STRING TIED TO IT

CAPITOL BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE IN SPITE OF PROTEST.

DOES IT CREATE A DEBT?

THE QUESTION RAISED TURNS ON A POINT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

KELLER CAUSES AN EXCITEMENT.

He Threatens to Vote With the Populists to Get Even With the Majority.

The senate yesterday passed the capitol bill, although some members of the opposition tied a string to it. The point was raised that it created a debt and therefore required a two-thirds vote for passage, under the constitution. The friends of the bill urged that it did not create a debt, but merely provided for the issuance of certificates, or promises to pay, against a certain fund yet to be paid in, and not against the state in truth, within the meaning of the constitution.

When the capitol bill was reached on the calendar, Senators Knatvold and Howard made speeches against the bill. It was passed, however, as follows:

Ayes—Culkin, Currier, Dunn, Fuller, Hanson, Hodge, Johnson, W. E., Keller, Larson, Lloyd, Masterman, Miller, Morgan, McArthur, Ozmun, Peterson, Potter, Pottgieser, Schaller, Sheehan, Smith, Spencer, Sperry, Stebbins, Stevens, Stockton, Theden, Whitney, Wing, Wyman, Yale—31.

Noes—Cole, Collester, Cronkhite, Dunham, French, Greer, Hanna, Heneman, Howard, Iltis, A. G. Johnson, Jones, Knatvold, McHale, Reishus, Roverud, Sevatson, Swenings-sen, Thompson, Thorpe—29.

Senator Howard then sent up the following protest:

We, the undersigned members of the senate of the Thirtieth legislature of Minnesota, hereby dissent and protest against the passage of House File 625, on the ground that the bill is invalid and void because it has received the affirmative vote of only 31 members; whereas, section 5, article 9, of the constitution, distinctly provides that no measure seeking to create a debt of the state shall take effect till it has passed by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the legislature, to be recorded by ayes and nays on the journals of each house.

—S. B. Howard, Thirty-fourth District.
—James Hanna, Forty-second District.
—P. M. Ringdahl, Fifty-first District.
—E. S. Reishus, Sixteenth District.
—J. Q. Cronkhite.

Whether the protest was just a bluff or whether it was designed, in the case of the similar protest against the Hastings hospital bill, to give Gov. Clough an excuse for a veto, remains to be seen. Some incline to the latter belief.

The first excitement of the day occurred a little after the opening, when Senator Keller asked a reconsideration of his bill, S. F. 459, to prevent lumber and boom companies from turning logs loose in the river between Brainerd and St. Cloud. He said these logs jammed against bridges and did great damage to them, as well as to dams, intake pipes of water works, and other property, involving millions of dollars.

Senator Fuller, who had secured the indefinite postponement of the bill, said the bill would do great damage to business interests along the upper river. The lumbermen could not do business unless they were allowed to sort their logs as long as the river was open. They could not be blamed for damage done by such floods as the present, especially when the best booms in the state had been carried out at Minneapolis within a day or two.

The courts had held, however, that the boom company was liable for damage arising from its negligence, so that the city of St. Cloud or any other sufferer had legal reparation.

Senator Miller raised the point of order that, as Senator Keller had not been present when the bill was indefinitely postponed, he could not move for a reconsideration.

"I have as good a right as a Pop," shouted the Senator from Stearns.

"Under what rule?"

"I am the author of the bill."

"I have read the rules, and I have been unable to find that."

"Read the rules at home. I don't owe you anything."

Senator Schaller moved the reconsideration to end the colloquy, and Senator Keller charged that the opposition to his bill had been backed by one of the highest salaried lawyers in the country, and, while he had three members of the committee pledged to it, he had lost one of them.

Senator Fuller said only one member of the committee ever favored the bill, and that was the author himself.

"Senator Smith voted with me," shouted Keller.

"Out of senatorial courtesy."

On a viva voce vote the motion to reconsider seemed to be lost in the thunderous volume of noes. The Stearns county senator was frantic.

"Hereafter I vote the Pop ticket," he roared. "Oh-h-h-h—h combine! You are making Pops every day. I have been a sound money Democrat, and I stood by you, but you won't stand by me. Oh-h-h-h—God bless you!"

But the tone of the last remark hardly signified sincerity.

"I hope every Populist on the floor will vote aye," remarked Senator Reishus.

Senator Keller rushed to the Cottonwood man's desk and fervently grasped his hand. "You are my friend," he exclaimed; "help me beat this combine."

A number of senators near by gave this outpouring of good fellowship the "merry ha-ha," and this angered the seceding sound money Democrat still more, so that, while still cordially shaking hands with Reishus with his right, he shook his clenched left at Senator Fuller.

But the threat of the Stearns county patriot was apparently not without effect, for when he got a roll call the Republicans ran all kinds of dangers of sprained ankles, broken collarbones and buffeted shins in their efforts to prevent the Sauk Center rush from breaking around the end into the Populist goal.

The vote was:

Ayes—Collester, Cronkhite, French, Greer, Hanna, Heneman, Iltis, Johnson, A. G., Jones, Keller, Larson, Lloyd, McArthur, McHale, Ozmun, Peterson, Pottgieser, Reishus, Ringdal, Roverud, Schaller, Sheehan, Smith, Sperry, Stebbins, Sweningsen, Thompson, Whitney, Wing.—30.

Noes—Cole, Culkin, Currier, Dunn, Fuller, Hodge, Knatvold, Masterman, Miller, Spencer, Yale.

The Spencer bill, providing a new plan for the reorganization of insolvent banks, was taken from the table on the motion of Senator Thorpe, to concur in the house amendments, and was discussed at length. Senator McHale said he believed the bill should be killed. Senator Schaller thought it could be amended so as to give the poor depositor a show. Senator Stevens said that some legislation was imperatively demanded for the protection of depositors. Senator McHale insisted that it would work an injustice to the creditors who did not either formally assent to or dissent from the plan proposed.

Senator Thorpe said that, under the present law, a small number of depositors or creditors might hold off and demand that they be paid in full at once, thereby preventing other depositors and creditors from recovering their claims, as they might under reorganization.

Senator Wyman said there were no defunct banks in Minenapolis that they wanted reorganized, but that as the bill had been amended he favored passing it and allowing the depositors to get something if they could.

Senator McHale offered an amendment defining the difference between non-assenting and assenting creditors, and making it clear that those who simply failed to sign the agreement should not be considered as assenting to the plan. This was adopted, and the bill repassed, with a request that the house concur in the McHale amendment. The vote on the bill stood 40 to 9 in favor of passage, as follows:

Yeas—Collester, Cronkhite, Culkin, Currier, Fuller, Greer, Hanson, Hodge, Iltis, Jones, Keller, Knatvold, Larson, Masterman, Miller, Morgan, McArthur, Ozmun, Peterson, Potter, Pottgieser, Ringdal, Roverud, Sevatson, Smith, Spencer, Sperry, Stebbins, Stevens, Stockton, Sweningsen, Theden, Thompson, Thorpe, Wing, Wyman, Yale, Young, Whitney—40.

Nays—French, Hanna, Heneman, Howard, Johnson, A. G., Lloyd, McHale, Reishus, Schaller—9.

Senator J. H. Smith introduced a resolution looking to further reports of information from the railroad commission. The resolution is:

"Be it resolved by the senate, That the railroad and warehouse commission be requested to furnish the senate at its earliest convenience, from the report of the railroad commission of Iowa, and from their own reports a comparative statement of the freight revenue in the two states and tons of freight carried by the railroads in Iowa and tons in Minnesota for the year ending June 30, 1895, and also the number of tons hauled one mile in each of the said states."

Senator Stebbins made a plea on general orders for his fire marshal bill. Senator Thorpe said the house had killed a similar bill. Senator Greer said the bill was not the same as the house bill, the salary which the house objected to being reduced considerably. He offered an amendment to provide that the salaries should not exceed one-half the amounts received by the state insurance department from brokers' licenses and fees paid by foreign companies not admitted to solicit business in the state.

Senator Morgan said the bill was in the interest of the insurance companies, not of the insured.

Senator Stebbins said a reduction of fire losses would permit and bring to pass a reduction of premiums.

Senator Morgan said the inquisition feature of the bill was repugnant to the spirit of American institutions, and the old English rule that "every man's house is his castle." He asked that progress be reported, and Senator Stebbins consented to its delay until today.

Senator Sperry said that there was no assurance that the companies would reduce their charges.

Senator Sheehan tried to get through Representative Meyers' bill to permit city councils to contract for the erection of gas and water works. It soon developed that this was the Minneapolis city council combine's woodchuck, and that all the Hennepin senators were opposed to it.

Senator Sheehan said the powers granted were much less than had been conferred by the Howard charter, which passed the senate two years ago. The senate was afraid to give the city councils power to protect the people, but not to give them power to barter away the franchises of the bill.

Senator Howard resented that. He said he had been criticised far and wide throughout the state by the papers as the author of a bill full of woodchucks. The clause was in the original bill, but was stricken out before it passed.

The bill finally was recommended to pass.

Senator Whitney made an eloquent plea for the passage of his bill, proposing an amendment to the constitution, making the supreme bench the advisor of the legislature as to the constitutionality of pending legislation.

Senator Spencer opposed the bill, but asked that its consideration be deferred, on account of the lateness of the hour, 5:40. The committee voted 14 to 14 to rise. Senator Ozmun spoke for the bill. A similar provision had worked satisfactorily in Massachusetts. There was so much disorder, however, that the committee had to rise and report progress.

Senator Reishus wanted the Theden department store bill made a special order for Thursday. Senator Theden opposed it, but it was made the order.

Material for a quart of rich blood in every bottle of it. St. Marie Port Wine. $4 per gallon, $12 per case. California Wine House.

Senate Routine.

BILLS PASSED.

S. F. 581 (Masterman)—Relating to the discipline of the Minnesota state prison. Ayes, 37; noes, 0.

H. F. 568—For the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties. Ayes, 37; noes, 2.

H. F. 889—Omnibus road and bridge bill. Ayes, 34; noes, 0.

H. F. 829—To repeal police pension fund law of 1891 for Ramsey county. Ayes, 39; noes, 0.

H. F. 830—To repeal act to create a pension fund in St. Paul. Ayes, 33; noes, 0.

H. F. 987—To permit Ramsey county commissioners to fix salary of assistant county attorney. Ayes, 34; noes, 0.

S. F. 617 (Culkin)—To establish the Eighteenth judicial district, consisting of Wright, Anoka, Isanti. Ayes, 41; noes, 3—Keller, Knatvold, Thompson.

H. F. 922—To amend chapter 314, General Laws 1895, fixing terms of the district court in the Thirteenth judicial district. Ayes, 31; noes, 0.

H. F. 4 (Foss)—For a tax on gifts, inheritances, devises, bequests and legacies in certain cases. Ayes, 50; noes, 0.

H. F. 625 (substitute for S. F. 364, Scott, for Ramsey delegation)—To facilitate the construction of the new capitol and to authorize the board of capitol commisisoners to issue certificates of indebtedness for that purpose. Ayes, 31; noes, 2.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. F. 658 (substitute for S. F. 579)—Relating to reimbursement of school district boards. General orders.

S. F. 659 (Spencer, by request of the governor)—Reapportionment bill. Special order for Wednesday on general orders, at 2:30 p. m.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

S. F. 571—The Theden bill for a new judge in the Fourth district, was indefinitely postponed on motion of the author, in view of the passage of the Culkin bill.

The banks and banking committee killed S. F. 643, Howard's bill, to prohibit bankers and bank clerks from being notaries public.

The state prison committee favorably reported S. F. 635, Senator Wyman's bill, for a single board of managers for the state prison, and state reformatory, each of which is at present conducted by separate boards.

The education committee killed S. F. 362 and 363, the Iltis phrenological commission bills. S. F. 570, for the purchase and display of the United States flag for every school house.

S. F. 165 was indefinitely postponed. It is the bill giving the attorney general an additional assistant to conduct cases before the railroad and warehouse commission.

GENERAL ORDERS.

S. F. 60 (Sheehan)—To prohibit trusts and combinations in restraint of trade. Progress.

S. F. 42 (Miller)—To amend General Laws 1887, creating the railroad and warehouse commission and relating to the election of the commissioners. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 504 (substitute for S. F. 114, Peterson)—To provide for the appointment of a highway commission to improve the public roads and define its powers and duties. Progress.

S. F. 265 (Stebbins)—To establish, regulate and support the office of state fire marshal. Progress.

H. F. 138 (Holmen)—To repeal an act relating to the manufacture and sale of lard and lard compounds and substitutes, being chapter 126, General Laws 1893. Progress.

H. F. 146 (Meyers)—To authorize and empower cities in this state to contract with a private company or corporation for the erection and maintenance of a system of waterworks, etc. To pass.

S. F. 462 (Hodge)—To amend section 5721, General Statutes 1894, relating to actions to test tax titles. To pass.

S. F. 383 (Smith)—To amend section 110, General Statutes 1878, relating to the letting of publication of tax list. To pass.

S. F. 160 (Peterson)—Appropriating money for the improvement, protection and preservation of the grounds of the state comprising the former site of Fort Ridgely. Progress.

S. F. 470 (Knatvold)—To amend sections 1 and 2, chapter 259, General Laws 1895, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. Progress.

S. F. 217 (Whitney)—Proposing an amendment to section 2, article 6, of the constitution. Progress.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

FORFEIT THE GRANT

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO REACQUIRE TITLE TO THE LANDS

OF DULUTH & IRON RANGE.

JACOBSON CLAIMED THAT NOT A CONDITION HAD BEEN COMPLIED WITH.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES INVOLVED.

Line Originally Contemplated Was Never Built, but Present Company Claims the Land.

The house had as special order for this morning, the consideration of two bills introduced by Mr. Jacobson, being H. F. 670 and H. F. 671, to declare a forfeiture of the land grant of the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. The official title of the first bill explains its scope, and reads as follows:

H. F. No. 670. A bill for an act repealing an act entitled, "An act granting certain swamp lands to the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad company," approved March 9, 1875, and all acts amendatory thereof supplementary thereto, including an act entitled, "An act relating to the Duluth & Iron Range railroad," approved Feb. 17, 1886, and an act entitled, "An act to amend and continue the act of the legislature of this state, approved March 9, 1875, relating to the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad company," approved March 6, 1883, and an act entitled, "An act to amend section 1 of chapter 54 of the Special Laws of 1875, 'An act granting swamp lands to the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad company,'" approved March 10, 1885.

Mr. Jacobson made the principal, in fact the only general statement of the case. He said that the original Duluth & Iron Range grant was made at a time when there were a great many "paper" railroads in the air. There was no question about the wisdom of the original grant or the main facts in the case.

Mr. Jacobson pointed out that the present Duluth & Iron Range road was not the same company which was originally organized, but that it had, by irregular and unlawful means, pretended to revive the old company, and then, by irregular practices, adopted the name of the old company. He also pointed out that, after the passage of the original grant, the state constitution had been amended, forbidding the granting of state lands for any purpose except school or charitable institutions. And that it was, after this constitutional amendment had been adopted, that the act of March 6, 1883, was adopted, which re-established the company and relocated the line, upon lands other than those upon which the original line had been located. He insisted that not a single condition of the original grant had been complied with, and that the only reason for declaring the forfeiture was to give a basis for the action of the attorney general or other attorney on behalf of the state to clear up the title and brush aside the show of claim made by the original grant or its successors.

The passage of the forfeiture bill was the only one discussed by Mr. Jacobson in his speech, which occupied nearly an hour. He said that the bill could in no way affect the legal right of any railroad to lands which had actually been earned, this being a matter for the courts alone. The claim of the Duluth & Iron Range road was for 606,000 acres of swamp land, of which 240,000 had been transferred and 366,000 acres remained available as soon as the road should be built.

There was no opposition to the bill declaring the forfeiture, but Judge Hicks opposed the plan which was proposed by Mr. Jacobson in the second bill, H. F. 671, which provides for the establishement of a committee of members of the senate and house of representatives, with power to sit after adjournment of the present session of the legislature and during recess thereof, to investigate whether the state is entitled to lands located within this state, now claimed adversely thereto by any party or parties, and with powers to cause to be commenced and prosecuted such judicial proceedings as may be proper to establish the state's claim to such real property, or to remove any clouds now resting upon the state's title thereto, and appropriating moneys to carry out such investigation and judicial proceedings.

Mr. Douglas explained that the second bill was not under consideration until the first one had been disposed of. Judge Hicks had insisted that the legal proceedings should be brought by the attorney general, whose recent action in preventing the consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads were the best guaranty not only of his ability, but his courage. He also suggested that the second bill looked like a "back salary grab." To both of these objections Mr. Dougles replied that the second bill was predicated upon the theory that the attorney general was too busy with his regular work, not that he was not fitted or in any way disqualified for the task.

Mr. Jacobson also went into a further explanation along this line, and then H. F. 670 was passed by a vote of 90 to 0. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Staples, the consideration of H. F. 671 was put over until twenty-four hours after the report of the Mountain Iron investigating committee shall have been heard, as this bill contemplates action not only upon the Duluth & Iron Range forfeiture, but the Mountain Iron and other similar land grant and land title cases.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The following committee reports were made:

Judiciary—

S. F. 286 (Stevens)—Relating to service of summons upon minors. To pass.

S. F. 284 (Stevens)—Relating to foreclosure of mortgages. To pass.

S. F. 878 (Pottgieser)—Relating to agreements by executors. To pass.

S. F. 389 (McHale)—To legalize deeds and mortgages. To pass.

S. F. 353 (Ringdal)—To legalize levies. To pass.

S. F. 341 (judiciary committee)—Relating to execution of deeds in foreign countries. To pass.

S. F. 229 (Ringdal)—To legalize deeds of married women. To pass.

S. F. 323 (Barr)—Amending probate code. To pass.

H. F. 989 (Snyder)—Relating to building, loan and savings associations. To pass.

H. F. 748 (Leach)—Relating to eligibility to office. To pass.

H. F. 1006 (Hartshorn)—Relating to Morrison county, etc. To pass.

H. F. 977 (Dunn)—Legalizing certain mortgage foreclosures. To pass.

H. F. 980 (Dale)—Relating to the guardianship of certain children. To pass.

H. F. 730 (Goar)—Defining the boundaries of counties in certain cases. To pass.

H. F. 961 (Cray)—Providing for the codifications of the general laws relating to corporations. To pass.

H. F. 981 (Smith)—To legalize sheriffs' certificates. To pass.

H. F. 642 (Schmidt)—Relating to account of executors, etc. To pass.

H. F. 502 (Abbott)—Relating to court commissioners. To pass as amended.

S. F. 545 (Young)—Relating to insolvency. To pass as amended.

S. F. 280 (Young)—Relating to limited divorce. Pass as amended.

H. F. 908 (Abbott)—Providing for maintaining the height of water in certain lakes. Laid on the table.

H. F. 1000 (Snyder)—Relating to exemptions from execution. To pass as amended.

S. F. 544 (Young)—Relating to justices of the peace. Pass as amended.

H. F. 722 (Donnelly)—Proposing an amendment to the constitution. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 914 (Olds)—Relating to justices of the peace. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 911 (Coe)—Protecting the rights of the public in certain cases. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 683 (Schmidt)—Relating to homestead exemptions. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 469 (Hicks)—Relating to use and occupation of real estate. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 935 (Laybourn)—Confirming certain public highways. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 519 (judiciary committee)—Relating to partition fences. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 881 (McDonald)—Relating to claims against estate of deceased persons. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 780 (Schmidt)—Relating to probate code. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 860 (Coe)—Relating to wills. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 996 (Dyer)—Relating to justice court. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 718 (Schmidt)—Relating to probate code. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 723 (Davies)—Relating to probate court. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 898 (Johns)—Relating to judges of probate. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 538 (judiciary committee)—Relating to the adoption of children. To pass under the suspension of the rules.

H. F. 870 (Dahl)—Relating to claims of mechanics and laborers in certain cases. Referred to Hennepin county delegation.

Ramsey, Hennepin, St. Louis Delegation—

H F. 634—To abolish offices of city treasurer, city controller and city attorney and to turn over their duties to the corresponding county officers. Amended and sent to general orders.

Immigration—

H. F. 232 (Stone)—To create a board of immigration. To pass as amended.

Claims—

H. F. 946—To reimburse E. V. Campbell and Jennie E. Campbell for loss by fire of a collection of flora. Amended to read $350. To pass.

Corporations—

H. F. 919 (Cray)—To amend law relating to the incorporation of saving associations. To pass.

H. F. 986 (McDonald)—Relating to building, loan and saving associations. To pass.

H. F. 897 (Johns)—To provide for the incorporation of lodges of the Independent Order of Brai Buth. Sent to the calendar.

H. F. 733 (Dahl)—To provide for the filing of their authority to act by agents of foreign corporations. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 455 (Dunham)—To authorize municipal corporations to issue bonds for floating indebtedness. To pass as amended.

Special committee—

H. F. 199 (Kelly)—To exempt farmers' elevator companies from the payment of incorporation fees. General orders.

Railroads—

H. F. 580 (Lee)—To provide for a reduction of 20 per cent in all existing freight rates. Indefinitely postponed.

General Legislation—

H. F. 918 (Douglas)—To amend law relative to the expenditure of the road and bridge fund and to establish a highway commission. To pass.

H. F. 931 (Foss)—Relating to attorneys' fees in mortgage foreclosures. To pass.

H. F. 994 (Fosnes)—To amend law relating to filing and indexing and recording instruments. To pass.

H. F. 997 (Dunn)—To amend law relating to the certificates of county auditors as to delinquent taxes. To pass.

H. F. 954 (Dallimore)—To fix salaries of surveyor general and his assistants. To pass.

H. F. 847 (Ferris)—To enable county commissioners to issue certificates of indebtedness in certain cases. To pass.

S. F. 576 (Hanna)—Relating to compensation of county commissioners in certain cases. To pass as amended.

S. F. 120 (French)—To prohibit the desecration of Decoration day. To pass as amended.

H. F. 749 (Kelley)—To establish an institute for crippled and deformed children. To pass as amended.

H. F. 617 (Dallimore)—To amend law regulating the practice of veterinary medicine. To pass as amended.

H. F. 886 (Hill)—To provide for the repayment of fees paid by candidates for the placing of their names upon the official ballot. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 941 (Manchester)—To regulate private detective agencies. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 904 (McGrath)—To allow grain commission merchants to file bonds with the secretary of state. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 871 (Heimerdinger)—To amend law relating to compensation of county auditors. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 866 (Heimerdinger)—To amend law relating to compensation of county treasurers. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 582 (McHale)—To amend law relating to town clerks. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 490 (Sheehan)—To provide for the payment of surety bonds in certain cases. Indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 448 (Stebbins)—To prevent the adulteration or sale of flax or linseed oil. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 937 (Olds)—To abolish the board of control of Ramsey county. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 862 (Brusletten)—To amend law relating to public halls. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 913 (Johns)—To regulate the burial of paupers. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 938 (Olds)—To abolish the office of city and county physician in Ramsey county. Indefinitely postponed.

Logs and Lumber—

H. F. 892 (Cray)—Relating to dams used in driving logs. To pass. Adopted.

H. F. 782 (Dare)—To regulate driving of logs in the Mississippi river. To be indefinitely postponed.

General Legislation—

H. F. 433 (Scott)—To authorize county commissioners to issue bonds to macadamize roads. To be referred to the Ramsey delegation.

H. F. 846 (Marin)—Relating to salaries of railroad and warehouse commission. To pass. Adopted.

S. F. 468 (Masterman)—To relieve independent district school treasurers from responsibility in certain cases. Passed under suspension of the rules, as it applies specially to St. Paul Park.

Military Affairs—

H. F. 1008 (McGill)—To appropriate $300 for the publication of the new military code. To pass.

Temperance—

H. F. 984 (Underleak)—Relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor by druggists. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 315 (Feig)—Providing that 25 per cent of the liquor license money received by villages and boroughs shall be paid into the county treasury. General orders.

H. F. 825 (Lee)—Providing that one-half of liquor license money received by villages and cities shall go into the county treasury. General orders.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. F. 1013 (Ferris, by request of the governor)—The reapportionment bill. Rules suspended, bill read second time and made a special order for Thursday next at 10:30 o'clock.

H. F. 1014 (Hartshorn, by request of the governor)—To amend title 13, chapter 162, General Laws 1891, relating to the road and bridge appropriations and relating to township of Pilot Mound, Fillmore county. Passed under suspension of the rules.

H. F. 1015 (Yates, by request of the governor)—To authorize cities and villages to prevent fighting, disorderly conduct, etc. Passed under suspension of the rules.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

Several Bills Passed the Committee of the Whole.

But little was accomplished at the evening session last night. Mr. Dunn, of Ramsey, was in the chair and the house went into the committee of the whole for the consideration of general orders.

The Wyman bill providing that primary elections shall be held at the same hour all through any county was recommended for passage with out comment. The Kelley measure relating to the payment of state fees of corporations was likewise favorably acted upon. Mr. Boutwell's bill requiring that a saloon located within 160 rods of an incorporated village shall pay half its license to that village provoked some opposition. The bill was drawn to cover the case of a saloon just across a small river in Stearns county from the village of Clearwater in Wright county. Mr. Hayter, of Stearns, naturally opposed the bill, but when the matter was made plain the committee thought Wright county and its village should derive some revenue from a saloon it practically supported and recommended the bill to go on the calendar.

Mr. Cray made a strong fight for the establishment of day schoools for the deaf in independent school districts. These schools were better able to give instruction to deaf children than were the schools which took afflicted persons away from their homes. Mr. Laybourn, partly speaking for Mr. Laing, absent, thought experience had shown that the state institutions for the instruction of the deaf had better teachers and that the day schools allowed their educational standard to deteriorate after a time. Mr. Snyder and Mr. Dale came to the defense of the bill and it was added to bills advanced to the calendar. It calls for an aprpopriation of $125 per capita per annum.

The house had some fun over two bills for claims against the state for C. R. Reed and a Mrs. Lambert. Dr. Milligan introduced the first for Mr. Reed, who, it is said, spent some money and gave some time to the recruiting of a company of men to put down an Indian uprising some years ago. Milligan was not present and Mr. Munger and Chairman Abbott, of the committee on claims, made an effort to persuade the committee that the claim was a just and fair one, but the committee would have none of it, and reported progress on the matter. The second case was that of Mrs. Lambert, the widow of a man who died recently from injuries said to have been received from a fall from his horse while on duty in connection with the attack on Fort Ridgely.

There was division of opinion here, but after a lengthy consideration of the bill it was discovered not to be drawn to accomplish the desired result, even if psased, and it was sent back to the author for revision. By a systematic explanation the Johns bill, carrying an appropriation of $3,000 for John Dillery, who was badly kicked by a horse, which, with a number of others, he was taking to state camp at Lake City some seven years ago, was recommended for passage. The bill was up at the last session, some of the old members knew of it and thought it was a valid claim. As an example of what the committee means to do in the future in cases where members having bills on general orders are not present when they come up, the McGrath bill relating to the publication of tax lists was fatally tabbed with the mark of indefinite postponement.

The following bills were acted upon by the committee of the whole last night in the manner indicated below:

S. F. 377 (Wyman)—Relating to primary elections. To pass.

H. F. 199 (Kelley)—Relating to the state fees of corporations. To pass as amended.

H. F. 49 (Boutwell)—Relating to the issuing of saloon licenses in or near incorporated villages. To pass.

H. F. 172 (Boutwell)—For the relief of Mrs. Lambert. Recommitted to its author.

H. F. 404 (Johns)—For the relief of Henry Dillery. To pass as amended.

H. F. 687 (McGrath)—Relating to letting of publication of tax lists. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 655 (Cray)—To provide for the establishment of schools for the deaf in special districts. To pass.

STOCKWELL DIDN'T LIKE IT.

Report of Soldiers' Home Committee Too Much for Him.

The house spent a good half-day on the soldiers' home scandal in the afternoon session. The fight came up between the two Hennepin members who have really been the champions of the opposite sides, Judge Hicks and Mr. Stockwell. The report was read as published in the Globe yesterday, and it was commented upon briefly by Judge Hicks by way of explanation. Mr. Jacobson criticised the action of the committee in giving out its report for publication before it was presented to the house.

Mr. Stockwell attacked the report of the committee. He acknowledged that he had made a mistake in beginning such an unequal contest, and quoting one of Mark Twain's stories, said that if another man were to engage in the same kind of undertaking, he might admire his pluck, but deprecate his judgment. He insisted that he was not supported by the committee as he should have been; that Judge Hicks acted more like the attorney and defender of the board of trustees than an earnest seeker for the facts. He charged these "alleged friends" of the old soldiers with shedding crocodile tears while they talk about the old soldiers; but, instead of sympathy, they got the boot whenever they get into any trouble with the commandant or the board of trustees.

Mr. Stockwell complained about the alleged mismanagement of the mess, saying that a great deal of good food was spoiled and thrown into the river. Touching upon the cost of clothing and its character, he insisted that the clothing had been no nearer a sheep's back than an Alabama cotton plantation.

Mr. Stockwell said that he considered all the officers connected with the home and the trustees honorable gentlemen, except the commandant, whom he accused of having been drunk.

Mr. Stockwell also charged that it cost too much to manage the home, the commandant gets $1,500, the adjutant and quartermaster $600 each, and other smaller sums, whereas the commandant and one man could do all the work. This charge he had not made to the committee, so no testimony was taken upon it.

Judge Hicks reviewed the remarks of Mr. Stockwell at considerable length, scoring him mercilessly for his reckless remarks and charges. Mr. Stockwell replied until the house was almost deserted, and when the vote was taken on the adoption of the report, but nine members voted in the negative—Messrs. Stockwell, Davies, Emerson, Foell, Gilbertson, Lee, Lellman, Pederson and Poetz.

RAMSEY AGAINST IT.

Majority of Delegation Opposed to Ozmun Bill.

The Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis county delegations met for over an hour during the noon recess to consider the tri-city civil service bill, which has been prepared as a substitute for the Ozmun bill for the regulation of the police, fire and waterworks departments of the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Representative Johns presided and Representative Coe, of Hennepin, acted as secretary and read the bill.

The bill was amended in several particulars, including the following: Excluding from the operation of the law the heads of these three departments; also making the rules of the commission subject to the approval of the mayor, except that in case of his failure to approve them then a unanimous vote of the commission may establish the rules, notwithstanding such failure to approve; also providing that removals may be made in case of a failure of persons in the city's service to pay their current living expense bills; also striking out the provisions that the board be authorized to make examinations for other departments of the city when requested so to do by ordinance. Mr. Lloyd moved to strike out the police department from the bill, which was lost by a large vote.

Another attempt to kill the bill by inserting in it the provision that it should require examination of all persons now in the departments named came very near ending its career, but it was lost by a vote of 13 to 14. Mr. Dahl moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, and Mr. Dunn moved as a substitute that the bill be recommended for passage, which motion prevailed.

The Ramsey county delegation was divided. Those who voted for the bill were Senators Ozmun and Stevens, Representatives Dunn and Scott.

Those against were Representatives Barta, McDonald, Johns, Lloyd, Dallimore and Snodgrass. Representative McGill was present, but went out before the bill reached the vote.

The Hennepin delegation voting for the bill were: Senator Potter, Representatives Snyder, Lovejoy, Stockwell, Meyers, Cray, Coe and Hicks. Those against were: Representatives Dahl, Dale, Davies, Smith, Lillman, Foell. The other Hennepin members, excepting Mr. Cunningham, who declined to vote because he resides outside of the city, were not present.

Of the Duluth delegation both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Laybourn voted for the bill.

The bill was recommended for passage, but no sooner was this action taken than the St. Paul members started a move to present a minority report. They claim they have a majority of the house members against the bill, and it is admitted even by the friends of the bill that it has no easy road to travel.

At the conclusion of the night session of the house last night Chairman Henry Johns, of the Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis delegations, made to the house the report agreed upon at noon in favor of the passage of the bill. Attached thereto and submitted with it was a minority report recommending the indefinite postponement of the measure signed by Henry Johns, Ferdinand Barta, Alpheus Dale, E. E. Smith, J. R. Cunningham, G. W. Dallimore, E. E. McDonald, Matthias Lellman, Edwin Snodgrass, Fred M. Lloyd, Thomas F. Martin, H. Simonson, D. T. Davies and J. F. Dahl.

It appeared that the minority report was in reality a majority report when Chairman Johns explained that four senators in the joint meeting had voted for the passage of the bill and with the majority, but the speaker announced that he could not entertain any report coming in such shape from members of the other body. Mr. Johns said in a spirit of fairness he desired to move the adoption of the majority report, but he asked one of his colleagues to make a similar motion for the minority. Dr. Dallimore did this, and upon the motion of Mr. Jacobson both reports were laid upon the table, but will be found in today's journal.

St. Marie Port. For the special use of invalids. $4 per gallon, $12 per case. California Wine House.

WANTS SOME OF IT BACK.

Twin City Jockey Club Expenditure at Fair Grounds.

The Dallimore bill (H. F. 983) to create a commission to appraise the value of and settle the title to buildings and property at the state fair grounds at Hamline, was taken up yesterday for consideration by the house committee on appropriations. This measure was introduced for the relief of the Twin City Jockey club, the officers of which, in 1892, entered into a twenty-year lease with the state fair association.

The jockey club was to put in a grand stand and other track and field improvements to call for an outlay of not less than $30,000, in return for which they were to have the use of the grounds for a fixed time each year during the life of the lease. The repeal of the pool law, which the jockey club felt would be allowed to stand, inasmuch as the state fair association sold pools for its annual meetings, made it impossible for the jockey club to secure the attendance of the running horse owners and hold successful meetings. They were, therefore, abandoned and the club now seeks to recover a part of the money invested.

In the belief that it could make itself whole on future meetings, the jockey club instead of expending but $30,000, the sum named in the lease, and for which a bond was accepted by the state fair people, the sum of $68,000 was laid out, with the result that Minnesota has one of the best race tracks and grand stands in any fair ground in this country.

Frank Shaw, secretary of the jockey club, and Dr. Dallimore, the author of the bill, appeared before the committee yesterday. Mr. Shaw stated that the amount asked for was set at the amount which the club had agreed to expend, and that the club thought the legislature should consider it but fair to make the club good for property which had to all intents and purposes been confiscated by the laws of the state.

The members of the committee discussed the case at some length, but it was decided that Gov. Clough, president of the State Fair association at the time the lease referred to was signed, might well be seen regarding the matter, and no action will be taken until after that. It is believed the house will act favorably on the matter if the rights of the jockey club to the amount asked for are shown to be reasonable and equitable.

FISH AND GAME LEGISLATION.

Suggestion From Wisconsin for Uniform Laws.

Gov. Clough sent to the house a copy of a joint resolution adopted by the legislature of Wisconsin and transmitted by Gov. Schofield, looking toward the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the state fish commissions and state fish and game wardens to secure uniform legislation on the subject of fish and game for the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois. The plan outlined is to have one senator and two representatives from each state and report to the legislature two years hence.

LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

Bills Directing What Shall Become of Them.

The question whether liquor license fees shall be divided between the county treasury and that of the villages and cities was settled tentatively in favor of the county treasury. Two bills for this purpose were reported by the committee on temperance for indefinite postponement. One, by Mr. Feig (H. F. 315), took 25 per cent of the fees in villages and the other (H. F. 825), by Mr. Lee, to take 50 per cent of the fees in cities. The city members first voted, against the protest of the villagers, for the Feig bill, and in turn the village members put the bill regarding the cities on general orders, but both bills are likely to be defeated on final passage.

An Ideal Tonic—St. Marie Port. Sound and pure. The finest medicinal wine on the market. $4 per gallon, $12 per case. California Wine House.

CHANCE TO GET TO WORK.

Senate Can See Its Way Through Its Docket.

The setting of the amended Theden occupation tax bill as a special order for next Thursday removes a great deal of trouble from the souls of the senate officials as well as the members. What with the reapportionment Wednesday and the department store bill Thursday, the chances are that the week will be a lively one in the house of lords, but there is one advantage to be gained from the setting of these two important and debatable