DOUGLAS BILL DIES

HOUSE DOESN'T THINK TIME OP-PORTUNE TO FIX RAIL-ROAD TARIFFS.

WAS THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

VOTE SHOWS THAT SIXTY-SEVEN MEMBERS WERE AGAINST in Iowa. THE MEASURE.

MOORHEAD MAN'S VALIANT FIGHT

Couldn't Convince the Members That What He Proposed Was for the People's Interest.

The Douglas "distance tariff" bill and other commodities, were too high, went down to death yesterday in the went down to death yesterday in the house with Representative Fred Snyder as master of obsequies, and all hands on deck but five, either absent or excused. The vote was 42 for and 67 against, and by the motion of Judge Littleton to re-consider and lay upon the table, all hope of further action, was put beyond the possibility of doubt.

It is the opinion that the bill which was taken up by the house yesterday after a checkered career through the various committees, as a special order was given a fair consideration with all its friends present, and the house by its action went on record, as either not believing that the legislature can arbitrarily fix rates, or that time has not yet come when the state should seek to secure control of the railroad corporations. The additional question as to whether or not lower rates in Minnesota should obtain, was also involved one way or the other. The bill when introduced, was after a small fight referred to the committee on grain and warehouse. It disrupted that committee, developed two reports and after a little stronger fight was referred to the committee on railroads, where, notwithstanding any feeling its members may have had arising out of the first reference, the bill was given several protracted hearings, the representatives of the roads appeared and presented their opposition and the reasons therefore, the employes of the roads submitted a large number of petitions against its passage, and then the railroad committee followed the example of the first committee and sent out both majority and minority reports. It was an important matter, and the house instead of adopting the majority report for indefinite postponement, put the bill upon general orders where it has rested peacefully until yesterday. The debate lasted until evening. At 6:30 the speeches were all through and a call of the house was had. After half an hour, several missing members were rounded to, and it was found that Messrs. Hicks, Dallimore, Reiner, Briggs and Finney, were the only ones absent and unaccounted for.

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scale of rates in the bill reduced present rates on grain from 17 to 20 per cent. The Grondahl amendment reduced present rates from 7 to 11 per cent, and was substituted.

The discussion on the merits of the bill was opened by its author.

Mr. Douglas contended that it would be good public policy to enact a law along the line proposed. He alluded to the contentions of railroad officials that the rates are already lower in this state than elsewhere, and that tendency would be to cripple the roads and reduce wages of employes. These contentions were not true, and he proposed to show it. Mr. Douglas compared rates of roads in this state with those of other states, claiming that there was a discrimination that, in effect, was runinous to the agricul-tural interests of this state. He discussed at great length the rates on and coal, charged in different the state, and that all the rates within the state were exorbitant.

Mr. Douglas, in the course of his argument, said:

'A reduction of rates will make more move and more grain will be Allow roads to establish arbitrary rates and agricultural interests will be paralyzed, because grain can not be grown and shipped to market at remunerative prices. Under present rates the railroads are very prosperous. The net eanings last year—not the gross earnings—on all the railroads in this state amounted to over \$18,000,000, or about 11 per cent upon the invest-

question of freight rates is handled in the same unfair way by the companies as they discuss taxation. I want to enter my solemn protest against these concerted petitions,

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

ing, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scale eases with loss of hair. — Warm baths with Cu TIOURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and full doses of CUTICURA RESOL-



RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by Currouna Soar.

be reduced because the railroads pay heavier taxes than do other classes of property. If railroad property were taxed at only one-half its value, and at the rate other property is taxed, the roads would pay annually a tax of over \$2,300,000, or about double what they paid last year. The reports of the railroads for last

year show that their expenses decreased about 2 per cent, while the receipts increased over \$9,000,000." Mr. Dougles compared the rates on corn in Iowa—its chief cerial product—with the rates on wheat in this state, showing that there was a higher rate on wheat in Minnesota than on corn

Representative Schmidt, of Duluth was the first speaker at the opening of

the afternoon session, and he opened the ball for the opposition. He felt honored, he said, at the remarks which had come to him in effect that he would be found lined up against the bill. A

close investigation of the provisions of the proposed measure, had convinced him that the people should not pass the bill which would be a detriment to the commonwealth. The only argument to be discerned in Mr. Douglas' speech, he said, was that the rates on coal, wheat other states. To this argument Mr. that the figures submitted by the rep resentatives of railroads showing Minnesota rates to be as low as those of neighboring states, had not been disputed in any instance. The coal rates in Minnesota, he maintained, were lower for the most part than in any state in the country. Mr. Schmidt knows something of the coal carrying business at the head of the lakes, and quoted com parative rates in favor of Duluth and West Superior, and gave reasons for this state of affairs. Much had been said about the alleged coercion of 16, 900 railroad employes, who had signed protests against the passage of the Douglas bill. Mr. Schmidt had known much of these men, and believed that the same spirit of independance, which characterized their work was responsible for the attitude they occupied; viz., that the employing companies could not stand any material reduction

in their revenue without reducing in turn the wages of their employes. Mr. Jacobson for the friends of the bill, arraigned Mr. Schmidt for his po sition that the figures of the railroad attorneys had not been disputed. They thought, and their quotation by the Duluth man was but part of an inconsistent argument, which first told the house that if the bill was passed the roads would go into the hands of re-ceivers, and then in more independent vein, that even if the bill became a law the roads could not be made suffer the reduction. The statement of the Duluth man, that freight rates in this state had been materially reduced during the last decade. Mr. Jacobson denied in toto, and said the report of

hission would substantiate the fact. Mr. Jacobson reviewed the rate situation much in the same way as it was gone over in the hearings on the subject, and in conclusion, pointed out that the people of the West and Northwest, had not the machinery to bring concerted action to bear for needed reduc ion in freight rates.

the state railroad and warehouse com-

Mr. Dahl, after castigating the mem er from St. Louis, Mr. Schmidt, for his position on the bill from the start, gave it as his opinion that it was the fixed determination of the railroad committee to give the bill a definite burial. The statement of Mr. Jacobson that the bill would transfer from the railroads to the people of the state, the sum of \$1,000 or \$5,000, was enough for him reason, at all events, ne measure. In spite of any pinions to the contrary, he felt when ne supreme court had split upon the uestion, he was entitled to think the

ate legislature had it in its province fix reasonable railroad rates. Judge Littleton took up the cudgels defense of the railroad companies, gainst any attempt to unwarrantably educe their tariffs. This question of ailroad rates, the judge said, was a exed problem, and had been since the stablishment of the American contient. There entered into the matter, ne question of the cost of construc on, running and equipment, the mat-er of crop conditions, not for one or vo years, but for not less than four ears. Actions looking to the fixing rates for the future must be based part and present conditions, and no gislator was in any sense qualified pass upon the matter of rates. Un isfactory attempts in the past, had sulted in the birth of first the railay, and later the railroad and ware ouse commission. These bodies, to hich had been delegated the power to ould by virtue of this power, get to ne bottom of such questions, and were hus in a position to stand between the ghts of the people and the railroad mpanies. It was not possible, he said, fix a "distance tariff" for all roads the state, which would stand the est of the courts. This was true for This was true for ne reason that conditions differed so eaterially on the various roads. Judge ittleton said he belonged to no cor-

peration, but stood for the equal rights Messrs. Goss, of Winona, and Cray, of Hennepin, took opposite sides of the question, the former stating briefly that the move on foot to adjust rates would have the effect of raising rates Southern Minnesota in spite of which he favored the bill. The salaries of railroad employes, had, he said, been reduced many times, with no Douglas bill as a bugbear. Mr. Cray was op-posed to the bill, he denied that the egislature had the right arbitrarily to fix rates, and pointed out that nobody

Mr. Donnelly traced the history of the project to secure a reduction in grain rates, from the old Grange movement, when, after the start was made, the railroads packed the legislature and secured the repeal of the only law ever passed by the legislature to fix rates and a substitute for which the Douglas measure was intended. The state was now right back to that time and in the same position as before that law was passed and repealed. Mr. Donnelly believed the railroad charges should shrink along with the value of the property of the state.

would be helped, even if the bill were

Mr. Barta sent up for reading a portion of a story on the subject of the cost of material, labor and transportation now and twenty years ago, showing a big margin in favor of the cutting down of transportation expenses. Unremunerative railroad rates, it was set forth, were a curse to those who most loudly clamored for the reduction.

Mr. Douglas at this point took oc-casion to answer, at some length, statements made by other members on his Mr. Reeves came out emphatically opposed to the bill; the plan proposed, he admitted, was a compromise be-tween the long and short haul and excessive to the short haul town.

while the rate might be fair for the town on the long haul, it was still not would, however, give by its provisions advantage to certain towns over others and by its discrimination would work a hardship in many cases. Except for the amendment made to the bill in the morning, Mr. Reeves stated, the bill would actually increase the rates in several towns which he named. begged Mr. Douglas to correct this statement if it were inaccurate or un-true and Mr. Reeves made an eloquent plea with the members for votes in opposition to a measure which would not accomplish what its freinds wished, if it did pass and which even if it did was not a meritorius measure.
This concluded the debate and two

votes were taken as heretofore given. St. Marie Port. For the special use of invalids. \$4 per gallon, \$12 per case. California Wine House.

St. Marie Port. It makes blood and tones the system. The pearl of pure wines. \$4 per gallon, \$12 per case. Call-

which say that freight rates should not OVER FIFTY TO PASS

SENATE DOES A GREAT DAY'S WORK IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

SHEEHAN ANTI-TRUST BILL

IS FIRST ON THE LIST, BUT MANY OTHERS ARE IMPOR-TANT.

CULKIN'S ANTI-SUICIDE

Flax Bounty Bill, Some Pure Food Laws and Others Are Pushed Forward.

A tremendous spurt of energy characterized yesterday's senate session with the result that over fifty bills were taken from general orders, all but one of them going to the calendar for passage. Among the more important of these were the Sheehan antitrust bill, the Dunham bill abolishing the inebriate department at the Ro chester insane hospital, Senator Culkin's bill making it a felony to encourage suicide, the Douglas bill giving women the right to vote for library as well as school boards, and the Dunn bill from the house, changing the number of votes required for the ratification of a constitutional amendment.

Senator Schaller, who presided in the absence of Lieut, Gov. Gibbs and President Pro. Tem. Barr, showed a true Disraelian diplomacy when the first reading of the house peddlers' license bill was had. He just referred it to the committee on towns and counties, which will no doubt report it favorably, and

The Sheehan anti-trust bill was railroaded through the committee of the whole with a breezy insouciance. When general orders were reached. Senator Schaller called Senator Sheehan to the chair. The First ward senator thrust away the kingly crown, pleading that he had an important bill on the table. But like the maiden in the popular narrative, who "saying she would ne'er consent, consented," he finally, with apparent reluctance, climbed to the chair. Hardly had the senatorial toga draped its graceful folds over the plush armchair, when Senator Greer rose and moved that S. F. 60, be recommended to pass. With a modesty that prevented any blushing from the senatorial extolling of his pet child, the Ramsey county man promptly cut off debate. On a viva voce vote, too, Senator Sheehan declared that the noes had it.

The Dahl bill, to make the time limit for assignees to notify creditors to file claims for ten to twenty days, caused an extended discussion among the sen-atorial disciples of Blackstone, but scarcely caused a ripple in the rest of the chamber. The bill was finally recommended for passage.

There was also a short discussion over the tax committee's bill relating to the return to auditors of delinquent real estate taxes and penalties. It was

real estate taxes and penalties. It was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Iltis opposed the Stockton bill to prohibit the use of tobacco by minors, but he was alone. The bill was favorably reported.

At this point the committee rose,

and the senate concurred in the house resolution to make the evidence taken in the bank investigation a public record in the office of secretary of state Senator Sweningsen's bill to license insurance agents and abolish the compact under which the local insurance business is managed from Chicago, was also combatted.

The bill provides that any person insurance policies must first secure a license from the insurance commis-sioner. In cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more, with a privilege of operating throughout the state, a bond of \$2,000 and a license fee of \$100 are required. In cities of less than 20 000 and more than 5.000 inhabitants the same bond is required and the license is fixed at In towns of less than 5,000 in habitants the fee is placed at \$10 and the bond at \$1,000. The bill further provides against restriction of competi-

tion by combination.

An amendment offered by Senator Miller was adopted fixing the license in places of less than 500 inhabitants

Senator Sperry could see no benefit to be gained by the passage of the bill. It was not right to prevent any citizer from soliciting insurance in any county of the state if he wished to do so. As to the proposed prevention of restraint by combination, the Sheehan bill, which had just been acted upon favorably, covered the whole field. Senator Potter said that the license

was a very immaterial feature of the The entire aim of the measure to break up the insurance trust which for so many years had the state of Minnesota by the throat.

Senator Greer made an appeal for the bill after a motion to indefinitely postpone had been made by Mr. Hene-man. An amendment by Mr. Roverud exempting town insurance companies from the operation of the act was

with the consent of the author, a motion by Senator Johnson, W. E., was adopted, striking out all that part of the bill fixing license fees. Progress was then reported to allow the members to strike hill. bers to study the bill.

Senator Dunham's bill to abolish the inebriate departments at the Rochester asylum was discussed at some length Senator Greer opposed the bill on the ground that it would be a breech of faith with the liquor interests, which had contributed to the establishment of the institution. Senator Stebbins said he had introduced a similar bill two years ago, but had failed to find support for it. Senator Wyman thought it was wrong to confine inebriates with the insane. The bill was recommended

to pass. It was then decided to temporarily pass all bills to which there was any objection, and, by this means, afty bills were called from the list and are

ready to go on the calendar. The order then recurred to the Dunn bill, S. F. 348, to prevent the defrauding of realty owners by forfeiture provisions in contracts of sale. Senator Sevatson said the passage of the bill would work a hardship on the farmers Senator Thompson thought the bill was too stringent. Senator Dunn said the railroads were against the bill. It would be a monstrous wrong to defeat this bill. Senator Thompson said if the railroads were opposed to the bill it was the first time he ever knew them to fight a bad bill. It was six o'clock.

************* **Bronchitis and Sore Throat**

So frequently in this climate often lay the foundation of disease. No one having a proper regard for their health should delay treatment with

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Ask for and insist on having it. At irug stores. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

referred to Senators Dunn, Schaller and Thompson.

The committee rose shortly before six o'clock

Senate Routine. BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. F. 660 (Sheehan, by request of Gov. Clough)—To provide for the care and record of official bonds. GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

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

H. F. 99—To amend chapter 39, General Laws 1876, and to repeal section 14 of said chapter 89, General Laws 1876. To pass.

H. F. 158 (Dahl)—To amend section 11, chapter 148, General Laws 1831, relating to the giving of notice of the appointment of assignees or receivers. To pass.

H. F. 205 (Fosnes)—To legalize the incorporation of church societies. To pass.

H. F. 209 (Cray)—Legalizing past foreclosures of mortgages, etc. To pass. nres of mortgages, etc. To pass.

H. F. 363 (Hartshorn), To make members of the town board of supervisors ineligible to the office of road overseer. To pass.

H. F. 540 (Manchester)—To repeal chapter 376, Special Laws 1889, fixing the time of meeting of the Lincoln county commissioners. To pass.

pass.
S. F. 519 (Taxes)—To amend section 1578,
General Statutes 1894, relating to delinquent
real estate taxes, penalties and returns to auditor. Indefinitely postponed.
S. F. 497 (Stockton)—To prohibit the use of co by minor persons under eighte tobacco by minor persons under eighteen years and by all minor pupils in public schools. To

pass.
S. F. 500 (Spencer)—To enforce payment of taxes which become delinquent prior to first Monday in January, 1897. Progress.
H. F. 117 (Soule)—For the relief of Ellen Rush and to appropriate money therefor. Progress.
S. F. 201 (Pottgieser)—Amending sections 1 and 4, chapter 68, General Statutes of 1878, relating to homestead exemptions. To pass. S. F. 406 (Sweningsen—Licensing and regulating insurance agents, brokers, etc. To

S. F. 430 (Ozmun)-Relating to corporations. To pass.
S. F. 467 (Potter)—To amen section 2806,
General Statutes of 1894, relating to the capital stock of manufacturing corporations. To

pass. H. F. 202 (McDonald)—To amend section 18, hapter 86, General Statutes of 1878, relating chapter 36, General Statutes of 1878, relating to justification of sureties upon bonds in appeal from the district court. Progress.

S. F. 458 (Keller)—To amend section 36, chapter 6 of General Statutes 1878, as amended by chapter 41, General Laws 1885, relating to the deposit of public funds. To pass.

S. F. 308 (Stevens)—Relating to soldiers' home. Progress. home. Progress.
S. F. 531 (Judiciary)—To legalize and vali-

date the defective execution of deeds, mort-gages and other instruments and the record rages and other instruments and the record hereof. To pass.
S. F. 382 (Dunham)—To abolish special departments for inebriates in the Rochester hospital for the insane. To pass.
S. F. 527 (Stevens)—To give effect as evidence to sheriffs' certificates of sale. To pass as amended.

S. F. 348 (Dunn)-Making invalid all provisions or conditions declaring a forfeiture of the rights of any vendee or purchaser or his assigns in or to any contract for deed, etc. Referred to Senators Dunn, Schaller and

Referred to Senators Dunn, Schaller and Thompson.

S. F. 256 (Stevens)—To amend section 2, chapter 40, General Statutes 1878, relating to conveyances by husband and wife in certain cases. Judiciary referred.

S. F. 472 (Hodge)—To amend section 142, chapter 46, Laws 1889, relating to the appointment of guardians of insane or incompetent persons. To pass. ersons. To pass.
S. F. 474 (Smith)—To authorize the boards of county commissioners to issue bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of said counties.

ogress.

S. F. 499 (Johnson, W. E.)—To provide a nd for the retirement of teachers in cities the state. Progress.

S. F. 532 (Ozmun)—To amend chapter 276, eneral Laws 1895, relating to primary elec-S. F. 410 (Howard)—Prohibiting domestic and

foreign corporations from subscribing any money for the purpose of aiding any political money for the purpose of aiding any political party, etc. Progress.

S. F. 515 (Wyman)—To establish primary elections and to regulate the nomination of candidates for public office thereof in conformity with the laws governing general elections. Progress.

H. F. 360 (Johns)—To legalize the foreclosure of mortgages by foreign executors and

ure of mortgages by foreign executors and administrators in certain cases. To pass.

H. F. 504 (Staples)—To amend an act to H. F. 504 (Staples)—To amend an act to provide for elementary normal school instruction in state high schools. Progress.

H. F. 666 (Douglas)—Proposing an amendment to section 8, article 7 of the constitution, which relates to the elective franchise of warmen. To pass. women. To pass.

H. F. 372 (Marin)—To amend section 35, chapter 36, General Statutes 1878, relating to common school districts and providing for annual reports of school treasurers. To pass as a smeaded.

amended. H. F. 139 (Snodgrass)—To amend section 20, chapter 4, Laws of 4893, relating to elections. To pass. S. F. 219 (Knatvold)—To amend section 1.

village ordinances and contracts in certain cases. Progress.
S. F. 236 (Young)—To encourage and promote immigration. Progress.
S. F. 559 (Dunn)—To compel railroad companies, etc., to accommodate the traveling public and to prevent unreasonable stop-overs and delays. Progress. and delays. Progress.
S. F. 514 (McHale)—To provide certain state

s. F. 34 (MCHAIR)—To provide Certain state and other officers with the Minnesota digest of supreme court reports. To pass.

S. F. 529 (Wing)—To legalize policies of insurance issued by township mutual insurance companies in certain cases. To pass as amended

towns, citles and villages of this state to use automatic ballot (voting) machines at all elec-tions therein. Progress. S. F. 537 (Stockton)—Fixing the hours for ning and closing the polls at township plenting and closing the polls at township elections. To pass.

S. F. 488 (Sweningsen)—To amend chapter 247. General Laws of 1889, to prohibit and prevent the sale or manufacture of unhealthy or adulterated products. To pass.

S. F. 456 (Stevens)—To amend chapter 145, General Laws of 1895, to revise the laws relating to banks of discount and deposit. Progress.

S. F. 491 (Sperry)-To create a board of commissioners of public printing. Referred to printing and made special order for Saturday at 11 a. m.

H. F. 235 (Dare)—For the relief of Fred N. Cofey, and to appropriate \$2,000 therefor. To

Dass.

H. F. 542 (Lovejoy)—To compel the transfer agent of any corporation doing business in this state to exhibit its transfer book or list of stockholders to any stockholder. To pass.

H. F. 352 (Judiciary)—Relating to chattel mortgages. Progress.

S. F. 486 (Stevens)—To amend section 2. Apanter 84 General Statutes 1878 relating to chapter 84, General Statutes 1878, relating to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in forcible entry and unlawful detainers. To

pass.
S. F. 156 (Pottgieser)—To amend section 4956. General Statutes 1891, relating to place of holding court and office of justices of the peace. To pass as amended.
S. F. 408 (Wyman)—Authorizing county commissioners of certain counties to audit and allow the claims of mechanics and laborers for deficiencies due them from insolvent contractors for work on public buildings. To pass.

Fo pass.
S. F. 555 (substitute for S. F. 347, Iltis)—
To amend section 103, General Laws 1893, reating to elections. Progress.
S. F. 593 (Yale)—To provide for public printing of the state of Minnesota. Printing, same as S. F. 401 as S. F. 491.
S. F. 237 (Potter)—In relation to the labeling and marking of convict-made goods. Progress.
S. F. 520 (Sweningsen)—To amend section 1, chapter 288, General Laws of 1895, authorizing boards of county commissioners in certain cases to allow county treasurers and auditors compensation for clerk hire. Progress

S. F. 536 (Whitney)—To organize and regu-ate the medical corps of the national guard. Progress.
S. F. 640 (substitute for S. F. 528, judiciary)

S. F. 540 (SIDSLITUTE FOF S. F. 525, Judiciary)

—To amend section 5, chapter 46, General
Laws 1889, relating to judges of probate
acting in adjoining county. Progress.
S. F. 507 (Fuller)—To repeal an act to permanently establish and perpetuate the section corners of the United States government. F. 51 (Johns)—To regulate the practice parbering and to license persons to carry

of barbering and to license persons to carry on the same. Progress. H. F. 182 (Hicks)—To amend sections 5296 and 5297. General Statutes 1894, relating to executions, attachments and other process. To pass. H. F. 515 (Brusletten)—To provide against

H. F. 515 (Brusletten)—To provide against the manufacture, adulteration or sale of spice and condiments, to prevent fraud and preserve the public health. To pass.

S. F. 642 (Hodge)—To fix the terms of county officers and to amend section 707, General Statutes 1894, being section 129 of chapter 8, General Statutes 1878. Progress.

S. F. 524 (Theden)—To amend section 9 of chapter 131 of the General Laws 1891, relative to building and loan and mavings associations. Progress. tions. Progress.
S. F. 627 (Potter)—To amend section 8 of chapter 23, General Laws 1867, to provide for the incorporation of savings associations. To

pass.
S. F. 449 (Ringdal)—To amend section 4, chapter 143, providing for the creation and organization of new counties. To pass.
S. F. 489 (Stevens)—To legalize and regulate remation. To pass. S. F. 607 (Masterman)—To provide for the publication of the proceedings of city coun-

cils. To pass.

H. F. 70 (Hicks)—To encourage the grow-ing and preservation of forests and create forest boards and forest reserve areas. Proga bottle.

H. F. 70 (Hicks)—To encourage the growing and preservation of forests and create forest boards and forest reserve areas. Progress.

H. F. 79 (Ooe)—To amend chapter 12, title Wine House.

15, of the penal code, to provide proper punishment for malicious interference with telephone wire, instruments, electric meters, etc. To pass as amended.

H. F. 177 (Schmidt)—To legalize and validate the defective execution of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and other instruments and the record thereof. To pass.

H. F. 217 (Schmidt)—To amend section 6, chapter 28, General Laws 1876, to authorize the formation of corporations for mining and smelting ores, etc. To pass.

H. F. 422 (Dunn)—To amend section 1, article 14, of the constitution, relating to the method of amending the constitution. To pass.

method of amending the constitution. To pass.

H. F. 574 (Reeves)—To amend section 57, chapter 34, General Statutes of 1894, relating to the liability of a company operating a railroad. Progress.

H. F. 690 (Stockwell)—To so provide against the manufacture, adulteration or sale of food jellies to prevent fraud and preserve the public health. To pass.

S. F. 333 (Stebbins)—To legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists. Progress.

S. F. 554 (Johnson, A. G.)—To repeal an act to permit certain parties to retain the water in certain lakes for milling purposes. To pass.

S. F. 615 (Culkin)—Amending section 6430, General Statutes 1894, being section 145 of the penal code, relating to abetting an attempt at suicide and mkaing any public advocacy of suicide a felony. To pass.

S. F. 616 (Culkin)—To amend section 4472, General Statutes 1894, providing for the extension of the time within which the surviving spouse may renounce and refuse to accept the provisions of a will in certain cases.

ing spouse may renounce and refuse to the provisions of a will in certain car

pass.
S. F. 572 (Potter)—To enforce the payment of taxes which became delinquent on or before the first Monday of January, 1896. Progress.
S. F. 562 (Knatvold)—To amend section 11, chapter 1, General Statutes 1889, relating to probate courts. Progress.
S. F. 566 (Cole)—Relating to dams used for the purpose of or aiding in driving logs. To the purpose of or aiding in driving logs. the purpose of or aiding in driving logs. To pass.

H. F. 47 (Hicks)—To promote practical forestry on the open prairie and to make an appropriation therefor. Progress.

H. F. 196 (Dunn)—To amend section 101, chapter 11, Statutes 1878, etc., relating to taxes and fixing time of redemption from sales made to the state. Progress.

H. F. 477 (Schmidt)—To authorize cities to acquire sites for public docks for passenger purposes, etc. To pass.

H. F. 739 (Schmidt)—Giving liens on stray logs, timber and other floatables picked up

H. F. 739 (Schmidt)—Giving liens on stray logs, timber and other floatables picked up and secured in another state by any person or corporation. To pass.

H. F. 760 (logs and lumber)—To authorize the formation of corporations for securing stray logs, timber and other floatables, and to define their powers and duties and the duties of surveyors of logs and lumber. To pass.

pass.
S. F. 606 (Wyman)—Providing for the safe keeping of the funds of counties having a population of 100,000 or more. To pass.
S. F. 558 (Stevens)—Creating a department of labor, defining its duties and appropriatof labor, defining its duties and appropriating money for its maintenance. Progress, S. F. 332 (Cole)—To regulate railroad corporations and other common carriers and to increase the power and define the duties of the railroad and warehouse commission. Special order. Saturday, at 2 p. m. S. F. 459 (Keller)—To regulate the driving of logs and other floatables in the Mississippi river. Progress.

S. F. 459 (Keller)—To regulate the driving of logs and other floatables in the Mississippi river. Progress.

H. F. 702 (public lands)—To amend section 3, chapter 163, General Laws 1895, relating to state lands. Progress.

H. F. 606 (Staples)—To amend section 2, chapter 105, General Laws 1895, etc., relating to the sale and lease of mineral lands belonging to the state of Minnesota. To pass.

H. F. 644 (McGill)—To transfer to the general revenue fund the unexpended balance in the school text book fund created by chapter 15, General Laws 1877. To pass.

H. F. 923 (Laing)—To amend section 94, chapter 36, General Laws 1878, as amended by chapter 13, General Laws 1878, relating to independent school districts. Progress.

H. F. 437 (Kelly)—To encourage the production and manufacture of long line spinning fibers and spinning tows, from flax and hemp grown in Minnesota. To pass as amended.

H. F. 466 (Laybourn)—To amend section 2.

hemp grown in Minnesota. To pass as amended.

H. F. 466 (Laybourn)—To amend section 2, chapter 189, General Laws 1895, to allow boards of education to elect one of their number treasurer. To pass.

S. F. 586 (Greer)—Relating to the equitable adjustment of state land grants. Progress.

S. F. 435 (Sheehan)—To amend chapter 33, Laws 1893, by adding thereto one section, making further provision for the publication of legal notices. Progress,

S. F. 649 (Barr)—To amend sections 303 and 304, General Statutes 1894, relating to janitor of the state capitol. To pass.

S. F. 600 (Knatvold)—To permit voters of townships to hold their elections within an incorporated village when such village is located in such township. Progress.

S. F. 625 (Potter)—Granting additional powers to municipal corporations in regard to the paving of streets. Progress.

S. F. 574 (Ozmun)—Relating to the formation and management of corporations. Progress.

S. F. 587 (French)—To prohibit mortgagees

gress.
S. F. 587 (French)—To prohibit mortgagees from dictating as to whom or through whom fire insurance that is to be held by them as security on property on which they are loaning money is to be written. Progress.
S. F. 539 (Fuller)—Amending an act authorting incorporated villages to change their

names and providing for such changes, etc. To pass, S. F. 656 (Pottgieser)—Relating to policies companies. Progress. S. F. 658 (substitute for S. F. 579)—To res. F. 505 (Substitute for S. F. 5/3)—To re-imburse the boards of education of school districts for moneys expended in providing elementary normal instruction, etc. To pass. H. F. 882 (Abbott)—Authorizing the placing of the national flag over every voting place on general election and registration days. To pass.

on general election and registration days. To pass.

H. F. 528 (Scott)—To amend the insurance laws of the state relating to the employment of clerks and assistants by the insurance commissioner. Progress.

H. F. 763 (Foss)—To lay out alter or discontinue county roads. Progress.

H. F. 319 (Laing)—To amend chapter 175 of the General Laws 1895 to revise and codify the insurance laws of the state. Progress.

H. F. 337 (Torson)—To legalize certain insurance companies, and to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, of chapter 83, of General Laws 1875, and section 1 of chapter 117 of General Laws 1881, and to repeal section 1 of chapter 14, of General Laws 1891, and chapter 17 of General Laws 1895. To pass.

H. F. 307 (Vail)—To provide for a lien for supplies and materials furnished in the development and working of mines. Progress.

H. F. 18 (16hbs)—A hill, for the relief of ent and working of mines. Progress.
F. 16 (Johns)—A bill for the relief of Jane Ward, and to appropriate money

therefor. Finance.

H. F. 263 (Kelly)—To allow boards of education or directors of special school districts to fix the time for holding their annual school meetings. To pass as amended. WHERE THE BILLS ARE AT. Summary Drawn by Second Assist-

ant Clerk Dahle. There are still eighteen legislative days, and the work of the legislature for the remainder of the session promises to be one full of interest and hard work. The status of house bills as shown by the summary drawn up by Mr. Dahle, the second assistant clerk of the house, is as follows:

Bills in committees

Bills ready for and on general orders. 96

Bills passed in the house. 130

Bills passed awaiting the governor's signature. 6

nature
Bills signed by the governor
Bills vetoed by the governor
Bills on special orders
Bills in conference committees
Bills laid on the table Bills lost on the third reading... Bills indefinitely postponed

Total house bills introduced1,017 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.

Gov. Clough yesterday sent to the senate his approval of S. F. 253, allowing the re-organization of insolvent banks upon consent of three-fourths of the depositors and other S. F. 189—To provide for the dedication of the monument erected by the state of Minnesota upon the battlefield of Gettysburg.

S. F. 541—To legalize bonds issued by cities under the provisions of chapter 204, General Laws of Minnesota, 1893.

S. F. 468—To relieve independent school district treasurers and their bondsmen from liability for deposits made under proper instructions. S. F. 189-To provide for the dedication of

KILL SEVERAL BILLS.

The house committee on municipal legislation met last night and disposed of the following bills as indicated:

H. F. 963 (McDonald)—Relating to salaries of firemen in cities of 50,000 or over. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 1010 (Barta)—To provide for a department of public water works. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 677 (McDonald)—To regulate organization and control of police department in cities tion and control of police department in cities of 100,000 or over. Indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 905 (Schmidt)—To authorize incorporated cities of 1,500 and less to issue bonds for purchase of water works. Recommended

to pass.

H. F. 957 (Ferris)—To authorize incorporated villages to change their names. Indefinitely postponed.

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The house will be run as formerly when Col. Allen was in charge of its affairs, with the addition of the latest improvements and comforts pertaining to modern ideas of hotel keeping. The management will be pleased on entertain its friends of former days, and will make it agreeable for them when they visit St. Paul agreeable for them when they visit St. Paul.

Prices Per Day, \$2, \$2.50; with bath, \$3.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

STATE YET OWNS IT

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE VALUABLE MOUNTAIN IRON PROPERTY.

NO RIGHT TO RELINQUISH IT

HAS EVER BEEN VESTED IN THE OFFICERS THAT DISPOSED OF IT.

PROCEEDINGS ARE SUGGESTED

To Employ Counsel in an Effort to Secure Accounting and Return of the Lands.

Chairman Donnelly, of the joint committee named by the legislature some time back to investigate the conditions surrounding the pretended relinquishment of the property known now as the Mountain Iron property, submitted to the house and senate copies of the report adopted by the committee. The report is a voluminous affair, in

which it is set forth that, in the opinion of the committee, the state has never legally been divested of the right and title to this immensely rich bit of land. and the recommendation is made that a joint committee of seven members be named to sit after adjournment, to institute steps looking to the recovery to the state of the land in question and also the payment to the state of profits derived therefrom during the period it has been illegally witheld from the possession of the state. The substance of the report, the main points of which were printed in the Globe of Sunday, are as follows:
Prior to the beginning of this investigation
the committee to investigate the Mountain
Iron mine property organized by selecting
Ignatius Donnelly chairman and Representative Hill as secretary. The inquiry was directed to examine witnesses upon four questions:

First-Did the state ever own the said lands? Second-Did it divest itself of the title to these lands?

Third-What were the circumstances which the pretended relinquishment of said lands was made? Fourth-What steps should the state now take for the defense of its rights

The committee calls attention to the fact The committee calls attention to the fact that a committee of the legislature of 1895 investigated the relinquishment of the lands. The description of these lands is: South-half of the southwest quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 33, township 59, range 18; and lots 3 and 4 and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 58, range 18.

The property is valued at more then \$12.

The property is valued at more than \$12,-One property is valued at more than \$12,000,000, which is a conservative estimate.

Upon the question as to the state once owning the land, the committee finds there can be no question. All lands in the state are original. ing the land, the committee finds there can be no question. All lands in the state are originally owned by the government of the United States. By the organic act of the state congress granted it sections numbered 16 and 36, in each township, to be applied to schools in the territory and in the state as subsequently organized. This was an absolute grant requiring no subsequent legislation. It appears by the grant of lands that the Mountain Iron property was granted to the state. The lots mentioned were made a part of the school lands in place of parts of sections which had been disposed of. It appears in the records of the land office at Washington that the state filed upon the school lands of the state and the selections were noted on the tract book of the general government.

On the question of the state having ever divested itself of the title to the lands the committee says:

"The governor is the local everted to the state to the lands the

divested itself of the title to the lands the committee says:

"The governor is the legal custodian of all the property of the state not especially entrusted to other officers. He is the custodian of the public lands. It is clear that the state having obtained possession of the lands in question, it could not have divested itself of the same except by the conveyance of the governor, by his deed, under the great seal of the state."

The committee finds that the lands were once unquestionably the property of the state, and it has never sold the same or parted with title thereto in accordance to the laws of the state; consequently the property is still owned

state; consequently the property is still owned In 1884 State Auditor Braden filed nine dif-

by the state.

In 1884 State Auditor Braden filed nine different lists of selections of indemnity school lands, the ninth list containing the Mountain Iron property. For nearly four years the state remained in undisturbed possession of this property. In January in 1888, Auditor Braden wrote to the land office at Washington and asked whether, in consequence of new rules of the department he had not better whee out previous selections and make new ones. This was a preposterous assumption made three years after the selection of the lands in question. On Jan. 27, Mr. Braden received telegraphic notification from a friend in Washington that the land office declined to advise him what to do.

Mr. Braden then acted promptly and relinquished the lists from I. to II. and made out a new list, number 12, in which he left out the Mountain Iron property.

In conclusion, your committee finds:

1. That the lands in controversy became in 1884 the property of the state as part of the school lands of the state.

2. That the state could not have been diverted of its title to the same in the manner attempted, if at all.

3. That the state auditor and state land commissioner had no right to relinquish these lands on behalf of the state, and that any such attempt at relinquishment was null and void.

4. That there was evidence produced before

such attempt at relinquishment was null and void.

4. That there was evidence produced before your committee which tended to show that when such attempted relinquishment was made it had been brought home to the knowledge of the state auditor, and that the lands in question were mineral lands and embraced in a region of country of vast possibilities and great prospective wealth.

5. Your committee is firmly of the opinion that testimony can be obtained tending to establish the fact that a combination was entered into by certain parties to divest the state of its title to these valuable lands.

6. That it is the duty of the state to take immediate steps to establish its title to his very valuable property.

We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the two houses unite in the appointment of a joint committee to consist of three senators and four members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the presdling officers of the two houses, respectively, to sit after the adjournment of the present session and during the recess of the same, with power to institute in the name of the state such proceedings as may be named necessary and to employ suitable counsel to conduct the same and to compel the present occupants of the lands in question to account for the use of said property and the repayment of the profits derived therefrom, and also for the delivery of the lands themselves to the state.

And your committee would, therefore, recommend the passage of H. F. 671, an act to provide for the establishment of a committee of members of the senate and house of

representative to prosecute the state's claim to real property as therein provided.

The committee finds that there can be not doubt upon the point, that State Auditor Braden knew when he relinquished the Mountain Iron property, that it contained iron and was valuable.

Nine months before the attempted relinquishment he received a letter from Prof. N. H. Winchell, the state geologist, which informed him of sufficient facts to warrant his knowing the value of the lands. The reports of the state geologist as early as 1881 and 1882 show that there was an extensive iron district in the state known as the Mesaba range and the Vermillion range, and giving descriptions of explorations.

The Mountain Iron property was discovered by the state geologist.

saba range and the Vermillion range, and giving descriptions of explorations.

The Mountain Iron property was discovered by the state geologist in the fail of 1890.

It appears from the testimony of Prof. Winchell that time and again, prior to the pretended relinquishment in January, 1888, that gentleman had notified Auditor Braden that lands upon the Mesaba range contained great quantities of Iron ore, and advised him, on behalf of the state, to hold onto them.

The state was dispossessed by the act of relinquishment by Mr. Braden. John Helmer, in conjunction with a Duluth attorney named Ralph N. Marble, and guided by consultation with Alfred Merritt, filed on the lands in 1887, and in 1888 Joshua Helmer was placed on the land as a homestead settler. The committee says on this point:

"It was an extraordinary performance for a citizen of the state to attempt to get possession of part of the school lands of the state, which the state held without controversy for nearly four years."

nearly four years.'

A PECULIAR FACT.

Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in Its Worst Form and Do Not Know It. A weak stomach is the cause of about

nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked. This is because a weak digestion produces symptoms resembling nearly every disease because it weakens and disturbs the action of every nerve and organ in the body; poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney troubles, lung weakness and especially nervous break down or nervous prostration, the nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well di-

tear unless generously fed by well digested, wholesome food. Keep the digestion good and no one need fear the approach of disease. Mrs. H. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: For the sake of suffering humanity I want to say that from a child I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating and after a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted and for more than the child increase.

twenty years I have suffered inexpres-I tried many physicians and advertisof remedies with only temporary re-ed remedies with only temporary re-lief for nervous dyspepsia and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dys-pepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been free from suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach; in short,

chronic nervous dyspepsia.

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age and anyone suffering from nervdyspepsia, sour stomach, head-es, acidity, gases, belching, etc., will find them not only a quick relief but a radical cure.
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forms of indigestion.

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