Bank, Germania Life Bdg., 4th and Minn. sts. Deposits made on or before April 3 entitled to 3 mos.' interest July 1.

He Got It.

She—You won her hand, then?

He—Um—I presume so. I'm under her thumb.—Tit-Bits.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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BILL ABOUT BANKS

SENATE PASSES THE WYMAN BILL LOOKING TO THEIR CLOSER SUPERVISION.

DIRECTORS MUST BE WARY,

OR THEY WILL BE LIABLE IN FULL FOR ALL CLA