

THE DAILY GLOBE

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Forecast for Saturday: Minnesota—Fair; warmer; light, variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, April 9, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Table with columns for location (St. Paul, Duluth, etc.) and temperature readings.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 30.11; mean temperature, 38; relative humidity, 65; wind at 8 p. m., N.E.; weather, part cloudy; maximum temperature, 42; minimum temperature, 24; daily range, 8; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Table with columns for gauge (St. Paul, La Crosse, etc.) and danger height of water.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

MORE ABOUT CANADIAN COMPETITION.

The pending proposition to perpetuate what Earle S. Youmans accurately termed "an infernal outrage" on all who use lumber in this country by taxing imports of it \$2 a thousand and this under the pretense that our poor lumbermen cannot withstand Canadian competition, makes all the information attainable as to the truth of their assertions a matter of acute interest to everybody.

One of these gentlemen, to whom, with a letter of inquiry, we sent both Mr. Weyerhaeuser's interview and our comments on it, acknowledges the receipt and says he "thinks you have given Mr. W. a large amount of thinking to do before he can answer you."

WEAK AND EVASIVE.

The Minneapolis Journal exhibits symptoms of a rattled condition in its comments upon some criticisms of the Globe, which it does not at all attempt to answer, of the policy of trying to "buy prosperity."

In conclusion, he says that "I have not written this for a newspaper article, but you can use anything in it that you wish. Nothing I have said is in an interested way, as I have always held that free trade was fair trade. I think the Dingley bill is a disgrace to

the people of the United States and that the Republican party are digging their grave." We coincide with our correspondent in this, and many sensible Republicans share the opinion with us, but the leaders think and act as if they were bidden to a wedding feast and are tripping hilariously along to a hole in the ground.

A NEW MARKET.

Formerly the man who brought into being a new product was hailed as a benefactor. In these times, when unwise and artificial adjustments of industry have produced the disturbance which we call "overproduction," the greatest boon is a new market. To enlarge the demand upon our supplies, and above all the demand for food products, thereby giving support to agriculture and enhancing the prices of farm produce, is to confer a substantial benefit upon the whole people.

After careful investigation of the possible demand of China and Japan had been made, and rates secured by which American wheat could be laid down on the other side of the Pacific at prices which the Asiatic would pay, the new line of business was developed energetically. The result is the exportation of 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in flour, from the Pacific ports of this country for Oriental consumption.

The relief and the advantage experienced by the farmers are immediate and great. The supply available for European consumption being thus materially lessened, while demand remains steady, the necessary consequence is an advance of prices. The wheat market of the North Pacific coast felt the impetus of the new trade during the last season; while it is estimated by some that, of the increase in wheat prices this season the country over, possibly 15 cents a bushel could be credited to the opening of the Asiatic market to our trade.

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Chicago Billiards.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The billiard tournament which closed last night, was won by Spinks and Catton, with an average, 16.16-24. Spinks and Catton are tied for first place. Spinks has 400,000,000, while Catton has 300,000,000. Maggoli and Matthews. Catton and Spinks will play off at the same time in the future.

at all times, and will continue to advocate the removal of legislative obstacles to prosperity, which is the very antipodes of advocating the creation of prosperity by legislation. When the Journal wants to see business made better, it has no remedy but one—prosperity similar to that urged by the free silver men. It asks somebody to pass a law. It wants a tax laid on somebody or something, and a bribe offered to capital somewhere to come out of its hole and invest itself for the consideration of an unearned profit.

Millions of dollars annually depend upon the improvement of the public roads in Minnesota. To accomplish the work the money must be furnished, and it must be raised by taxation. To share in the benefits, each county ought to be obliged to raise at least as much, if not twice as much, as here suggested, as is furnished by the state. With the changes that we have suggested, the idea contained in the bill of Mr. Douglas is an admirable one, and many a shortcoming would be forgiven to any legislature if it were to prepare the way for what would make country life not only more comfortable, but delightful, add many dollars to the selling value of every acre of country property and diminish the cost of marketing every bushel of wheat and every pound of other farm produce of Minnesota.

The people of this country, who are intelligent, industrious, frugal and patriotic, have an eminent capacity for taking care of their own affairs. They have been bamboozled by greedy and interested parties into foolish and sometimes wicked policies, under the plea that these would add to their business and increase their wealth. If the whole bundle of these interested and almost universally hurtful regulations were repealed and the people left free to attend to their own interests, the country would be vastly better off today and prosperity a present and glorious reality, instead of being what it is now, the bundle of hay which one party after another holds just out of the reach of the nose of that patient and perennially disappointed animal, the public.

We have presented many times the statistics which show that the prosperity which this country enjoyed several years ago was undone by two notable instances of paternal legislation. The McKinley act of 1890 and the Sherman silver purchase act of the same year, both of them exactly on the line of what the Journal recommends, namely, "encouraging" somebody by passing a law, were the twin destroyers of American prosperity. The Globe earnestly advocated getting rid of them, and the country went through four years of disaster as the price of passing them. Now, under the same old pretense, the same policy is to be repeated. The slowest people in the world to learn anything, which the Americans are not, would finally be taught, by a few such experiences as this, that you cannot buy prosperity.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

We fear that it is rather late in the day to hope for much good from the legislature in the way of providing for road improvement in Minnesota. This, which is easily the first of all questions that could possibly come up for legislative consideration, as far as the comfort and prosperity of the farmers of the state are concerned, has thus far had to take a back seat. All sorts of wild schemes for taxing somebody or something out of existence, or for launching the state into wild extravaganzas, have held the boards, with no action at all on what would add to the value of farm products and farm properties more than all the changes in railroad rates that could possibly be secured. Finally, at the eleventh hour, we have a bill introduced by Mr. Douglas, of Moorhead, which seems to us to contain features so valuable that it ought to have the serious and favoring attention of the legislature.

It provides that constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the people authorizing a tax of one-twentieth of a mill annually to create a road and bridge fund, and also to turn over to the same fund the income from the internal improvement fund. It is estimated that this would provide a revenue of \$40,000 a year, growing annually, that might be used for the improvement of our highways. This money would be expended under the direction of a proper board for the building of good roads in different sections of the state, it being provided that not less than 1 nor more than 3 per cent should be used in any one county, and that, in order to draw any appropriation from the state, each county must contribute at least \$2 for every dollar paid by the general fund.

VALUATION OF STATE PROPERTY.

Secretary Hart has compiled some statistics for his biennial report on the property of the state, and has made a list of the same. His figures show that the value of this amounts to \$5,107,747. Previous to 1888 complete inventories had been made, but these were not available. Following is the statement at the close of each biennial year since 1888: 1888, \$2,398,500; 1889, \$2,588,500; 1890, \$2,838,500; 1891, \$3,277,400; 1892, \$3,774,000; 1893, \$4,094,300; 1894, \$4,504,300; 1895, \$5,107,747.

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Such a man will save money instead of wasting it, build roads instead of dumping the state's funds into holes in the ground, and could carry on highway construction, scientifically and practically without being bothered by a lot of grandmotherly advisers whose chief concern would naturally be to secure the largest possible slice of the appropriation for the section which they represent.

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MR. BERG'S TOES

MR. JACOBSON JUMPED WITH BOTH FEET AND REPEATED IT.

STATE PRINTING BUSINESS

CHARACTERIZED THE DEPARTMENT AS THE ROTTENEST IN THE STATE CAPITOL.

BILL TO CHANGE THE SYSTEM

Stirs Up a Rumpus When an Effort Is Made to Advance It.

There was a miniature battle in the house at the evening session, and the Dare bill to reconstruct the law regulating the public printing of the state was the cause bell. The bill, which was introduced some days ago, was, at the request of the author, placed upon general orders under a suspension of the rules.

There were exactly 100 other measures ahead of it when Mr. Dare asked that it be taken up next. Mr. Jacobson seconded the request. The opposition, led by Mr. Underleak, developed slowly, but the strength of it may be seen when, even as opposing the wish of no less popular a member than Mr. Dare, the majority wished it understood that their rights must be respected. Mr. Underleak had scarcely entered his opposition when Mr. Jacobson begged him to withdraw it. The Lac Qui Parle statesman said it was an important matter; the thing had been carefully studied, and the plan was to report the crying abuses which had been allowed in the office of the secretary of state and the printing commission. It was, he said, the rottenest department in the capitol, without qualification, and the intention was to inaugurate a businesslike system of doing the state printing, so as to save the state annually about \$30,000.

Mr. Dare was clearly aroused. He said the bill had been considered by any committee, and the idea of forcing it on the members, who had not anticipated that it would come up so soon and had therefore not studied its provisions, was preposterous.

Mr. Douglas, scenting trouble, attempted to put down further discussion by suggesting the bill be sent to the head of the printing department, and that he might study the matter without undue loss of time. Mr. Underleak showed no disposition to yield, declaring that a measure which repealed thirty-four sections of any law as important as the printing law should not be hastened through without due consideration.

Mr. Jacobson retorted that it seemed too bad that only thirty-four sections were repealed of a law under whose workings the state had sustained a loss approximating \$70,000 by loose and slipshod methods.

Mr. Dare explained that the opposition was not entirely unlooked for. He had known where it came from. Those who would object to the repeal of rates and printing classifications, would naturally not wish the present law changed. He had, he said, given the matter due careful consideration, having gone over with Senator Miller the bills on this same subject. Jacobson again urged the withdrawal of the opposition. Underleak returned to the point of opposition to taking it up at this time, was born of a wish to have the bill killed by delay.

It had been working on this matter for two months," he said, "and we will take up the bill now, and if you want to kill it, we will consent to that." "We" he repeated, "for Judge Hicks," who he said was the man who says that the balance of us have no rights here on this floor? You say that expert printers have expressed their disapproval of the present constitution who are as well interested in the bill, and I mean to have it as carefully considered as possible. Besides, if I were to repeal the present rates and the \$70,000 is the accumulation of some twenty-three years, and instead of being anybody else's fault, I believe it is the result of the carelessness of the part of legislative committees to provide for the payment of printing bills for work ordered by the legislature."

John Adams, who is now on the opposition, he was well aware of the condition of affairs in the office of the secretary of state. He had two years ago, on an appropriate committee, reported such a state of affairs, and investigation. If this matter was so important as it was stated, why had nothing been done about curing the trouble, even in the few days of the close of the session? Why had the matter not even been brought up for discussion? Why had not a bill been introduced to correct the same? Why had no body to aid good legislation, but he was strongly against any such progression as had marked this bill, except in the case of unusually important executive or administrative legislation. He moved to place the measure at the head of general orders, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Dare.

Mr. Underleak reiterated the statement that he had no intention to delay the bill to its death, but as it was so important, he wanted to see it referred to a special committee, which should be instructed to report back without delay. The plan seemed to have been agreed upon, and it was decided to give the matter to a committee of three, which shall report not later than Monday, and when reported, should go to the head of general orders.

The evening session finished a striking example of the fact that a few bills take up a lot of time. The list of bills of general orders was boldly attacked by the committee of the whole, with Mr. Snyder in the chair. The committee was furnished with a considerable excitement for perhaps half an hour, and when it was finally disposed of, other bills were taken up.

Judge Abbott went square back on the South, and charged the state of Tennessee with having repudiated its honest debts in the long by-gones, and that is more, he does not want the money of the state of Minnesota invested in the securities of states where people have voted in favor of what he called the "rottenest" fact, that the general legislator told the house that some here-brained Southern legislator had introduced a bill to pay state debts in depreciated Mexican dollars. All this came up in the consideration of H. F. 324 to provide for the sale of certain securities and the investment of school and university funds. Mr. Staples opposed the bill because he said the state treasurer, one of the board which has charge of these investments, was opposed to its passage, and he thought the bill was open to objections. Mr. Laing said the bill placed the matter in the hands of the regular investment board, and the bill was recommended for passage.

The question of where the Indian outbreak of 1862 started was raised in the consideration of Mr. Larson's bill to appropriate \$2,000 for the purchase of the old agency building in Redwood Falls, Minn., for the use of the state to mark the spot where one of the battles took place. Mr. Larson explained that it was the place where the first event of the memorable outbreak occurred, but Mr. Feig, who claimed to be a local historian of that section of the state, said the first massacre took

place at Acton, Aug. 17, 1862. After this had been conceded as correct by Mr. Larson, Mr. Feig urged the passage of the bill, and the committee of the whole favorably recommended the measure.

A long controversy arose over the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the Owatonna public school providing that the jurisdiction be extended to children less than one year of age. The opposition came entirely from the friends of Rev. E. P. Savage, of the Society for the Protection of Friendless Children, who argued that to extend the age of the supply of this institution. The house was of the opinion that the objection was not well founded, and the bill (S. F. 303) was recommended to pass.

The following other bills on general orders were recommended as indicated: S. F. 50 (Theodore)—Amending the primary election law relating to special elections. S. F. 56 (substitute for H. F. 201). By the judiciary committee—to limit the time for bringing actions for damages. To be indefinitely postponed.

H. F. 74 (Hicks)—Relating to assessments for special improvements and abatements in certain cases. To pass.

H. F. 688 (McDermott)—To pension the widow of Chief Mazomanie, of the Mile Lake Indians, who predeceased her late joining the Sioux in the Indian outbreak in 1862. To pass.

H. F. 819 (Foss)—To repeal the law providing for the gathering of agricultural statistics. To pass.

H. F. 78 (Larson)—To abolish the \$10 tax exemption from taxation on personal property. To be indefinitely postponed.

CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

What Secretary Hart Says on the Subject. The legislature of 1895 passed a law providing for annual inspection of city and village lockups by the state board of corrections and charities and to the city and village council. This law has not been in operation for two years, and the results have been very satisfactory. Health officers have made intelligent reports and the reports of the second year show that the law has marked improvement in the condition of the lock-ups has resulted.

There are in the state of Minnesota 247 city and village lockups, and the number only 17 are fire-proof buildings, as follows: Cloquet, Norwood, Moorhead, Brainerd, Elmore, Waterbury, Pine River, Kasson, Duluth (headquarters), West Duluth, Owatonna, Staples, Wabasha, Waseca, Newport, Stillwater and Monticello. Only 30 can be considered suitable buildings for their intended purpose. Nearly all of the lock-ups are wooden buildings with wooden cells, so constructed that it is impossible to keep them free from vermin or in a sanitary condition. The reports show that in many cases the buildings are neglected and that the cells and the bedding are found in a filthy condition. Many of the health officers call attention to the risk of fire to which prisoners are exposed.

The law of 1895 requires that all plans for city and village lockups must be approved by the state board of corrections and charities, and that the board should not approve any plan which did not provide either for fire-proof or for buildings protected within and without by fire-proof material. Under this law 100 city and village lockups have been built in several villages, but in several cases the law has been neglected by the village authorities and lockups of the old type have been built without consulting the state board of corrections and charities. It is believed, however, that these cases have resulted from ignorance of the law and not from the willful disregard of the law. On the whole, there is a decided advance in the condition and the administration of the lock-ups of the state, though there is still room for marked improvement.

LEFT ON A HAND CAR.

Miss Etta Myers' Departure for St. Paul From Aberdeen. Miss Etta Myers, who has been having a series of adventures in South Dakota during the last two or three days, returned to St. Paul yesterday, having come part of the way from Aberdeen on a hand car, which she helped operate herself. Miss Myers went to Aberdeen some months ago to visit friends. Her return was cut off some time after by the heavy snows. Since then the unreasonable actions of the state board of corrections and charities made any attempt to reach St. Paul not only dangerous, but impossible. The house in which Miss Myers was confined had been built on a hillside by the flood and the cistern caved in just previous to her departure for home. Trains did not run within fifty miles of Aberdeen and the streets were half full of dirty water. Other things tended to make life interesting, and the final escape of the young woman for home was made on her own part of the way. A resident of the West side, Miss Myers enjoyed all of the West side's troubles with the high water while many miles away.

FRED UTLEY'S DEATH.

Came After an Illness of Only Two Days. The funeral of Fred Utley, son of P. L. Utley, took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of his parents. The cause of death was particularly sad. He was sick only two days and the doctors pronounced the cause of his death as follows: "On the morning the young man was in the best of health and spirits, but towards evening he was taken ill with what was supposed to be a cold. On Monday a physician was called in Tuesday, as there was no change in his condition. Wednesday morning, by telling them that he was dying. Several doctors were immediately summoned, but it was too late, and he died at 10 o'clock. His death comes as a severe blow to his parents, who had not considered his illness a serious nature. Fred Utley was a student at the Mechanic Arts high school.

MISSIONS OF INTERIOR.

Twentieth Annual Meeting at Park Church, Minneapolis. The twentieth annual meeting of the Minnesota branch of the American Society of Missions of Interior will be held in Park Avenue church, Minneapolis, April 14, 15 and 16. All delegates from the churches of the state, and Park and Franklin avenues, and there they will be assigned to the homes where they are to be entertained.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

There will be no Sabbath school on the Bethel boat next Sabbath, on account of the high water.

Mr. Fluke will lecture at the First Unitarian church, Minneapolis, Eighth street and Mary place, this evening. His subject will be "The 50- of Love and the Holy Spirit."

The new degree team of Liberty Camp, Woodmen of America, will hold its first meeting at the home of Mrs. J. H. Hall, 401 and Wabasha streets, tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m. Chief Forester McRae will preside and conduct the meeting. The attendance of the team is expected, as a number of new and interesting matters are to be considered at this meeting.

The Christian Citizenship league will hold a public mass meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the First Baptist church, corner of Ninth and Wacouta streets. The speakers will be Rev. W. B. Millard, the president, who will speak of the object of the league; John Day Smith, of Minneapolis, who will speak of the work in that city; and Rev. David Moran, who will tell of the work in this city. Good music will be provided for the occasion and all interested in the work of the league are urged to be present.

Gen Fullerton's Body.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 8.—The body of Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, who was killed in the railway of St. Louis, was more or less road, near Oakland, Md., some 50 miles from the place where he was killed. The body was found in the morning in a rough, weathered box, and was taken to the city, where it was buried. The body was found in the morning in a rough, weathered box, and was taken to the city, where it was buried.

WILL CALL FOR BIDS

CAPITOL COMMISSION DECIDES TO PROCEED WITH THE SUPER-STRUCTURE

OF THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

COMMISSIONERS LOOKED OVER THE DETAILED PLANS FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES.