

WOLF RAISING IN MINNESOTA

ONE OF THE FORMER PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES KILLED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT SO SAYS THE STATE AUDITOR

Where Formerly It Took \$30,000 to Pay Wolf Bounties, the State Has Been Getting Along Recently With an Annual Appropriation of \$10,000—Law of 1897 Has Resulted in a Great Economy.

State Auditor Dunn said yesterday that wolf farms had gone out of fashion in Minnesota. Not that those interested in the illicit practice of breeding wolves for their skins cared anything for the season's styles, but the operation of the "low bounty" law passed in 1897 had enforced retirement with the center of wolf fanciers. The state auditor is authority for the statement that there are at present no wolf farms in the state.

Under the operation of the "low bounty" law passed in 1897 the reward is reduced to \$5 for a full grown wolf killed between Jan. 1 and May 31, and \$2 per head for all wolves killed at other times of the year. Of this the state pays a two-thirds share and the county pays the other third. The state paid for the killing of wolves, under the bounty law, for all wolves killed at \$50,000 a year. Under the present law the annual appropriation of \$10,000 is more than adequate to meet all payments. In fact when Mr. Dunn closed his books for the first of this year there was to the credit of this fund nearly \$20,000.

It has been hinted at from time to time that the \$30,000 annual appropriation went to support private industry in some of the farmers' outhouses, where the wolves were kept until a mate could be found, and thus the farm increased its profit. At least, whether this be true or not some of the counties where wolves were not supposed to be high bred and sold to the ones that returned to the state auditor the largest list of wolf bounties paid. The old trick of working off the same scamp on the county auditors of several counties has also been going on, as it is now necessary that the entire carcass be presented at the county seat, if payment would be had.

When the winters are long and cold the wolves seem to be very numerous, and at times very annoying to the farmers, more particularly during the very cold weather, as they kill small stock, and will sometimes enter large numbers when the winters are open in Minnesota they find enough to eat in the woods and are not so troublesome to farmers. It is with a view to exterminating them that the state has made large appropriations for the last ten years. Its first efforts had rather the opposite effect, as the bounty was so high that it was money in raising potatoes, corn and wheat, when wolves could be raised at \$15 per head, and without any cost to the farmer, as his wolfship is always hungry and will bring in anything from old shoes to scrap iron.

An additional safeguard has been put on the new law, in the shape of a section which provides that no bounty will be paid by the state auditor unless the board of county commissioners vote to pay its share of the bounty. This being merely an optional matter, with local boards there is little chance for fraud, and with the present low bounty there is but little incentive to an untruthful showing.

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS

BANK EXAMINER POPE IS REVISING THE OFFICIAL COUNTERS Two Rulings Are Made Which Off Some of the Fees Which Have Heretofore Been Charged by Sheriffs.

Bank Examiner Pope is instituting a new departure in his office, to assist in the more speedy expedition of business in the department. Every county in the state will have a counter on the work of the bank examiner's office. Under Mr. Pope's administration the department of the boards of county commissioners were requested to send a copy of the proposed changes to the office, and ever since that time the counters have been kept up. But Gen. Pope believes this unnecessary, and has issued a circular which is being mailed to chairmen of boards, stating that the department will in the future of this state, that the counters be made promptly at the completion of each year.

In the third circular which was mailed to county auditors yesterday the department stated that it was the intention to issue circulars charged for unsuccessful attempts to collect delinquent personal taxes. Gen. Pope says that in such cases, both of which rule against that official. The letter is as follows: To the sheriff of the county of _____: I abstract from a recent decision of Judge Lewis in case of Wagner vs. County Commissioner of Ramsey County, some opinions which seem to traverse previous instructions from this department and practices in vogue. The Minnesota law was amended in 1897, subsequent to the decision in Schmid vs. Brown County, 4 Minn. 97.

Sheriffs for taking prisoners into Court for trial. "Considering the word 'examination' used in the statute to mean a hearing, and as we find no provision in the statutes allowing the sheriff fees for taking prisoners into any court but in the case of the county court, the charges made by him for taking prisoners into the municipal court for trial, whether for offense against the state or for offense under city ordinances, are not authorized by law, and must be disallowed."

The law provides: "If personal property shall be distrained sufficient goods and chattels charged with such tax, the sheriff may, together with costs, but in none of these cases shall be allowed the sheriff or his deputy" shall be allowed the same fees for collecting such tax, and for making distress and sale of goods and chattels for the payment of taxes as are allowed by the law to constables for making levy and sale of property on execution.

This is the only provision I am able to find showing a sheriff compensation for presenting delinquent tax warrants, and by the wording of the law itself, these fees are to be paid only for collecting taxes. Fees are not allowed for an unsuccessful attempt to collect.

Literary Society's Dancing Party. On Feb. 2, the Literary Society will give their ninth dancing party in honor of the

GAS LIGHTS FOR BIRDS

THEY WILL BE USED AT THE FORTHCOMING POULTRY SHOW ARC LIGHT ANNOYED PULLETS

Officers of the State Association Promise That the 1899 Show, Although the Thirteenth, Will be the Greatest and Merriest Show of All the Series—Over 2,000 Birds Expected.

President Lawrence Hope, of the Minnesota Poultry association, is not a superstitious man. As head of the executive committee of the association he is determined that the thirteenth annual poultry show next week shall make a new mark for lovers and exhibitors of the feathered tribe. The committee met yesterday, and after carefully weighing the matter decided to accept the permission of the city

of St. Paul to use gas lights for the benefit of the birds. This will be a first for the show, and will be a great advantage to the exhibitors. The committee met yesterday, and after carefully weighing the matter decided to accept the permission of the city

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DAUGHTERS ARE BUSY

Arranging for the National Congress at Washington. The different chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in St. Paul, are preparing to hold meetings for the election of

delegates to the national congress, which begins in Washington, Feb. 30. One chapter, the St. Paul, has already selected its delegates at the meeting held last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. DeLoach, as regent of the chapter, is a delegate at large. Her alternate is Mrs. W. F. Jewett, with Miss Ada Murphy as alternate.

The Nathan Hale chapter meets Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with Mrs. F. E. Rice as regent. Mrs. Charles S. Foe will read a paper on "The French in North America."

The chapter also meets Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of Crocus hill. It is expected that all the chapters in the state will have full representation at the coming congress for it will be a most important one to the national constitution to be voted upon there are also a number of amendments to the national constitution to be acted upon in order to have them conform to the amendments to the constitution passed last year. One of the most important of these to the chapters is the one regarding the division of dues. As things now stand the different chapters keep half the dues and turn the other half over to the national society. Under the new law the chapters will keep one-third of the dues and turn the other two-thirds to the national society.

Another important measure that will be acted upon concerns the method of holding state regents. The new amendment to be voted upon provides for the election of the regent of the state by the regents of five states or territories prior to the national congress. An effort has been made here in the past to elect a regent for Minnesota, but the state, but by the majority it was considered unconstitutional.

The national congress this year will serve for two years instead of one as heretofore. Every alternate year is now held by the national society, and this year for the regular business and discussion for the good of the society.

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DEATHS OF A DAY

PORT WORTH, TEX., Jan. 28.—Hon. Evan Jones, one of the most prominent figures in the Populist party of this state, died at home. Mr. Jones was on the national Populist ticket with Gen. Weaver, and was also a national candidate on the Populist ticket two years ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—E. B. Carleton, editor and proprietor of Town Talk, died at his home in San Francisco. He was an active member of the Masonic order, and was a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Knights of the Order of the Star.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—A. C. Bradley, the old soldier who shot Gov. Smith, of the Soldiers' home, at Santa Monica, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was found guilty by a jury of twelve men, and the sentence was pronounced by Judge Ives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Leland Stanford died at her home in San Francisco. She was the widow of the late Leland Stanford, who was a member of the national cabinet, and was one of the most prominent figures in the state.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—George Brown, a farmer, living in New York, broke his neck in jumping from a window in the house he occupied with his family, and which had been struck by a lightning rod. The accident occurred last night, and the body was found in the street this morning.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—John B. Buck, an ex-Confederate cavalry trooper, who was wounded at Antietam, died in this city, and on Sunday he will be buried with the honors of a Confederate soldier in the North. Buck was a Virginian, but for sixteen years lived in this city. He often admitted to friends that he thought the outcome of the war was for the best.

HIS WORK ON PANAMA DUTCH

HE WORKED ON PANAMA DUTCH

DRUNKENNESS CURD

It Is Now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, The Remedy Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food, Thus Absolutely and Secretly Curing the Patient in a Short Time Without His Knowledge.

The agitation, by various individuals, concerning a state sanitarium and forest reservation in Minnesota may be most rightly described as an unaccomplished hope. Nothing has been successful, except at Itasca lake.

Every day of every year the growing trees and evergreens in Minnesota drop from a living perpendicular to a dead level every second of time from daylight to nightfall. The condition is constant, avaricious and continuous.

It has been proposed to locate a state sanitarium at Cass lake, on the Ojibwa reservation, at the point in a narrow connecting Pike bay with the main recess of that beautiful body of water, for the reason that a virgin body of pine grows there at an extensive lake near a railroad.

Today an Indian war is threatened for the intrinsic value of the pine in operation there; two saw mills will be in operation at the point in April of this year, and the lumber yards will be extensive and the log booms in Pine bay and Cass lake will shut out every passage of row boats. The secretary of the interior has ordered the stumpage sold, and several hundred men are at this time landing the load and down timber, mostly alive and thrifty, preparatory to active lumbering transactions of vast proportions, in the near future.

The possession and ownership of the pine timber depends upon older men, in competition, or more probably, in combination, at the United States Land office, on the day of sale, when the cash must be paid in advance for the timber rights. These transactions are culminating rapidly, and thirty Ojibwa warriors passed through St. Paul last Wednesday on their way to the disposal of the pine at Cass and Leech lakes.

An eminent divine has recently given expression, in an evening paper, to a desire to secure the entire locality as a park. The cost would be far in excess of \$1,000,000. In the meantime lumbermen and sawmill owners are in active operation in the very center of the region proposed as a park, and two branch lines of railroad penetrate the forests, maintaining daily trains to and from Cass lake.

The logging and strenuously working to get the lumber out as fast as possible, to cut down expenses, investigate frauds, increase assessments and reduce rates of taxation, with a necessity of replenishing the revenue fund by temporary high taxes, and in anticipation of future receipts.

The result will be no park and no sanitarium at Cass lake, nor the anticipated beautification of the locality. In five or six years a new rapidly culminating series of lumbering transactions will, with certainty, transform the ideal park and sanitarium into a region of pine stumps, burned over and abandoned. The time necessary for the production of another forest there, even under the most favorable conditions, is 100 years, since it is certain that the lumberman will carefully cut over the whole field a second time for ties, pulp, telegraph poles, crossties, box ties, tanbark, fencing, birch, maple and oak wood, and saw to hoop poles and jack pine shingles.

Fire will sweep over the region a second and third time, and in twenty years the annihilation of the magnificent forests north of Leech lake will be an accomplished fact, an abomination in the sight of civilization.

Stragglers and cutovers have already sought a foothold there, and as a more remote result, the small farms of a sandy and unproductive soil will yield a pitiable amount of timber, and a succeeding possessor, who came into a state that has been suggested, that the state can step in and inaugurate a forest culture.

With forty-one hundred thousand people, the only forest culture possible in this state will be by individual effort, for instead of accumulating land, the state is being rapidly and lavishly pushing land sales, and the price is in sight. The only reason offered at this time for a refusal to treat for the preservation of seal life, is a protective and prohibitory duty on Canadian lumber of \$2 per thousand, so as to prevent competition in favor of the state lake and other lumbermen, that they may squeeze a higher profit from their business of despoiling the forests, with no intention or expectation of preserving anything but uncultivated fortunes from Nature's bounty.

The proposition is kindly offered by one who is deeply interested in forest preservation, and the hope for a state sanitarium and forest reservation, on a base action on something more tangible than a dream of remote and uncertain contingencies to occur after the forests of the state are transformed into wastes.

The only possible solution at this time is to adopt the suggestions made by Lind's inaugural message, recommending the purchase of the Itasca state park, at which point no more or more healthy region for a sanitarium can be found in the state.

In the purchase of a virgin forest of pine may be preserved, and the possibility of calculating on the possibilities of the closing days of the twentieth century.

Two hundred men are at this time in camp a mile or two from the northeast corner of the state park, slashing the forests and damming the river, preparing to drive from the state that point down the Itasca reservation.

Since the above was written Senator McCarthy has introduced a bill in the legislature for the Leech lake park, at Walker, and the legislature has passed twenty-four sections of land, subject to future approval.

The land proposed for the new park is principally owned by lumbermen and has been cut over, but to what extent cannot be stated here for want of definite information.

The amount of \$507,90, of which \$294,24 is cash. There are no liabilities. It has thirty-one resident and twenty-two non-resident members.

NEEDS OF ENGINEERS

THEY ARE DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT ESTABROOK, OF THE LOCAL SOCIETY

SOME WAYS TO HELP ST. PAUL

THEY WERE SUGGESTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY OF GOOD ROADS

CAUSE WAS DISCUSSED AT SOME LENGTH AND OTHER IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS CONSIDERED.

At the annual meeting of the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, J. D. Estabrook; vice president, Oliver Crosby; secretary, C. L. Annan; treasurer, A. O. Powell; librarian, A. W. Munster; representative on the board of directors, the association of engineering societies, George L. Wilson.

Reports of the various officers were in a flourishing condition. The objects of the organization are the professional improvement of its members, the encouragement of social intercourse, and the promotion of civil engineering. While its proceedings are mainly of interest to members of the profession, it frequently touches on matters of public concern.

In his address President Estabrook said that this was an age of wonderful consolidations and development of great enterprises; some great in reality, others in name. The engineering profession is no longer popular. The full blossom must appear without previous sprout or bud.

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POULTRY HERALD CUP

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