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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CANAL BILL PROGRESS

TIME OF SENATE TAKEN UP WITH CONSIDERATION OF PENDING MEASURE

FIRST TEST VOTE TAKEN

Mr. Rawlings' Amendment That the Act Shall Not Take Effect Until the Government Has Secured Right to Fortify and Control Use of Canal in Time of War Defeated by an Overwhelming Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Almost the entire session of the senate today was devoted to consideration of the pending Nicaragua canal bill. Speeches were made in support of the measure by Mr. Chilton, of Texas, and Mr. Turner, of Washington, and in opposition to it by Mr. Spooner (Wis.). At 3 o'clock consideration of the bill under the fifteen-minute rule was begun, and was continued to the close of the session.

Mr. Chilton (Tex.) addressed the senate in support of the general canal project. He strongly advocated the construction of the canal at as early a date as possible, particularly because of the commercial advantages of such a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The canal, he said, would be of equal advantage to the cotton-growing states, as its construction would quite certainly invigorate the now languishing cotton industry. He would vote for the Morgan bill, he said, not because it was free of imperfections, but because the American people desired the construction of the canal as soon as possible. He thought this was a propitious time for the inauguration of the grand project, and did not believe it ought to be delayed by mere technicalities or by reason of a minor character.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) followed with an argument in opposition to the measure. He regarded the project of the canal's construction of immeasurable importance, but, in view of all the circumstances, he did not see his way clear to support the pending measure. He did not think the people desired congress to involve them in an expenditure aggregating from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 without a perfect understanding and realization of the consequences of such action. In a discussion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty he said there was a difference of opinion as to whether it was a binding obligation in this case. His own opinion was that it was binding, and he felt that no action should be taken by the United States that might imperil our relations with Great Britain. The Anglo-Saxon bond was never stronger than it is today. If the treaty formed an obstruction to the building of the canal, he had no doubt that by proper representation and negotiation the obstruction could be removed. In any event he maintained it would be the part of honesty and good faith and dignity, as well as of natural safety, to endeavor to remove that obstacle before the enactment of legislation relating to the project. If Great Britain should refuse to accede to our proposition, then it would be time to take action as would subserve our national interest. At any rate, he said, that if there is any question as to the application of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to this matter, we ought to see that the obstruction is removed before proceeding further.

LIMIT OF EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Spooner called attention to the limit of $115,000,000 placed on the bill as the cost of the canal, "but nobody," he said, "expects that sum will construct it, and once begun we will go on and construct it whatever it may cost." Even then, he continued, after it is completed it will not belong to the United States, as after ninety-nine years the government of Nicaragua would enter upon its control in perpetuity, subject to another grant of ninety-nine years from Nicaragua, with heavy financial obligations, and at the end of that time the greater waterway would pass under the control of Nicaragua permanently. Ninety-nine years was a long time in the life of an individual, but a brief period in the life of a nation.

Mr. Turner (Wash.) strongly advocated the enactment into law of the pending measure. He said the people of the Pacific coast regarded with favor any reasonable and practicable proposition for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Those people, he said, did not expect their representatives in congress to wait before acting in this matter for a solution of all the difficulties that rose up before it. He declared that the construction of the canal would relieve at once the people of the Pacific coast from the octopus grip of the transcontinental railroads, and nobody who had not experienced this grip could understand the deadening influence on commerce and industry. Mr. Turner indicated some of the advantages that would accrue to the people of the Pacific coast and concluded with an analysis of the pending measure.

Mr. Morgan, in charge of the bill, then insisted that the bill, in accordance with the order placing the measure under the fifteen-minute rule of consideration at 3 o'clock today, should be proceeded with. The vice president announced that no question was pending, but in an instant several senators were on their feet with amendments.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Rawlings (Utah) proposed this amendment:

"That this act shall not take effect until the government of the United States shall have secured by convention with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and with other governments with which the United States may have treaties consistent therewith the right to fortify and garrison the proposed canal, and to maintain armed vessels therein or upon Lake Nicaragua and to move military forces through the territory of either of said states for the purpose of protecting the canal and the citizens of the United States operating the same; also the right of passage through the canal of the armed vessels, troops, munitions and supplies of war of the governments of the United States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in case either of said governments is at war with any foreign government, with the right to close the canal to the ships, troops and munitions of war of such foreign government during the existence of such state of war."

Mr. Rawlings made the amendment a text for a severe attack upon the canal project. At the conclusion of his remarks he asked for a vote on his proposition.

Pending the taking of the vote, even after the roll call had begun, Mr. Turner said he desired to submit some remarks upon it. He argued that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not in force now, if it had ever been, as he said it had been modified and the modification made had never been ratified by the senate. He believed that the bill could be enacted without in the least disturbing our relations with Great Britain.

The Rawlings' amendment was defeated by a decisive majority—9 yeas, 38 nays. The vote in detail follows:

Yeas—Bate, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mantle, Pettigrew, Rawlings, Teller, Tunley, Vest—9.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Berry, Carter, Chilton, Clay, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Faulkner, Foraker, Galinger, Gorman, Hanna, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lodge, McEnery, McHenry, Gordon, Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Turner, Warren, White, Wolcott—38.

Mr. Sullivan (Miss.) offered an amendment limiting to $5,000,000 the amount to be paid the Maritime Canal company in the way of compensation for its concession of reimbursement for its work.

Mr. Morgan opposed the amendment as likely to hamper action under the bill.

Mr. Pettigrew said he was satisfied that no canal would be built, even if the bill were passed, and that the only thing that would be accomplished would be the payment of $5,000,000 to the promoters of the scheme. He declared that nothing practical had been accomplished by the Maritime Canal company, and the members had done nothing since 1889 but importune congress to pay them an immense sum of money for nothing. He said that it ought to be provided, if the country was to go on with the project, that the United States would secure from the canal company its property at a fair valuation in cash, and not a cent more should be paid.

The amendment was adopted without division, Mr. Morgan withdrawing his objections to it.

Mr. Caffery (La.) then offered as an amendment to the Morgan bill his bill for the construction of the canal by the United States, one feature of which is the direction to the president to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

House Accomplishes What Navy Officers Have Long Desired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house today passed the naval personnel bill, without division, on the final passage, thus accomplishing what the officers of the navy have striven for during more than a decade. By its provisions the line and engineer corps are welded into an amalgamated line, staff officers are given positive rank, but their command is limited to their own corps, and a system of voluntary and compulsory retirement on three-quarters' pay as of the next higher rank of forty officers a year is established, which is designed to remove the congestion in the lower rank at forty-five. The bill also practically equalizes their pay with that of army officers. Three important amendments were adopted: one creates a judge advocate's court, another abolishes prize money, and a third provides for the retirement on three-quarters pay of enlisted men and petty officers in the navy, after thirty years' service. But the most important change in the bill, as reported, was the adoption, after a hard fight, of a substitute for the organization of the marine corps by which the corps is to consist of 6,000 enlisted men and petty officers, with general officers and staff. This will increase the marine corps by 1,300 men, and increase the cost of its maintenance $1,500,000.

Several unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent before the personnel bill was taken up.

ILL-FATED MILL.

Third Boiler Explosion Within Five Years, and Fourth Death.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 17.—A boiler at Willy Brothers' flour mill exploded today, killing Engineer W. H. Kramer and injuring A. Sorenson, Charles Kispert, Albert Erdmann and Otto Kargus. The interior of the mill was demolished, and the engine house was lifted into the air. The accident is the third of identically the same nature in five years, and the death today is the fourth to occur. All the injured will recover.

HEIRESS KIDNAPPED.

Ran Away to Chicago and Wedded George Gagne.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Rosie Gagne, an alleged heiress, and the seventeen-year-old bride of George Gagne, a professional bondsman, is puzzling the police of this city. About a month ago Mrs. Gagne, nee Rosie Wallace, ran away from her home in Evansville, Ind., and came to Chicago, where she became acquainted with Gagne, who claims, on learning that Miss Wallace was worth $128,000, married her on Dec. 29. Gagne claims that his wife was kidnapped, last night, while on her way to the depot to meet a younger sister preparatory to going to Montreal, Can.

Champagne Imports in 1898

Aggregated 242,319 cases, of which 36,855 were G. H. Mumm's Extract Dry, the standard of perfection.

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ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Cymric, Liverpool; Furnessia, Glasgow.
GIBRALTAR—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.
BOSTON—Arrived: Cephalonia, Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Friesland, Antwerp.

COL. BRYAN IN DENVER

DELIVERS TWO ADDRESSES TO CROWDS THAT STRUGGLED FOR BREATHING ROOM

STORY OF AHAB AND NABOTH

Col. Bryan Applies It to the Aims of the Advocates of Imperialism—Expansion, as Contemplated in the Philippines, a Menace to the Republic—Most Important Issue of the Hour.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 17.—Col. William J. Bryan made two public speeches in Denver today, both of which were listened to by audiences only limited by the capacity of the auditorium. The first was at 2 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives, to which only the fortunate ones who held tickets were admitted. The other was at 8 o'clock at Coliseum hall, the largest room in the city, where thousands struggled for standing room, while other thousands turned away disappointed in not even getting a glimpse of the great silver champion.

In his address before the legislature Mr. Bryan devoted most of his time to a discussion of the duties of legislators and other public officers, whom he designated servants, not masters of the people.

After this address Mr. and Mrs. Bryan repaired to the residence of Gov. Thomas, where they were entertained at dinner, to which half a dozen of the leading Democrats of the state, including ex-Govs. Grant and Adams, and a number of ladies were guests.

The crowd which greeted Mr. Bryan at Coliseum hall tonight began gathering at 4 o'clock, four hours before the time set for the meeting. At 8 o'clock, when Hon. Hamilton Smith, chairman of the state central committee, called for order, there were 5,000 persons in the hall and as many more on the outside pressing for admission. Gov. Charles S. Thomas was presented as chairman of the meeting, and in an eulogistic speech he introduced Col. Bryan, who was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

AHAB AND NABOTH.

"The Bible tells us that Ahab, the king, wanted the vineyard of Naboth, and was sorely grieved because the owner thereof refused to part with the inheritance of his fathers. Then followed a plot and false charges were preferred against Naboth to furnish an excuse for getting rid of him. 'Thou shall not covet.' 'Thou shall not bear false witness.' 'Thou shall not kill'—three commandments broken, and still a fourth, 'Thou shalt not steal,' to be broken, in order to get a little piece of ground. And what was the result? When the king went forth to take Elijah, that brave old prophet of the early days met him and pronounced against him the sentence of the Almighty: 'In the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.' Neither his own exalted position nor the lowly station of his victim could save him from the avenging hand of outraged justice. His case was tried in a court where neither wealth nor rank, nor power, can shield the transgressor.

"Wars of conquest have their origin in covetousness, and the history of the human race has been written in characters of blood because rulers have looked with longing eyes upon the lands of others. Covetousness is prone to seek the aid of false pretense to carry out its plans, but what it cannot secure by persuasion it takes by the sword. Senator Teller's amendment to the intervention resolutions saved the Cubans from the covetousness of those who are so anxious to secure possession of the island that they are willing to deny the truth of the declaration of our own congress that 'the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free.'

IMPERIALISM DISASTER.

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to apply the story of Naboth to the Philippine question, and argued that a war of conquest would be wrong in principle as well as expensive, and harmful to the people of the United States as well as to the Filipinos. He spoke at considerable length and concluded as follows:

"Imperialism might expand the nation's territory, but it would contract the nation's purpose. It is not a step forward toward a broader destiny; it is a step backward toward the narrow views of kings and emperors. Dr. Taylor has aptly expressed it in his 'creed of the flag' whe he asks: 'Shall we turn to the old world 'again?' With the penitent prodigal I answer: 'Never.' This republic is not a wayward son; it has not spent its substance in riotous living. It is not ready to retract its steps and with shamed face and trembling vioce solicit an humble place among the servants of royalty. It has not sinned against heaven, and God grant that the crowned heads of Europe my never have occasion to kill the fatted calf to commemorate its return from reliance upon the will of the people to dependence upon the authority which flows from regal births or superior force.

"We cannot afford to enter upon a colonial policy. The theory upon which a government is built is a matter of vital importance. The national idea has a controlling influence upon the thought and character of the people. Our national idea is self-government and, unless we are ready to abandon that idea forever, we cannot ignore it in dealing with the Filipinos. The idea is entwined with our traditions; it permeates our history; it is a part of our literature. That idea has given eloquence to the orator and inspiration to the poet. Take from our national hymns the three words, free, freedom and liberty, and they would be as meaningless as would be our flag if robbed of its red, white and blue.

"Other nations may dream of wars of conquest and of distant dependencies governed by exterior force; not so with the United States. The fruits of imperialism, be they bitter or sweet, must be left to the subjects of monarchy. This is the one tree of what the citizens of a republic may not partake. It is the voice of the serpent, not the voice of God that bids us eat."

SELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHNSON STILL SHORT

LACKS A GREAT MANY VOTES OF ENOUGH TO BECOME A SENATOR

HIS TOTAL IS TWENTY-NINE

Montana Waiting for the Grand Jury's Report—Chauncey M. Depew Wins in a Walk in New York—Beveridge Gets in in Indiana—Deadlock in Nebraska—Results in Other States.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 17.—The contest for the senatorship is as chaotic as ever tonight, there being no evidence whatever of a break from any of the numerous candidates. The first formal ballot, taken in the two houses today, resulted as follows:

Senate — Johnson — Ames, Arnold, Cooper, Cox, Hege, Lake, Sharpe, Slotten and Twichell—9. Cooper—Murphy. Hanna—Little, Porter—2. La Moure—Fuller, of Pembina, Fuller, of Stutsman, Mansfield—3. Little—Baker, Marshall, McGilvray—3. Marshall—Hanna, Sanborn—2. McCumber—La Moure, Laidlow—2. Roach—Cashel, Cronan, Dunlap, Levang, McCanna, McCarten, McDougall, Noble—8.

House—Johnson — Brakke, Cashel, Chacy, Delsem, Erickson, Gilbertson, Glasgow, Gronvald, Hauen, Herbrandson, Lee, Michaels, Folson, Ovind, Swenson, Thompson, Tousely, Tufte, Ugland, Winslow—20. Marshall — Dwire, Green, Hale, Kennedy, Laughlin, Peeg, Peterson, Sanford, Taylor—9. Little—Allshouse, Engelter, Gulsch, Hare, Stevens, Stevoon—6. McCumber—Johnson, of Richland; Lynch, McLean, Miner, Thomas—5. La Moure—Clarke, Restemeye, Thorderson, Wallace, Watts—5. Cooper—Aas, Dougherty, Johnson, of Walsh; Lish, Berger, Bratnot, Ferris, Home—8.

Johnson's total of twenty-nine is about what he has been getting in the caucuses. Wolbert, a Johnson man, paired with McHarg, a McCumber supporter, who is absent. The cry is being raised that Johnson is receiving support from the so-called wheat ring of Minnesota and the lumber trust of Dakota in addition to the support of the railroads. That the last-named are friendly to him is not denied by the congressman, but the friendship has not yet taken an active form. The wheat and lumber trust story sprang from the active part played by G. G. Barnes and telegrams from ex-Senator Washburn and other prominent men supporting Johnson. They are far-fetched and improbable. What their effect will be is uncertain.

The fusionists hold a caucus tomorrow night to decide upon their attitude in the fight, and it is possible they may play an important part in the election of a senator, as the divided condition of the field renders their strength possibly of great advantage to some candidate.

There will be a joint ballot at noon tomorrow, but it is not expected the deadlock will be broken. The Republican caucus is expected to meet again tomorrow night, when definite action is expected to be taken in the way of eliminating some of the field candidates. Thursday's balloting in the assembly is expected to show some significant change.

Forty-five Republicans have signed an agreement to settle the senatorship in caucus. Of the supporters of the six field candidates, Marshall, Little, Lamoure, Hanna, Cooper and McCumber and six more Republicans will sign, making a total strength of fifty-two. Either Marshall or Little will be the caucus nominee. If this agreement is carried out, and there is every reason to believe so tonight, Johnson is beaten, and either Marshall or Little will be the next United States senator from North Dakota, these being recognized as the two strongest field candidates.

FOR FOUR YEARS.

South Dakota Wants Governor and Legislature to Hang On.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—In the senate a petition was read asking for the passage of the bill for the destruction of prairie dogs on state lands, and an invitation for the legislature to attend the meeting of the stock growers' convention at Denver. Bills were passed requiring county auditors to keep index and tract books of real estate, and to compel receipts for all expense accounts before warrants are issued by the state auditor. The principal bills introduced were: To provide for the organization of life insurance companies in the state; requiring supplies to be purchased in the state; a valued insurance policy, and repealed laws allowing electioneering and hiring persons to electioneer. In the house the speaker appointed on the engrossing force W. W. Moyes, H. G. Giesen and Ira D. Woodward.

Bills were favorably reported for courts of conciliation and fixing a day's labor on public works at nine hours. The principal bills introduced were for a state board of medical examiners and for registering physicians; to prevent the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to minors; to select official papers by competitive bids, and a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to extend

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RANKS ARE UNBROKEN

QUAY AND ANTI-QUAY MEN SHOW NO SIGNS OF SWERVING IN EITHER DIRECTION

DEADLOCK IS NOW CERTAIN

Members of Pennsylvania Legislature Do Not Anticipate an Early Decision in the Contest for the United States Senatorship—Anti-Quay Contingent Divided on Question of Candidate.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—The end of the first day's fight in the battle for United States senator leaves the result very much in doubt. It is Senator Quay against the field, and the indications are that there will be a deadlock, lasting some days at least. The Republicans are divided between Mr. Quay and eight "favorite sons," and the Democrats are united on George A. Jenks. The senate and house voted separately this afternoon and will take a ballot tomorrow in joint session. There was no election today, and should the ballot show no election tomorrow the balloting will continue daily until a selection is made. Senator Quay's total strength in both houses was 112 votes, sixteen less than the number necessary to elect on joint ballot, assuming that the full membership of 254 is present, a condition that does not seem possible, as there are several quite sick now.

The result of the vote for United States senator was no surprise to those familiar with the situation. It was conceded that there would be no election today, and not many people think there will be one tomorrow. The first ballot shows that there is practically no break in the line of either of the Republican factions.

The essence of the situation is that so long as the anti-Quay Republicans are united and the Democrats vote for Jenks, Senator Quay cannot be re-elected. His friends are confident, however, that he will steadily gain votes after tomorrow, while the leaders of the other side are just as confident that he has reached the high water mark.

The anti-Quay Republican senators and members have agreed to meet daily until the fight is settled. They are divided on Congressman Dalzell and Stone and other independent Republicans. Their leaders say it is too early to concentrate on one candidate against Senator Quay. There does not seem to be any prospect of a combination between the anti-Quay Republicans and the Democrats on the senatorship. Although not a single vote was cast in either house for State Senator Chris Magee, of Pittsburg, he is regarded as the most important factor in the contest. Many of Senator Magee's friends in both factions are predicting that their favorite will be chosen to succeed Senator Quay in the event of it being demonstrated that the latter cannot win.

The result of the ballot for United States senator in the senate was as follows: Quay, 27; Jenks, 12; Dalzell, 3; Irwin, 1; Huff, 1; Charles E. Smith, 1; C. W. Stone, 1.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

Indianan Who Will Succeed Mr. David Turpie.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Albert J. Beveridge was elected United States senator by the general assembly today. The senate after a short session, at which routine business was transacted, went to the order of voting for candidates for senator. Albert J. Beveridge was placed in nomination by Senator Jones, of this city. Several of the Republican senators seconded the nomination. The name of David Turpie was presented by the Democrats. The Republican candidate received all the Republican votes in the body. At noon the house voted for senator and Mr. Beveridge received the vote of the Republicans in that body. The formal election will take place at noon tomorrow, when the two houses will meet in joint convention.

SENATOR LODGE CHOSEN.

Senator Parsons Refused to Vote for His Re-election.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Each branch of the legislature balloted for United States senator today, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican nominee, received heavy majorities in both houses. The vote resulted as follows:

House—Lodge (Rep.), 158; Bruce (Dem.), 65; Winfield (Pop.), 2; Porter (So.-Dem.), 2.

Senate—Lodge, 31; Bruce, 7.

Senator—Patersons, of Greenfield, refused to vote for Mr. Lodge.

Delaware Senatorial Ballot.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—A separate ballot was taken for United States senator in the senate and house today. The result was:

Senate—George Gray (Dem.), 5; Addicks (Rep.), 4; William S Hilles (Rep.), 2; John G. Greeley (Dem.), 1; Congressman Handy (Dem.), 1; Col. Henry A. Dupont (Rep.), 1.

House—Addicks, 11; Dupont, 9; Gray, 8; Handy, 2; John G. Greeley, 2.

The two bodies will ballot in joint session tomorrow.

SENATE LINES CLOSE

M'GOVERN, OF WASECA, THE ONLY NON-REPUBLICAN TO VOTE FOR DAVIS

HE HAD SO PLEDGED EARLY

Gov Lind's Nominations Were Hung Up by a Previously Adopted Rule, Evidently in Anticipation of a Fight on the Nomination of Corser for Surveyor General of the Minneapolis District.

Beyond the formal casting of its solid Republican vote for Cushman Kellogg Davis' re-election as senator, the senate's most important action yesterday was the adoption of a rule requiring appointments by the governor to wait one day before confirmation.

It is an official secret, but common gossip, that the nomination of E. S. Corser, of Minneapolis, for surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Minneapolis district, is the provoking cause of this rule, but the purpose was mildly disguised under the style and plea that the twenty-four hours was needed for the inquiry of the senators and the information of the public.

It is promised that if an attempt is made to defeat the nomination of Mr. Corser, in executive session this morning, a strenuous fight will be made against the secret sessions.

As a matter of fact the contest waged on Corser is Republican pie, for his rejection will no doubt continue the present surveyor general, S. S. Brown, in office until after the adjournment of the legislature, Gov. Lind having satisfied himself of the fitness of Mr. Corser.

When the election of senator came up as a special order Senator Horton (Rep.), of Ramsey, nominated the same man who had served, as he said, his state and his nation so eminently for twelve years, but never more so than during the last year. The United States had ungloved the iron hand of war in the interest of humanity alone, had won a glorious victory, and to continue in keeping with it, it was necessary that there be able men in the national councils and men with souls and hearts, concluding: "I nominate C. K. Davis."

Senator Baldwin (Dem.), of Duluth, said he rose to present the name of a man who was not soliciting the honor, a man known throughout his state and his nation. He was a man who, when his party left the course which he thought was right, had left that party and declared for those principles which he thought were just to the people at large. Always close to the people, a matchless orator, who always held spellbound the thousands to hear him whenever he spoke, he presented for the senatorial nomination the name of Charles A. Towne, of Duluth.

As the roll was called, Senator McGovern (Dem.), of Waseca, explained that he had to deviate from the course that party mandate might reasonably dictate. It was the judgment of the people in his district that the present senator should be re-elected, and in pursuance of his duty to his constituents, many of those who voted for him being Republicans, he voted for Davis, as he had intended throughout. He won considerable applause. The vote was:

For Davis—	
Barker,	Miller,
Benedict,	Myran,
Brower,	Nixon,
Buckman,	Potter,
Chilton,	Reeves,
Dickey,	Roverud,
Daugherty,	Ryder,
Greer,	Schellbach,
Grindeland,	Sheehan,
Halvorson,	Shell,
Hawkins,	Sivright,
Horton,	Smith, E. E.,
Jepson,	Smith, J. H.,
Jones, E. K.,	Snyder,
Jones, J. D.,	Somerville,
Knatvold,	Stockton,
Larson,	Sweningsen,
Lord,	Thompson,
McArthur,	Underleak,
McCarthy,	Wilson,
McGill,	Young—43.
McGovern,	
For Towne—	
Baldwin,	Ives,
Batz,	Johnson,
Coller,	McGowan,
Daly,	McNamee,
Dart,	Meilicke,
Du Toit,	Schaller,
Everett,	Stockwell,
Fitzpatrick,	Viessolman—17.
Grue,	

Absentees—Gauzewitz, Hospes, McKusick.

NOMINATIONS HUNG UP.

Gov. Lind sent in the following nominations:

Adjutant general, George C. Lambert, of Ramsey county, for two years, vice Hermann Muehlberg, term expired.

John H. Lewis, of Dakota county, for state superintendent of public instruction, vice W. W. Pendergast, term expired.

Dr. A. W. Daniels, of St. Peter, member of the board of trustees of state insane hospitals, vice Julius H. Block, term expired.

Elwood S. Corser, surveyor general of logs and lumber for upper Mississippi district, vice S. S. Brown, term expired.

Byron J. Mosier, surveyor general of logs and lumber for St. Croix district, vice James S. O'Brien, term expired.

About the only significance attaching to the appointments, other than has already been explained in a political way, is that Gov. Lind apparently de-

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DAVIS FORCES SOLID

NO BREAK IN THE RANKS OF THE REPUBLICANS ON THE ELECTION

FOSNES WAS WON OVER, TOO

Chippewa County Man, Not Having Entered the Caucus, Did Not Stand by the Minority's Action in Giving a Complimentary Vote to Charles A. Towne—Following Gov. Lind's Suggestions.

Mr. Pederson, Populist, of Otter Tail, in line with Gov. Lind's recommendations, presented a bill abolishing railroad passes to state officials, and on the theory that this will save the companies considerable money the bill also provides for a reduction of the rate of fares from 3 to 2½ cents per mile.

The house met at 10 o'clock, and after the usual preliminaries made the voting for United States senator a special order for 12 o'clock. Business was then taken up, and at 11 o'clock a recess was taken for an hour.

As the noon hour approached the floor and gallery commenced to fill up with spectators interested in the senatorial vote, and when the members reconvened at noon there was an audience of 300 present.

The Republicans voted for Davis, and the Democrats, Populists and union members for C. A. Towne, the caucus nominee of the minority. The exception was Mr. Fosnes, the Dem.-Pop. member from Chippewa, who when his name was called responded by saying C. K. Davis. This elicited considerable applause from the Republicans and spectators.

Mr. Davis received 93 votes and Mr. Towne 25, there being one absentee, Mr. Von Lehe (Rep.), of Le Sueur.

On motion of Mr. Staples (Rep.), of Dakota county, a roll call was ordered. It showed 118 members present. The speaker stated that Mr. Von Lehe had been excused Friday on account of sickness.

Mr. Yale (Rep.), of Winona, was the first member to be recognized when nominations were called for. He said he took pleasure in placing in nomination the unanimous choice of a united party, Cushman K. Davis. It was thirty-two years since St. Paul sent to the house branch of the legislature Mr. Davis, and at that time he had the honor to serve in the senate. The acquaintance thus formed he had continued with Mr. Davis. Later Mr. Davis had been chosen for governor of the state, defeating for the nomination Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis. The state had since twice elected Mr. Davis United States senator. Massachusetts had its Webster, Kentucky its Clay, but at no time was there a warmer regard for these distinguished men than Minnesota feels today for Cushman K. Davis. During the recent war which the country had passed through Senator Davis had been the right hand man of President McKinley. The president believed, and the people of Minnesota, that in putting Mr. Davis on the peace commission the right man had been put in the right place. His courage and ability had contributed largely to the successful ending of the war. In Wisconsin, Montana, Pennsylvania and North Dakota they were quarreling over the senatorship. In Minnesota there were no dissensions in the ranks, and the legislature was as one man. The state had developed from a wilderness in fifty years, but it had not grown faster than the reputation of Cushman K. Davis. The people of the state felt that Cushman K. Davis had done well, and desired him to continue as he has been doing. His re-election six years from now would be with the same unanimity as today.

STIVERS NAMED TOWNE.

Mr. Stivers (Dem.), of Crow Wing, followed Mr. Yale and placed in nomination Charles A. Towne. He said he had a duty to perform, a political duty. Political differences gave no man license to dispute opinions of his neighbors. Representing the political minority, he desired to place in nomination one who was as great in the arena and of whom all could feel proud. This was not the proper time or place to discuss politics, but it was a time when the political views of the minority could be accentuated. On behalf of the principles of the minority of the house he presented the name of Charles A. Towne as a candidate for United States senator.

It was noticeable that the applause which greeted the nomination of Mr. Towne by Mr. Stivers was greater than that following the presentation of the name of Mr. Davis by the Winona member.

The nomination of Senator Davis was seconded in brief speeches by Mr. Abbott (Rep.), of Faribault; Mr. Grondahl (Rep.), of Goodhue; Mr. Deming (Rep.), of Hennepin; Mr. West (Rep.), of Mower; Mr. Medicraft, of Roseau; Mr. Dunn (Rep.), of Ramsey; Mr. Foss (Rep.), of Grant; Mr. Schurman (Rep.), of Ramsey, and Mr. N. C. Nelson (Rep.), of Lake. Mr. Grondahl alluded to President McKinley as the second father of his country, and advanced the proposition that Minnesota's favorite son might be named as his successor.

N. C. Nelson (Rep.), of Lake, brought down the house with the assertion that Senator Davis was the greatest statesman the state of America could produce.

The nomination of Mr. Towne was seconded by Mr. Donohue (Dem.), of Stearns; Mr. Plowman (Pop.), of Otter Tail; Mr. Marin (Pop.), of Pope.

On the roll call Mr. Umland (Dem.), of Ramsey, explained his vote for Mr. Towne by saying that the rule had been established that the majority ruled. There was a majority in the minority party of the house and he submitted to this majority and desired to be recorded as voting for Mr. Towne.

Mr. Fosnes (Dem.-Pop.), of Chippewa, who had refrained from attending caucuses of the minority, voted for Davis without any explanation.

The vote, as announced by the speaker, was: Davis, 93; Towne, 25; absent,

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

CHARLES DENBY. ADMIRAL DEWEY. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN. GENERAL OTIS.