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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SENATOR DAVIS' COUP

IT WAS SPRUNG IN EXECUTIVE SESSION AND CAUSED CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT

OPPOSITION WAS VICTORIOUS

Proposition of the Senator From Minnesota Did Not Prevail—Result Will Probably Be Carrying Out of the Original Programme Friends and Opponents of Treaty Seeking to Strengthen Forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The controversy in the senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpretative of the peace treaty, took an acute turn late today. The opposition to a vote came from the friends of the treaty, who advanced the theory that it should be ratified without compromise. Those who were willing that a vote should be taken today held an opposite view, and absolutely refused to agree to a time for taking a vote.

The contest occurred in the executive session, which did not convene until a quarter past 5 o'clock. The next hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on the one side to get an agreement to a vote on the resolutions, and on the other in the more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

The gallery doors had no sooner been locked than Senator Davis, who had taken his position at Senator Frye's seat, immediately in front of the chair, pronounced the request of the treaty supporters for unanimous consent, naming Wednesday for a vote. He said the opinion of his side of the chamber was that there should be an opportunity to vote on all resolutions of a declaratory nature, all of which had been offered by senators who were opposed to the treaty without a modification.

The opposition was prepared for the request, but it did not fail to create some excitement. Simultaneous objection was made from three or four sources to unanimous consent, and to Senator Gorman was left the task of making the principal statement of the reasons of the opposition. His main objection was based upon the brief time that must intervene between the time of taking the vote on the resolution and the time fixed for voting on the treaty—3 o'clock next Monday. An essential part of the demand of those who desired a modification of the expression in the treaty was that the house, as well as the senate, must act upon the resolution. Manifestly it was too late to secure a vote by the house, even if the action of the senate should be favorable. Hence the absurdity of the proposition. He for one would object, and he had no doubt that others would feel as he did. So long as there had not been any possibility of securing a vote in both houses of congress the members of the senate who opposed the treaty in its present form had made no opposition. But to consent to a vote on the resolutions at this late day, after a delay of so many days, would create the impression that the opponents of the treaty had been posing for effect and had allowed themselves to be tricked, either ignorantly or knowingly.

OPPOSITION ARGUMENT.

Senators Cockrell and Bacon also avowed their opposition to agreeing to fixing a time for a vote, placing their opposition on grounds practically the same as those of Mr. Gorman. Each was inclined to charge bad faith. Senator Cockrell gave notice that he would resist any effort for a vote upon the resolutions up to 3 o'clock Monday, when the vote on the treaty must be taken.

The friends of the treaty declared that they were acting in perfect good faith. They said that all of the time of the senate for the past week had been occupied in performing duties under the orders or consent of the senate, and there had not within that period been a time when the vote could have been taken. They charged that the opposition were afraid to allow an opportunity to vote on the resolutions, because of the apprehension that some of the resolutions would be agreed to and the chances of the ratification of the treaty thus improved. This meant, as they regarded it, that they did not want any treaty ratified.

The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield.

These objections were, of course, effective and the treaty supporters turned their attention to longer daily sessions of the senate with the hope of exhausting debate and thus forcing action on the resolutions without unanimous consent being given.

Senator Davis, therefore, moved that the senate take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

He was met with a motion by Senator Gorman to adjourn, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Davis and his co-workers resisted the adjournment motion, and it was defeated, but by a margin of only one vote, the ballot resulting 24 ayes to 25 nays.

A vote was immediately ordered on the motion for a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

On this motion a number of the members of the opposition refrained from voting, and the roll call developed the absence of a quorum.

The hands on the senate clock then indicated 6:30. None of the senators had had their dinners. Hence Senator Davis himself moved an adjournment, which motion carried without a division.

The vote on adjournment was not considered in any sense as a test, as many of the senators, and especially of the supporters of the treaty, had left the chamber before the ballot was taken.

If the objection to taking a vote on the resolutions is maintained by its opponents they will be able to accomplish their purpose of forcing the vote on the original document. They indicate no purpose to change their line of action, and say positively that they will not.

The day was full of conferences, and the three or four senators who have not yet positively decided on which side to cast their votes were much sought by both the supporters and the opponents of the treaty. The opponents claim thirty-three votes, which, they say, cannot be shaken, while the leaders of the affirmative side claim to have won over two of those thirty-three today and to have a fair promise of getting others. The supporters of the treaty still count confidently upon having the requisite number of votes when the time comes, even though no modifying resolution be adopted.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

St. Paul Prelate Denies There Was Secrecy in His Vatican Visit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the Record from Rome says:

"Archbishop Ireland received me today, expressing himself as particularly desirous of favoring an American paper, although since his arrival he had been forced to avoid meeting representatives of the continental press, in view of the false news that had been circulated concerning his errand and its probable results.

"The archbishop denies the report that any secret was made of his audience with the pope. He says he was at the Vatican again this morning. Asked as to the truth of the rumor that he was to be appointed as the representative of the United States in the disarmament conference, his grace smiled and said nothing. Then he remarked that at some future time he might be more explicit. He says that Father's Zam's work on evolution has not been prohibited, high influence having been brought to bear in its favor.

"This evening Ambassador Draper will gave a grand dinner in Archbishop Ireland's honor."

CHICAGO SENSATION.

Prominent Citizens Arrested and Indicted for Felony.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—As a result of indictments returned secretly Thursday by the grand jury, W. C. Hoyer, a lawyer, and Peter Casey, a street foreman, were arrested today charged with complicity in the robbery, in March, 1896, of $55,000 in bonds of Christopher F. Schrage, a miser. Allen C. Story, a prominent attorney, is also under indictment on the same charge, and a warrant is out for his arrest. All three men are charged with having negotiated a number of the stolen bonds. The actual robbery, which attracted great attention at the time on account of its boldness, was done by a quartette of well known crooks. Of these Joe Gordon was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Two others escaped on "straw" bonds, and the fourth, "Sleepy" Burke, turned state's evidence. Attorney Story has been prominent in Democratic political affairs.

AKRON LIQUOR FIGHT.

Anti-Saloon League Accepts the Challenge of Saloon Men.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—The threat of the Akron saloonkeepers to close all the saloons of that city has called forth a challenge from the Ohio Anti-Saloon league, which says:

"We recognize this as an old bluff of the liquor dealers, often threatened, but never carried out, believing if Akron were really to have two years of no saloons she would never permit their return."

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

Tragedy on a Prominent Street of a West Virginia Town.

SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 3.—Harry Deffinbaugh, aged twenty-eight years, was shot and instantly killed on one of the most prominent streets by Miss Ella Bowen, aged twenty. Miss Bowen is in jail and claims that Deffinbaugh pursued her, tearing her clothing and threatening her if she left him.

DATE IS FIXED.

Mrs. Place to Be Electrocuted During the Week of Feb. 20.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Under the rules, the court of appeals today handed down an order directing the warden of Sing Sing prison to electrocute Mrs. Martha Place some time during the week which begins Feb. 20.

Mrs. Place killed her stepdaughter at their home in Brooklyn. The governor was petitioned by sympathetic women to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but he has refused to interfere.

GEN. GOMEZ CRITICISED.

Cubans Contend He Had No Right to Accept $3,000,000.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—Among the Cuban leaders who have given expression to their views on the subject, it is asserted that Gen. Gomez was not authorized to agree to the disbandment of the army without consulting the Cuban assembly, and obtaining its permission. Indeed, when the report arrived that Gen. Gomez had accepted Mr. Porter's proposition on behalf of the president, many doubted it, refusing to believe that he would act in this fashion

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

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7—Minneapolis Matters.
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ATLANTIC LINERS.

QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Canada, New York.
Arrived: Campania, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Cymric, New York.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Pennland, Philadelphia.
GLASGOW—Arrived: State of Nebraska, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—"The Sign of The Cross," 2:15 and 8:15 PM.
GRAND—"Going to the Races," 2:15 and 8:15 PM.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 7 PM.
District Meeting Rebekas, Odd Fellows' hall, 2:30 and 8 PM.
Humane Society, 605 Chamber of Commerce building, 11 AM.
Entertainment committee, Ladies' auxiliary, home industries, Commercial club, 11 AM.

CANAL BILL ACCEPTED

MR. HEPBURN'S NICARAGUA MEASURE AGREED UPON BY HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

SOME CHANGES WERE MADE

Appropriation Is Reduced From $140,000,000 to $115,000,000—Measure Will Have the Parliamentary Status of a Senate Bill, Thus Expediting Final Results—Text of the Bill as Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today directed a favorable report upon the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, with amendments as a substitute for the Morgan bill passed by the senate.

When the subject was taken up at the meeting of the commerce committee today it was first determined, without the formality of a vote, that Chairman Hepburn's bill should be reported as embodying the sense of the committee. The main question was as to expediting the legislation. For this purpose Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, moved that the Morgan senate bill be taken up, all after the enacting clause struck out and the Hepburn bill substituted. This was approved and the substitute bill was then changed in some particulars.

On motion of Mr. Barham, of California, the requirement for full ownership and sovereignty over the route was struck out.

An amendment by Mr. Sherman, of New York, authorizing the president to negotiate with private companies or associations for concessions, rights, etc., was defeated.

Mr. Hinrichsen, of Illinois, secured the adoption of an amendment reducing the total appropriation from $140,000,000 to $115,000,000.

As thus amended, the substitute bill was agreed to by a practically unanimous vote, and Mr. Hepburn was directed to make their report to the house. The bill, in its amended form, is as follows:

"That the president of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or either of them, as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate construction and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use from a point near Greytown, on the Carribean sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Breto, on the Pacific ocean; and such sum as may be necessary to make such purchase is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2. That when the president has secured the territory in section 1, referred to, he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Carribean sea, near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Breto, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage, and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all the necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Breto, and the secretary of war shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the terminals of said canal and such fortifications for defense as will be required for the convenience and safety of all vessels desiring the use of said canal.

Section 3. That in making survey of said canal and harbors the secretary of war shall detail such number of officers of the army, navy and civil service as may be necessary, and require of them the performance of such professional duties as he may desire.

Section 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

Section 5. That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica or Nicaragua the president may have, the president is authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

Section 6. That the sum of $115,000,000, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the work herein authorized, said money to be drawn from the treasury from time to time as the same shall be needed, upon warrants of the president, based on estimates made and verified by the chief engineer in charge of the work and approved by the secretary of war.

When reported, the bill will have the parliamentary status of a senate bill, so that, if the substitute is agreed to, the subject will go to a conference committee, and final results to be expedited.

Chairman Hepburn says his reports will be filed on Monday. His plan is to ask the committee on rules for a day to consider the measure. This is not likely to be next week, as many other measures are pressing for attention and are regarded as having priority.

Mr. Mann gave notice that he would make a minority report.

On the question of taking into consideration the private concessions, it is understood Messrs. Sherman, Bennett and Hawley were the only members favoring this course.

MR. BRACKETT. PROTESTS.

Minneapolis Man Opposes Proposed Action of Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Gov. Brady, of Alaska, and George Brackett, of Minneapolis, the latter largely interested in a railroad enterprise in Alaska, were today interviewing American members of the high joint commission, regarding Alaskan interests. A report is in circulation that, in considering the Alaskan boundary, the British members of the commission had insisted that the Linn canal should be considered within the Canadian lines, and that there should be an all Canadian port, presumably Skaguay, conceded by the United States. Both Gov. Brady and Mr. Brackett protested against this proposition, and, while they do not know what the commission will do, they think the contention of the British commissioners will not be agreed to.

Mr. Brackett says that the recent action of the Canadian government against alien miners will prevent about 7,000 Americans going to the Klondike next year, who have already made preparations for the trip.

The subcommittee of the high joint commission on reciprocity and Alaskan boundary were in session today. The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

CLARK MADE CONCESSIONS.

Montana Senator Tells Why the Republicans Elected Him.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 3.—In response to published criticisms of the course of the Republican members of the state legislature in voting for W. A. Clark for United States senator, Senator S. Hobson, of Fergus county, issued a statement defining his position, which divulges a hitherto unpublished detail concerning the condition under which support was given Clark. The interesting part of Mr. Hobson's statement, which is a lengthy one, is:

"At the time Mr. Clark had shown his full Democratic strength it became apparent he could not be elected without Republican votes, and as the Democratic following was about to leave him and name another candidate who was much more objectionable, the Republicans secured a written pledge from Mr. Clark that he would, if elected, vote for a high protective tariff and refuse to be bound by any caucus to do otherwise."

Mr. Hobson says the written agreement secured from Mr. Clark is in good hands and will be preserved for future reference.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made by Senator Whiteside has been sidetracked. The action caused a political sensation and is taken to mean that the Clark and Daly factions have buried the hatchet. The motion to dismiss the subject was made in the joint assembly by a Clark leader and was seconded by the Daly faction. There was no opposition.

ANTI-PASS BILL KILLED.

The Vote in the South Dakota Senate a Tie.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 3.—(Special.)—In the senate today the principal bills introduced were: To establish a bacteriological department at the agricultural college; permitting cities to elect water boards, and an appropriation of $708 to Gov. Lee for the expense of the prosecution of the cases of Hipple, Mayhew and Anderson. The Gunderson anti-pass bill called out extended debate, but was finally killed by a tie vote.

The afternoon in the house was devoted to action on senate measures. The bills for the normal schools at Aberdeen and Watertown were passed, the former by a two-thirds' vote and the latter by a majority. The question of an appropriation was raised, but the contention was advanced that only money appropriations require a two-thirds' vote. The speaker ruled that the bill was carried, and if a test case was desired it could be made in court. The state wolf bounty bill carried, 77 to 3. Other bills passed were: Making divulging of telegrams and telephone messages misdemeanor; raising the salary of the mine inspector; to prevent the spread of disease among swine; appropriating $17,000 for printing; to attach certain lands to Clay county for judicial purposes. The bill to allow the mortgaging of crops in advance for the purchase price of land was killed.

Gov. Lee stated in an interview that while he had read carefully Attorney General Pyle's opinion holding that the state cannot recover from ex-Treasurer Phillips for interest on public funds, and while he was not ready to say what he would do, the end of the case had not been reached. It is rumored that the governor will employ counsel and have the case pushed.

BUSINESS AT BISMARCK.

The Temperance Bill Will Come Up Early Next Week.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 3. — The temperance commissioner bill is likely to be reported by the temperance committee about Tuesday of next week.

It looks very much as though Senator Luke's primary election bill would fall by the wayside. Country members do not seem to be impressed with the necessity for such a radical change in the law as proposed.

The senate has adopted the house concurrent resolution requesting congress to pass a service pension bill for old soldiers.

The house judiciary committee, at a meeting Wednesday night, voted to report unfavorably Stevens' bill requiring the publication of election returns in tabular form.

Western League Plans.

DUBUQUE, Io., Feb. 3.—President Johnson and Manager Loftus will not announce the eighth city of the Western league until the National league has placed its teams. This decision was reached today. Should Cleveland be dropped Loftus will take the Columbus team there; if not, will go to Grand Rapids.

A GOOD POLICY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

—Washington Post.

THEY ARE AFTER HIM

GEN. MILES MAY BE CALLED UPON TO PROVE THAT ARMY BEEF WAS "EMBALMED"

INQUIRY COURT SUGGESTED

This Will Mean That the General of the Army Must Show That There Were Good Grounds for His Allegations or Answer to a Court-Martial for Attacks Upon Brother Officers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The purpose of the president to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed for some time as the result of the numerous charges and counter charges and interviews respecting the character of the army beef, by instituting a formal inquiry into these matters and endeavoring to place the responsibility where it belongs, was made known today. This inquiry will not be undertaken before the commission to investigate the conduct of the war has made its report to the president. The scope of this new inquiry has not been defined, but it certainly will embrace the allegations made by Gen. Miles as to the character of the army supplies, and will involve that officer to the extent that he must make these charges good and to that degree will be on trial himself in a preliminary manner. Should the charges be well established, a heavy responsibility would be placed upon the packers and persons concerned in the meat inspection, and perhaps others. Should they fall unsupported, Gen. Miles may be obliged to answer to a court martial for reflecting on the character of other officers.

RANGE OF INQUIRY.

There are two methods by which such an investigation may be conducted according to established military usage. The first is by the appointment of a court of inquiry, and the second by the appointment of what is known as an officers', or inspection board. In the former case it will be necessary to name some officer who is to be the subject of the investigation. In the latter the board is charged simply to inquire into a state of facts, or alleged facts, without reference to any particular person, and to place responsibility, if possible, for anything of which complaint is made. Their findings may serve as the base for a court martial, quite as effectually as the findings of a court of inquiry, and has some advantages in that it does not begin with the presumption of a court of inquiry. Where a court of inquiry is concerned it is expected there is conveyed a distinct reflection upon the officer named. Because of this, when the navy department requested the war department to order a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the killing of a number of Spanish prisoners on board the Harvard the latter instead ordered an inspection board, considering that the ordering of the court of inquiry might be looked upon as a predecision against our troops.

PRECEDENTS CITED.

Such officers' boards are frequently ordered to fix responsibility for loss or damage of stores, and several of them have been appointed during the war to look into the loss of meats, notably in the case of that shipped to Porto Rico and returned to Montauk Point. Like a court of inquiry these boards return statements of facts developed by them, upon which the superior authorities can act.

It is not possible at present to learn in which direction the president leans, but he has been in conference on the subject with the secretary of war and the attorney general, and the matter has been discussed in the cabinet to some extent. As before stated, however, no action is to be taken on either plan until the report of the war investigating commission is submitted.

Up to the close of the day Gen. Miles positively declined to discuss in any manner the events of the day so far as they relate to himself, or to discuss any statements contained in any of the interviews attributed to him. It may be said of these interviews that while it is conceivable they might figure, they will not do so of necessity, for the matters to be first looked into are those connected with the character of the army beef.

CHINESE ATROCITIES.

Details of the Massacre of British Missionary Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—In the stories of the murders of missionaries and foreign residents recently in China, details of a particularly barbarous affair at Chongan Chiang, involving the life of an Englishman named Fleming, and Evangelist Pan, have been wanting. J. B. Adams, of the Chinese inland mission, visited the scene of the murders and tells of a shocking condition of affairs, in the North China Daily News. He ascertained that the people of Chongan had determined to take the life of every foreigner in the place, and when Mr. Fleming set foot in the town he was a doomed man. At least 200 people witnessed the murder from the opposite side of the river. Evangelist Pan was suddenly and quickly cut down. Mr. Fleming dismounted from his mule to go to his assistance, but he, too, was attacked and slain after a desperate conflict. He was dreadfully wounded with a sword and an iron spike. The two victims were stripped of their clothing and their bodies left for three days on the public road.

NEW YORK POISONING.

Arrests Will Likely Follow the Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Capt. McCluskey, of the detective bureau, absolutely refused to discuss the Adams poisoning case today. It is probable nothing will be done until the inquest over the death of Mrs. Adams. This will be on Thursday next and Coroner Hart is already busy with the preliminaries. He had a long consultation with District Attorney Gardiner today, and left with him a big bunch of subpoena blanks to fill out. These will secure the attendance of a large number of interesting witnesses at the inquest. Any one having the slightest possible connection with the Adams-Barnett murders—for they classed together now—will probably be summoned to appear at the inquest. The coroner's office has been deluged with requests from persons anxious to sit on the jury.

Edward Barnett, a brother of the late Henry C. Barnett, said today that he believed nothing can be proved by exhuming his brother's body.

"Dr. Davis gave my brother mercury," said are classed together now—will probably be summoned to appear at the inquest. The he, "the doctor told me that a form of mer- brother for diphtheria. Consequently if mercury is found in his stomach it will show nothing so far as the poisoning case is concerned."

Coroner Hart said that District Attorney McIntyre would be called as a witness in the inquest. The coroner also said he would call every person who was in Mrs. Adams' house after her death, and before the coroner made his first visit there.

Two, three or perhaps more arrests will immediately follow the holding of the inquest, even if they do not take place earlier. Col. Gardiner says: "No arrest will be made, however, until there is sufficient evidence with which to satisfy the authorities that the persons arrested can be held under the law."

"IF I WERE KING."

Unfortunate Blunder of a French Band Master.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Through an unfortunate blunder of the bandmaster at the presidential banquet to the bureaux of both chambers this evening, as President Faure entered the banqueting hall, the band of the Garde Republicaine played, instead of the customary "Marseillaise," the overture "Si j'etais le rol." (If I Were King.)

Cloakmakers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The strike season among the East side garment makers began today, when 1,500 cloakmakers quit work in the shops of four contractors.

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MADE AN AWFUL ROAR

SENATOR YOUNG COULDN'T STAND FOR THE CRITICISM OF HIS BILL

IN INTEREST OF SETTLERS

Whether a Reading of the Bill Conveys That Idea or Not—The Swift County Senator Tells What He Thinks of The Globe and Later What His Measure Is Really Intended to Do.

Senator Young (Rep.), of Swift, rose to a question of personal privilege in the senate yesterday morning and had read by the secretary the article appearing on the first page of The Globe of yesterday relating to his bill introduced last Friday.

Mr. Young said he had no desire to thrust his personality on the senate any more than was necessary, but he thought that The Globe had gone beyond its legitimate province as a disseminator of news, and had made itself a scandalmonger. He had hoped that partisan feeling might be kept out of the proceedings and reports thereof. The article in question, he said, was as false as any article could be, and a direct reversal of the actual truth and facts in the case. The reporter who had written the article had simply turned the provisions of his Hastings & Dakota land grant bill around. Said the senator:

"In this article the paper has exceeded itself, if that is possible, in all its former efforts to make itself ridiculous. I have known The Globe's senate reporter for several years and have always regarded him as an honorable young man, but I would suggest that a repetition of such an attack should exclude him from the floor of the senate. The article is nothing but a dirty thrust. I trust nothing of this sort will happen again."

The bill was, in fact, he added, amended to make it easier for the settlers on the Hastings & Dakota land grant, although not aimed to take property rights from Russell Sage. He believed the bill was just what he said it was, and he also said that an injustice had been done to Lieut. Gov. Smith in imputing any dishonorable motive to him. He styled The Globe the self-constituted guardian of the people of Swift, Chippewa and Big Stone counties, a sheet in whose office existed an insatiable appetite for scandal. He gave warning that, if the offense were repeated, he would ask that the reporter for the paper be excluded from the floor of the senate.

No action was asked at this time.

REPEATS HIS TROUBLES.

The judiciary committee, in its session during the noon recess, took up the matter of the objectionable publication and determined to present to The Globe the bill and an explanation of its purposes and its effects, with the suggestion that to the explanation thus made there should be given equal prominence with the publication which they deemed unfair to Senator Young. The bill was also recommended for passage.

Senator Greer (Rep.), of Wabasha, said that the senator from Swift had been known for ten years as an advocate of the rights of the settlers as against the claims of the grantee from the government.

The bill is as follows:

PLAIN AS CAN BE.

A bill for an act defining the rights of parties in actions involving title to land in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Minnesota:

Section 1. Whenever any person enters into the possession of any lands or tenements in this state, under or pursuant to a lawful lease thereof, he shall not be permitted while so in possession to dispute or deny the title of his landlord in any action brought by such landlord or any one claiming under or through him to recover the possession of any such land or tenements. But such estoppel shall not apply to any lessee who at and prior to the time of accepting any such lease is already in possession of the leased lands or tenements under any claim or title adverse or hostile to that of such lessor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SENATOR YOUNG'S STATEMENT.

Senator Young said yesterday:

"The reason for the proposed legislation arose out of this state of affairs. A great many settlers had located upon the lands embraced in the old Hastings & Dakota grant, and had been permitted by the company to remain undisturbed thereon for more than fifteen years, so that they had acquired title by 'adverse possession.'

"After the lands had passed into the hands of Sage, as trustee of the company, his agents induced many of these settlers, who were actually owners of the land they occupied, but who were ignorant of their legal rights, to accept leases. After the leases expired the company demanded possession of the lands, but the farmers in the meantime had discovered their rights under their prior adverse possession, and refused to vacate.

"When Sage sued to recover the land, the settlers were met in the courts by the old common law rule that 'a tenant cannot, while in possession, question his landlord's title,' and in the recent case of Sage vs. Halvorsen, Justice Canty held that these farmers could not try the question of their ownership of this land before the lease was executed, without first giving up possession of the land. As many of these people have no other home, and nowhere to house their families while fighting the case—if they had to move off—this bill was intended for their relief, by changing the rule referred to by permitting a tenant to question his landlord's title while still in possession of the leased premises, in cases where the tenant was in possession under an advere claim before the lease was executed.

"Lieut. Gov. Smith has had nothing to do with the circumstances necessitating this legislation, and has had absolutely nothing to say for or against the bill."

GOV. LIND INTERESTED.

Gov. Lind, while in congress, took an active interest in the H. & D. land grant, and succeeded in getting one decision from the land department of the interior which gave to the settlers in Minnesota 50,000 acres. Another decision, involving 120,000 acres additional, was made by Secretary Noble shortly before the advent of the Cleveland administration, but it never became of legal force on account of the rehearing granted by Secretary Smith. Gov. Lind says he believes that Senator Young's bill will accomplish the effect of benefiting the settlers, and that the motives of the senator in introducing it were aimed at that result.

Heavy Snow Fall in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 3.—The snowfall in this valley during yesterday and today was the heaviest known for many years. Railroad traffic has not been seriously interrupted and all local trains arrived on time today.