LEGISLATURE HEARS VAN SANT'S MESSAGE

Continued From First Page.

recorded against it, four in the house and four in the senate. In order to have the measures proposed by the commission effective during the present year, the act provided that the commission should complete its work prior to the first of the present month.

In compliance with the law the commission filed its report, together with certain proposed measures. In order that the report might be considered and its measures enacted into law as soon as possible you adjourned the last regular session before the constitutional limitation in order that the subject matter of the report of the commission and the measures proposed might be taken up in extra session without additional expense to the state.

Owing to the urgent necessity of more effective tax legislation it was tacitly understood that if your general session was shortened you would be called together in extraordinary session immediately after the report of the commission, for the purpose of affording an early opportunity

W. W. RICH,
Of Ramsey.

to consider the measures proposed, and to enact such laws as you might deem just and wise. Pursuant to the understanding stated, and in accord with your purpose and deeming the work of the commission most thorough and complete, I issued my proclamation convening your honorable body at this time.

GOVERNOR PRAISES TAX COMMISSION.

Pursuant to your enactment, the following citizens of our state were appointed as tax commissioners, to-wit: Hon. W. J. Hahn, Hon. H. W. Childs and Hon. G. S. Ives. The duties of the commission were specifically set out in the act as follows:

"The duties of said commission shall be to make a tax code for the state of Minnesota. Such code shall include a complete system for the just and equitable taxation of all forms of property, both tangible and intangible, and shall be properly indexed and prepared in the form of a bill or bills for presentation to the legislature. Such code shall include provisions for a permanent tax commission, and shall define its duties, powers and compensation. The commission shall also prepare a report and bill or bills providing for any constitutional amendments which may be necessary for properly carrying out the system of taxation recommended by the commission."

Realizing the magnitude of the task and the limited time prescribed, the commissioners immediately commenced their work upon receiving their appointments. For nine months they labored incessantly; they visited other states and familiarized themselves with the tax laws there in vogue; they also visited many portions of our own state, thereby obtaining much information of value. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the tax laws of other states, and the defects of our own system, they set earnestly to work in the preparation of the proposed measures now so familiar to all of you. That their work has been done faithfully and conscientiously cannot be gainsaid, and for the earnest, honest and impartial discharge of their duties they are entitled to the unstinted praise of the people of our state.

The gentlemen composing this commission are lawyers of eminent ability and have in the past occupied such public positions as fitted them especially for the onerous burdens which they assumed. These facts suggest most emphatically the wisdom of carefully considering their work done and refraining from criticism until their proposed measures are thoroughly understood. It must be borne in mind that limitations were placed upon the commissioners by the constitution. This fact made their duties particularly exacting, and that you may fully understand the difficulties under which they labored, I refer you to their report, which accompanies the bills proposed by them.

GOVERNOR CONCEDES BILL IS DEFECTIVE.

That the measures proposed are perfect no one will claim; even the commissioners assert that a more satisfactory code might be framed were it not for constitutional limitations. Nevertheless, that the measures proposed are an improvement over the present inefficient system of taxation will not be doubted for a moment. I am aware of the fact that opposition to the adoption of the measures has arisen, and has occasioned many suggestions looking to the defeat of the measures or the postponement of their consideration. In my judgment it is wise to meet the issue now. To temporize will simply amount to deferring the consideration of the very questions which now confront us. No time will ever be more opportune than the present to meet this great question of taxation so important to the welfare of our state. If in your judgment the bill is defective let it be amended. If too drastic let it be changed. Counsel among yourselves earnestly and candidatedly, and make whatever changes your wisdom dictates as proper. The suggestion that the matter of legislation be delayed until the constitutional limitations be removed does not commend itself to my judgment, for we have no assurance that the people will ever remove these limitations.

TAXPAYERS WILL NOT PROTECT THEMSELVES.

Past experience demonstrates that co large a percentage of our people persistently fail to vote upon constitutional amendments as to make submission quite uncertain. Hence, deferring this important matter will in all probability simply delay the consideration of the issue which now confronts you. If the bill proposed is passed by you, and subsequently the constitutional limitations are removed, then the law can be so amended as to conform to the new conditions. The primary purpose of tax legislation is to compel all property to bear its just burden of taxation, except, of course, such as public policy suggests should be exempt. There should be no discrimination. The property of all should be treated alike. Laws should be so framed that every dollar of the man of means should respond to taxation the same as every piece of property of his less wealthy neighbor.

Under our present system the comparatively poor of our state bear more of the burden of taxation than the wealthier classes. Such conditions should no longer exist. It is largely due to the fault of our system. The greatest evil of taxation is the inequality of the burden. I have sufficient faith in human nature to believe that every man will ungrudgingly pay his share of taxes if he is satisfied that his neighbor does likewise. The evident intention of the commission in framing this bill was to so provide that taxation should rest alike upon the shoulders of all. It is therefore in my judgment imperative that you meet these conditions frankly, fearlessly and without delay. The code reported by the commission will go very far to correct these deplorable existing conditions.

During your last session it was conceded by all that our tax laws should be corrected. Many of the other states have taken up this important subject and compiled laws far in advance of those which now control us. Let us not be behind the other states of the Union, but imitate their prudence by meeting the tax issue now. This code, we are advised, em-

CODE EMBRACES WISDOM OF OTHER STATES.

braces the best efforts and wisdom of other states which have framed tax codes with a view to full, equal and just taxation. Let your purpose be to so legislate that taxes may be apportioned in a fair and equitable manner to all classes and kinds of property. It is not my purpose to analyze the proposed code in detail. I commend it to you as a vast improvement over our present inefficient system. That provision alone which provides for a franchise tax on public service corporations will bring large revenues to the state. Corporations of this character are so taxed in many states of the Union.

Without going into details permit me to call your attention to the provision for a permanent tax commission. In the state of Michigan a law was passed providing for such a commission—that being practically the only change in the then existing law—and the first year after the same went into oneration assessments were increased about $350,000,000.

Every interest should have an opportunity to be heard, and no injustice should be done to any industry or to any individual. The large interests of our state will probably be represented and seek a hearing, but we must bear in mind that the man who has for years uncomplainingly paid his share and more of taxes cannot appear; but his rights as a citizen and a taxpayer should nevertheless be considered. The best way to aid him is to see to it that all who have contributed too little or have escaped altogether pay their full share, and in that event his burden will be lessened.

It is confidently predicted that the enactment of this code will result in largely increasing the assessment in our state. If so, the rate of taxation will be materially decreased, and if those who oppose the listing of all property at its full money value will bear in mind that as assessment increases the rate decreases, less opposition will be heard. This, however, suggests a matter which certainly calls for your most earnest consideration. The issuance of bonds by municipalities is limited to a percentage of existing local assessments. If you so legislate that assessments will be materially increased, then you should consider the advisability of enacting a meaure which will prevent the corresponding increase of municipal bonded indebtedness.

RETAIN $100 PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.

I would recommend that an amendment be made placing the exemption on personal property at $100, as it has been for many years. This will be especially beneficial to the people of small means. This suggestion, I am advised, meets with the approval of the tax commission.

I would also suggest that the bill be so amended as to require the listing of property on May 1 rather than on April 1, for the reason that the time to prepare for putting into operation the new code, if it passes, probably will be too limited to make the necessary preparations for proper assessment.

Our grain men express fear that the proposed code, if put into operation would be against our interests, and drive

RUCKARD HURD,
Of Ramsey.

their business into Wisconsin. By making the date of listing the same as in that state and exempting all grain in interstate transit, although temporarily stored in elevators, would place these interests upon an equal footing with those of our sister state. This, in my judgment, should be done. All other grain except that in interstate transit is assessed and taxed in Wisconsin as other personal property on May 1. This suggestion, I am also advised, meets with the approval of the tax commission.

The proposed code provides for the repeal of the vessel tonnage tax. In this respect allow me to make the following suggestions.

PLEA FOR LAKE SHIPPERS' INTERESTS.

Every good citizen takes pride in the commercial advancement of his state. It should be our policy to foster tendencies which promise greater wealth and prosperity to any section of the state. Although remote geographically from the seaboard, it is apparent, unless prevented by legislation, that this state may soon outstrip many of her rivals in the magnitude of her shipping interests. The registration of vessels navigating international waters at the port of Duluth indicates that it is a favorite port. When we bear in mind that interstate tonnage is beyond the taxing power of the state, and that the revenues derived from a tonnage tax upon vessels must always greatly exceed what would arise from any other method applied to that class of property, it is apparent that the subject is one which calls for your most careful consideration. I trust, therefore, that you will e able to enact legislation which, while not in violation of the constitution, will preserve to the state advantages already gained, and present no impediment to the growth of our influence over navigation upon the Great Lakes.

By request of the commission to revise our general laws, I submit the following:

Inasmuch as chapter 241 of the Laws of 1901, providing for the appointment by the justices of the supreme court of commissioners to revise, codify and annotate the existing general laws, expressly excludes from their consideration "statutes on the subject of taxation," and as it is desirable that the revision, when completed, should contain all public laws, appropriately arranged, it would seem advisable that such legislation be had as will be conducive to that end. It is obvious also that the work of the commissioners is of such character that it should not be unduly hurried. The legislation of the past thirty-five years has reached an enormous bulk, much of which is now obsolete, and, on many subjects redundant and contradictory. Only the most patient research and painstaking labor can reduce it to that harmony which the public interests require. That the work may be continued in such manner as to accomplish the best results, action should be taken at the present session. The commissioners will submit for your consideration some suggestions of the subject, to which I invite your attention.

The entire matter now rests with you. It is for you to decide whether the work of your tax commission will be in vain or not. I trust, and have faith to believe, that your deliberations will result in great good to the state, and that a tax law will be placed upon the statute books that will equal, if not surpass, that of any other state in the Union. I am advised that the members of the tax commission, if desired, will at all times during your session, be ready and willing to respond to your call and give you whatever assistance and information you may request.

GIVES NOTICE OF "MERGER" SUIT.

At this time I desire to inform the legislature of the suit brought by the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey. Believing that this corporation was organized for the purpose of evading and violating the laws of the state of Minnesota by consolidating the properties of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies, which compa-

SHERMAN SMITH,
Of Hennepin.

nies own parallel and competing lines of railway within the state, I requested Attorney General Douglas to bring suit in the name of the state to prevent such consolidation. That such consolidation is against the law is clearly shown by reference to our statutes. I quote from sections 2716 and 2717 of our General Statutes:

Section 2716. No railroad corporation shall consolidate with, lease or purchase, or in any way become owner of or control any other railroad corporation, or any stock, franchises, rights or property thereof, which owns or controls a parallel or competing line.

Section 2717. No railroad corporation, or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation, with, or lease or purchase the works of franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any other railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line.

These laws have not only been held to be constitutional by the supreme court of the United States, but also to declare a wise public policy.

WHAT THE SECURITIES COMPANY CAN DO

That the Northern Securities company can, and if not prevented by the courts will, merge or consolidate the lines and properties of the two railway companies under one management is evidenced by reference to sections 3 and 4 of the articles of incorporation of the Northern Securities company, which authorizes this corporation to purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of shares of the stock of any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the State of New Jersey, or any other state, territory or country, and while owner of such stock to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon. To aid in any manner any corporation or association of which any bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or stock are held by the corporation; and to do any acts or things designed to protect, preserve, improve or enhance the value of any such bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness, or stock."

These powers are as broad as language can make them, and authorize the Northern Securities company not only to vote the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies, and thus exercise all the powers and privileges of ownership and control, but specifically empower the corporation to do any acts or things designed to enhance the value of the stock of the companies mentioned which, of course, includes the right to increase freight rates directly, or to change the classification of freight so as to increase the rates.

RESUME OF CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS

Knowing that several other states in addition to Minnesota would be affected by this consolidation, and that the declared public policy of such states, through constitutional or legislative provisions, was similar to that of our state, I deemed it wise to call a conference of the governor and attorneys general of the states through which these lines of railway pass, in order that such method of procedure might be adopted as would be uniform. This conference was held at Helena, Montana. There were present the governors and attorneys general not only of our state, but of Montana, South Dakota and Idaho, and the attorney general of Washington. The governor of the last named state died just prior to the conference, and owing to this fact his successor, Gov. McBride, was unable to attend. Governor McBride, however, has since, in a published interview, called the attention of the people of his state to the dangers threatened by the consolidation of these two companies. The conference was harmonious throughout, and that the official representatives of the various states were wholly in sympathy with the action of this state and its determination to oppose this consolidation, is shown by the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"In our opinion the consolidation or threatened consolidation of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington railway systems in the several states through which they run as parallel and competing lines is contrary to sound policy, and also, with the exception of Idaho, is in violation of the constitution or laws of said states, and mindful of the obligation which the law imposes in such cases upon the officials of the several states here represented, we hereby give our unqualified approval and indorsement to any proper and suitable proceeding which may be instituted in any court having jurisdiction by the sovereign state of Minnesota, or any other state affected thereby designated, designed and intended to speedily and finally test and determine the validity of such consolidation or threatened consolidation. And further, we unanimously protest against any consolidation. And further, we unanimously protest against any combination or consolidation which restricts or stifles free competition in the trade or commerce of the country."

WHY CASE WAS TAKEN TO SUPREME COURT.

It was determined, owing to the importance of the case, and for the purpose of getting the matter disposed of at as early a date as possible, to bring the suit in the supreme court of the United States in the first instance. The question of original jurisdiction in that court was argued on Jan. 27, 1902, by Attorney General Douglas and one of his associate counsel, Hon. M. D. Munn. The application to file the bill was opposed by the Northern Securities company, and some of the ablest corporation lawyers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania appeared in behalf of that corporation. If the supreme court does not take jurisdiction it is the intention of the Attorney General to at once bring suit in the state courts, and every effort will be made to speedily have the case reached in the court of last resorts, where it must finally be disposed of. Neither this company, nor any other company, combination, consolidation or trust shall violate the laws of our state if it can be prevented.

What the final decision will be it is difficult to foretell, but it does not seem possible that a New Jersey corporation, no matter what its capitalization, will be permitted to violate the laws of the sovereign state of Minnesota. If the final decision be against the state the battle is not then lost. There is one remedy that never fails and which is more supreme even than the supreme court. I quote the words of Judge Brewer in an address made at the bi-centennial of Yale college, in which he said, speaking of trusts and the inability of the courts to crush them, "Appeal must be taken to the great court of public opinion, whose decrees are irresistible. In that court every man is counsel and every man is judge."

SUGGESTS APPROPRIATION FOR LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

It is a pleasure to commend Attorney General Douglas for the able and efficient manner in which he has endeavored to vindicate our laws. I learn from him that the enactments upon our statute books, and which are quoted above, are ample and that no additional legislation is required at this time, but if, during your session, any further legislation should be needed I will immediately communicate such fact to you. While you have been called together solely for the purpose of considering the tax code, yet in view of the extraordinary expenses attending this suit, and the great array of legal talent in opposition, I would suggest that a sufficient sum of money be placed at the disposal of the legal department to employ associate counsel to properly continue the litigation and meet the expenses necessarily conected therewith.

Before closing I desire to congratulate you upon the splendid record made during the last session. You received, and justly merited, the approval of the people of the state. Your acts were uniformly in the interest of the commonwealth you so loyally represent. I doubt not that your deliberations and acts during this session will be equally meritorious and that you will again receive the approval of a grateful public.

JACOBSON GETS REAL DRUBBING

LAC QUI PARLE STATESMAN FALLS INTO "ALSO RAN" CLASS.

The house settled down to real business yesterday by administering the expecting drubbing to the former czar of the house, J. F. Jacobson, and the element committed to the railroading of the tax bill.

The expected fight was precipitated by the report of the committee on rules. It was on the cards that Jacobson and his followers were to receive a repetition of the whipping given the member from Lac Qui Parle, at the last sitting of the regular session and the wily statesman was prepared to shift the lashes to another's shoulders. Representative W. P. Roberts, of Minneapolis, was the lucky man selected to take Jacobson's whipping, but before the fight was over Jacobson and Roberts were fighting and Jacobson was in the "also ran" division, when the committee on rules and the "fair play" division, headed by Laybourne, of Duluth, and the speaker landed easy winners. The credit for the abrupt and entirely unexpected termination of the fight belongs to Representative A. B. Kelly, of Northfield, who suggested the plan which made Jacobson's retreat comparatively graceful.

At a meeting held at the Merchants' Tuesday night the "friends" of the bill, headed by Jacobson, framed up the fight which, it was expected, would result in railroading the bill through practically intact. The plan contemplated the introduction of the bill jointly by the committee, headed respectively by Carl Wallace and Jacobson. The committees were to be ordered to introduce the bill Monday. Then it was to become a special order and afterward have its immediate second reading and without the formality of printing. The special order was to hold from day to day until the bill was disposed of.

This plan, the management of which was entrusted to Mr. Roberts, would give the interests who wish to be heard give the interests who wish to be heard on the bill until Monday to make their arguments. After the bill was introduced there could be no more hearings and until it was disposed of, no other legislation could be introduced. The committee on rules report went along swimmingly, so far as it covered the matter of employees, but Roberts was ready for the clause committing all bills to the regular standing committees, which insures the regular procedure.

ROBERTS' AMENDMENT PRECIPITATES FIGHT.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Roberts precipitated the fight which for an hour was waged with all the warmth of a session on the "Washburn bribery investigation." Mr. Roberts did not attempt to deny that his amendment would shut out other legislation, but he defended his position on the ground that the session was called for the purpose of considering the tax code. He said other legislation could be introduced prior to Monday and that after the special order was in force the tax committee could hold daily sessions for the purpose of hearing arguments and objections.

He claimed that under the rules proposed by the committee, the house would be absolutely in the power of a one-third vote and as he almost tearfully expressed it "We will be in the hands of the enemy." He said a good many members are loaded with bills and their reception in the regular course of business would shut the tax bill out.

Representative George R. Laybourne, of Duluth, the recognized leader of the so-called opposition, took issue with Mr. Roberts in a rather caustic vein. He said the Roberts amendment was the first attempt of the "friends" of the bill to force it through without amendment. He insisted that the bill should properly take its regular course and every one interested be given a fair chance to be heard for or against it. He said: "The house cannot afford to sanction such high handed methods as contemplated by the railroading scheme. It is our duty to pass a bill fair to everyone—a bill that will insure justice to the state and the people. We can best do this by adopting the plan recommended by the committee on rules. The people do not expect too much haste. The preparation of this code took the commission nine months. We have had only twenty days for its consideration and I will venture the assertion that not one man in every 1,000 throughout the state knows the purport of its contents."

Representative Burns, of Fillmore county in defense of the report of the committee on rules charged the "friends" of the bill with a deliberate attempt at gag rule. He insisted that the Roberts amendment had only one object—the railroading of the bill. Mr. Burns expressed surprise at the attitude of Mr. Roberts, since from Minneapolis comes one of the strongest objections to the bill. He insisted that the only fair method was to commit the bill to the tax committee and give all interests a fair hearing.

At this juncture W. D. Washburn Jr., the "octopus garroter," broke in with a question. No one seemed to grasp the question, but the appearance of Mr. Washburn was the cut that brought Burns, Roberts, Kelly, Dunn and James Peterson to their feet. The oratory became as general as it was mixed until the speaker's gavel gave Peterson the floor.

PETERSON GIVES SCHEME AWAY.

Peterson gave the "friend's" scheme away to the members who were not advised of the meeting at the Merchants. He inadvertantly admitted that the Roberts amendment would close the hearing Monday, and he put the seal of defeat on the plan. Mr. Dunn's statement that the "friend's" position was ridiculous, and that they appeared in the light of attorneys trying to argue a case before a court which had not received their case, dragged Jacobson, who had sat back to let the other fellow bear the brunt of the fight to his feet.

The member from Lac qui Parle became sarcastic in his allusions to the position of the St. Louis delegation. He intimated that there was a shade of cowardice in the opposition to the special order scheme, and threw down a challenge for some individual to accept and introduce the bill.

Representative George Umland, St. Paul, senior member of the Democratic side of the house, electrified the house by accepting Jacobson's challenge. Mr. Umland inveighed against the gag rule, which he claimed the "friends" of the bill wished to chain upon the house. He hotly resented the imputation of cowardice made by Jacobson and in conclusion said, "And I will introduce the bill tomorrow if the house so wishes."

The situation was rapidly becoming so dark for the "friends' that only ignominious defeat seemed to be held out to them. The men who had distinguished themselves as the unswerving adherents of Jacobson, headed by Anderson, of Winona, openly declared their opposition. The situation was apparently hopeless when Kelly gave Jacobson the opportunity to retreat, if in bad order. Mr. Kelly suggested that the bill be made a special order, after the committee on taxes, in the regular order of business, reports it back to the house. Almost before the words were out of Mr. Kelly's mouth, Jacobson had put them in the form of a substitute motion, with the agreement that Mr. Dunn, chairman of the committee on rules, be allowed to incorporate them into the rules as he saw fit, and the fight was over.

The appointments made by the speaker under the report of the committee on rules, were as follows: T. O. Sundry, janitor; George W. John, S. H. Dallen, C. H. Andrews, doorkeepers; Walter M. O'Dwyer, gallerykeeper; J. B. Kelly, K. J. Weeks, George C. Armstrong, keepers of cloak rooms; Edward Johnson, file clerk; Alfred Nyquist, Oscar Lewis, Ollie Timm, Charles Gleason, George Brandt, James H. Gedette, pages; Royal Hodnett, assistant in charge of committee rooms; John T. Jones, reading clerk; Hattie S. Bordewich, general clerk; Rose S. Chase, Mrs. George Van Smith, stenographers. The third stenographer provided by the rules will be appointed probably today. Most of the male employes are reinstatements.

PARTY SPIRIT IS UP

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATS PREPARE FOR ENTHUSIASTIC CAMPAIGN

PASS STRONG RESOLUTIONS

Declare Fealty to Present City Administration and Promise Hearty Support of Party Nominees.

At a well attended meeting of the Democratic city and county organization of the Fourth ward held last evening in Pfeiffer's hall, corner of Wabasha and Eighth streets, the work of the present campaign was taken up in a hearty and vigorous manner. J. B. Covington, ward chairman, presided, and J. C. Covington was elected secretary of the organization. It was promptly decided to establish fixed headquarters in the large hall on the third floor of the Pfeiffer block, and to hold the next meeting there one week from last night. Th headquarters will be regularly opened today.

The question of the date for holding the precinct elections for committeemen was discussed, and the sentiment was in favor of holding them some other time than on the first day of registration, when they would take place if the former custom were followed under the new law. This question will be settled however, in the central organization.

It was arranged that at the next meeting on Wednesday evening next, John E. Hearn will read the new primary election law and explain its provisions.

The folowing resolutions presented by O. B. Robertson were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Democratic city and county precinct and ward, organization of the Fourth ward of the city of St. Paul, do hereby signify our approval and indorsement of the present Democratic administration, believing the same to be in the interests of all the citizens of the city of St. Paul in the protection of their personal and property rights, its taxpayers and unquestioned municipal advancement.

Resolved further, That we hereby reiterate and declare our fealty to the Democratic city and county organization, and especially to its management, in which we have an abiding and unswerving faith.

Resolved further, That we, the Fourth ward organization, do hereby pledge and declare our unanimous and undivided support to the Democratic nominees to be nominated at the primaries, March 18, 1902.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

Sherman—T. T. Chamberlain, Fredericksburg, S. D.; L. F. Johnston, Youngstown, O.; J. Blake, Lakota, N. D.; W. L. Saukelle, Milwaukee; L. Dillon, Chicago; J. W. Williams, Hudson, Wis.

Metropolitan—C. H. Armstrong, High Forest; Mrs. May Gregory, Riceville, Iowa; Wm. Enger, Stewartville; Mrs. N. L. Call, Bismarck, N. D.; M. Ryan, Hastings, Minn.; C. W. Evans, Duluth.

SCHLEYS AT KNOXVILLE

TENNESSEEANS PRESENT A LOVING CUP TO THE HERO.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5.—The warmth of the welcome extended Admiral and Mrs. Schley in Knoxville found a climax tonight in a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce in honor of the admiral. Seated around the board at the women's building were 150 of the city's most prominent business and professional men. While this was in progress Mrs. Schley was the guest of prominent matrons in another room at a course dinner. After the dinner the ladies were escorted into the main banquet hall and the toasts were begun.

Admiral Schley's subject was, "The American Sailor," and in handling the subject he paid a beautiful tribute to the man behind the gun.

After Gov. McMillin and several local speakers had been heard, President W. B. Locket, of the Chamber of Commerce, toasted "Our Guest," and in concluding presented the admiral with a beautiful loving cup from the Chamber of Commerce.

At 3 p. m. the admiral will unveil a monument marking the site of the first blockhouse erected in Knoxville over a century ago.

Friday morning the party leaves via the Southern railway for Washington.

Asthma

The doctors tell us they cannot cure every case of asthma with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. They say it is the best thing for relief and that it often completely cures. We are willing to take their word for it, are you?

"After having spent hundreds of dollars trying to be cured of my asthma, I now rely entirely on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the relief of the severe paroxysms of coughing. It is the best medicine for this I can find."
Geo. W. Stout, Sacramento, Cal.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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No charge to employer or employee.

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Cured After Years of Pile Torture.

James Kenton, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I suffered the tortures of itching piles for years, and not even mercurial ointment would relieve me. One 50-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure cured me entirely." All druggists sell it. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Weak Men

Incidentally in the City

should not go home before consulting the Famous Men's Specialist at the Heidelberg Medical Institute. He cures Young, Middle-aged and Old Men afflicted with any hidden or private disease in less time than any other doctors. You want to get cured and YOU ought to get cured. You know yourself that later on your brain will become affected, and then there is no hope. Don't let yourself go crazy. Take courage and go see this Doctor. He absolutely cures Weakness, Nervous Debility, Drains, Loss of Power, Wasted-away organs, Youthful Folly, Blood Poison, Stricture, Rupture. **The Quickest Cure for Gonorrhoea in the World.** Go at once, you are safe in his hands and sure of a cure. Weak men who are out of the city should write in confidence. Consultation and advice given free. You risk no cash. No secrets given away.

HEIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Corner Fifth and Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.
8 a. m., to 8 p. m. evenings. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

The Greatest Specialist in the Northwest.

"I cure Varicocele in one visit."

News of the Northwest.

VACCINE MADE 'EM SICK

WISCONSIN BUTTON FACTORY COMPELLED TO CLOSE.

Special to The Globe.

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 5.—There will be a general vaccination of all employes of the big pearl button factory at Geno. The plant has been closed down indefinitely because of the prevalence of smallpox in the vicinity. The vaccination order was issued by the management of the concern. The vacine was effective on all but one of the many hands—so much so that the majority are seriously ill, and the factory was forced to shut down for want of help.

Ald. Bergoust, of this city, is dangerously ill with smallpox, and the residence has been quarantined by the health department.

LINHOFF'S STORY HEARD

SAYS HE WAS TUSSLING WHEN HIS WIFE FIRED.

Special to The Globe.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Feb. 5.—In the now famous Linhoff-Bromley murder trial August G. Linhoff, the husband of the woman charged with the murder of E. C. Bromley, and one of the principals in the tragedy, related the events leading up to the shooting. He positively denied an assault upon Mrs. Kettleson, of any kind or degree. He said that a moment before the shooting took place he was struck on the head by a club thrown by Mrs. Bromley and a stone thrown by Mr. Bromley, which stunned him. Before he came to, Bromley had grabbed him. The two tussled near the porch, and while they were yet clinched Mrs. Linhoff fired the shot which killed Bromley.

Stillwater News.

James O'Connell, a man who recently returned from the woods, was struck on the head with a spittoon tonight, thrown by Ed Gallagher, of Hudson, with whom he had been arguing at the Central house. O'Connell was removed to the city hospital with a severe cut on the forehead, but the skull was not fractured. The police are looking for his assailant.

W. P. Bickel appeared in the municipal court this afternoon, charged by State Game Warden Fullerton with having had eight deer in his possession after the season closed. The hearing was continued until Feb. 15.

Sheriff G. W. Smith, acting for the sheriff at Elk Point, S. D., went to the prison yesterday and arrested D. K. Strean upon his release, on a warrant charging him with rape committed in the county in which Elk Point is situate. Strean evidenced considerable surprise when arrested, but consented to accompany the South Dakota officers. He was received at the Stillwater prison June 18, 1898, to serve five years for assault committed in Faribault county.

The city council has taken preliminary steps toward establishing the Carnegie public library. At a council meeting held Tuesday night an ordinance was presented and passed upon its first reading, creating the "Carnegie Public Library," and providing for a sufficient sum by taxation with which to maintain the library. The council was asked to appoint a committee to deal with the directors of the Stillwater Water company in the matter of new rates for hydrant rental.

The case of the state of Minnesota against C. Henningsen, brought to compel the payment of taxes on real estate owned by the defendant, has been decided in favor of the state by Judge Williston, of the district court, who has directed judgment against the defendant in the sum of $934.

The action of Lammers Bros. against the Butler, Ryan company, tried in the Hennepin county district court, resulted in a victory yesterday for the plaintiffs, who were given a verdict for $1,542.10. The defendant company hired eighteen horses last season, belonging to the plaintiff, and the amount recovered embraces the wages of the horses.

The basement of the residence of Charles Heitman was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire caught while parties were engaged in thawing out the water pipes.

Miss Gracie Jenks, who has been studying in Paris, France, has returned home, owing to the illness of her father, Capt. A. T. Jenks.

William H. Rutherford, who died in this city Tuesday morning, will be given a military burial this afternoon. Services will be held at the home of John Rutherford, in the town of Grant, and will be attended by Company K, First regiment, N. G. S. M., and the boys who served with Company K, Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers, in the Philippines. The remains will be laid to rest in the Rutherford cemetery.

The damage by fire at William Kennemann Son's store Tuesday night will not exceed $200.

A meeting of the Pine Hill Gold Mining Company of Ashboro, N. C., was held here yesterday afternoon, and among those in attendance was A. E. Underwood, of Solway, Minn.

ACCIDENT AT MORA.

St. Paul Man Badly Hurt in Logging Camp.

Special to The Globe.

MORA, Minn., Feb. 5.—James Malone, while employed as sled tender at O'Neil Bros.' camp No. 2, above this place, met with a terrible accident yesterday afternoon. While walking alongside of a load of logs he slipped and fell, the sled and entire load passing over his leg, completely severing it at the knee. He was brought to this place and taken to his home at St. Paul this morning. He is about thirty years of age, and unmarried.

The farm dwelling of Charles Lakeburg, about ten miles north of this place, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss about $500. No insurance.

A number of bridge contractors met with the county board yesterday to submit bids on a bridge to be built across Snake river, six miles from Mora. The contract was awarded to W. S. Hewett, of St. Paul

Winona Winnowings.

Special to The Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 5.—Miss Price, of Chicago, one of the national secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., visited the normal Y. W. C. A. in this city and made an address regarding the work, following which a luncheon was served in her honor by the young ladies.

The local parties in charge of the arrangements for the state Sunday school convention, to be held here April 1, 2 and 3, have met and appointed committees to take charge of the work. W. J. McClure has been made chairman of the supervisory committee and Rev. E. W. Jenny, chairman of the entertainment committee. The matter whether complete entertainment shall be provided the delegates or whether they shall be given lodging and breakfast and allowed to get their dinners and suppers at restaurants will soon be determined. Some 300 delegates are expected.

Crookston Chronicles.

Special to The Globe.

CROOKSTON, Feb. 5.—The Red river deanery of the Episcopal church is holding a meeting in this city. The convention began Tuesday evening, and will close tonight. Rev. H. M. Green, pastor of Christ church, of this city is dean of the district. Bishop Morrison and a number of Episcopal clergymen of the state are in attendance. The session will conclude tonight with the burning of the mortgage which has just been lifted from the church property.

The deposits of the three banks of Crookston now aggregate nearly $1,500,000, and the increase during the past year has been 75 per cent.

The following officers of the Merchants' National bank have been elected for the ensuing year: John Cromb, president; John Moore, vice president; A. D. Stephens, cashier.

Boyd F. Monroe, assistant postmaster here for the past four years, has resigned and will go on the road for Fitzpatrick & Co., of Duluth.

The receipts at the Crookston land office for the month of January show an increase of $4,000 over the corresponding month for last year. One hundred and twenty-eight homestead entries and 122 final proofs were made.

Mankato Newslets.

Special to The Globe.

MANKATO, Feb. 4.—Albert Hammon, of St. Clair, fell from a fence Saturday and fractured his neck, and now lies at St. Joseph's hospital in a critical condition. His body is completely paralyzed, although his mind is clear. It is hoped by the attending physicians that his life may be saved, but an operation may be necessary.

One of the meat markets of Charles Macbeth, under the management of Charles Gundstrom, was robbed of $50 Tuesday night. The thief gained an entrance by one of the rear doors, a portion of the panel having been broken with a chisel.

Judge Cray delivered a sensational charge to the grand jury Tuesday morning in regard to the violation of the laws respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors. He declared that these laws are openly violated and that it is time something is done.

Gen. Pyle Is Improving.

Special to The Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 5.—While still a very sick man, Attorney General Pyle is showing the effects of his long illness. There are no complications, and he is doing as well as may be expected. He rested very comfortably through the night, and today his mind is quite clear.

Mrs. Louise Jeanette Myers, wife of H. Ray Myers, a former mayor of this city, and at present owner of the Myers block, died here of pneumonia. She was born in Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1844, married to H. Ray Myers Jan. 10, 1870, in Washington, D. C.; located in Huron in 1886. There are no children. The remains will be taken to Washington, D. C., for burial.

Editors Plan an Outing.

Special to The Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 5.—The members of the South Dakota Press association already are taking great interest in their customary summer outing next June or July. Although the matter has been discussed to some extent, it has not yet been decided where the editors will go this year, but it is probable that some northern point, like Duluth or Winnipeg, will be the objective point of the journey. As this will be a general campaign year the members of the association will not make any extended trip. Next year they may decide to visit Cuba and Porto Rico.

Want New Jail.

Special to The Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 5.—The members of the board of commissioners of Clark county are considering the advisability of building a handsome new sheriff's residence and jail near the county court house at Clark. The county owns real estate, the proceeds from the sale of which would, it is believed, be sufficient to erect the new building without the necessity of issuing bonds. The present county jail is not a safe place in which to keep criminals, and its capacity is too limited for the proper care of prisoners.

Quick Action on a Criminal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5.—William Schulz, who murderously assaulted Assistant Janitor Edward Meyers with a sledge hammer yesterday, pleaded guilty today to murder in the second degree, and was given an indeterminate sentence of between three and six years at Green Bay reformatory. In his plea the prisoner stated he did not intend to commit the assault but was unable to control himself at the time.

Coal Chute Collapses.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 5.—By the collapse of a coal chute at Merritt today a train of three cars and an engine were precipitated fifteen feet to the ground below. James Herr was probably fatally injured, and Engineer Hardigan and Fireman Norton badly hurt. The injured were taken to Ludington.

Old Resident Dead.

Special to The Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Feb. 5.—John Simpson, who has been a resident of this vicinity for over forty years died yesterday morning aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Sim