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CONSTABULARY INSPECTOR KILLS FIVE BOLOMEN

Attacked by Thirty and Escapes, Forms a Party, Pursues His Assailants and Kills Six More—Spaniard Testifies to Seeing an American Prisoner Roasted to Death.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Constabulary Inspector Fletcher, while travelling alone in the province of Albay, Luzon, last Wednesday, was attacked by thirty bolomen. Fletcher killed five of his opponents, but was himself wounded. He escaped and formed a party which pursued the bolomen, overtook them and killed six more.

Death sentence has been imposed upon one of the natives who murdered five American soldiers in the cemetery at Binangonan, Luzon, on Decoration day of last year.

Prisoner Roasted to Death.

At the continuation today of the trial of Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, who is charged with unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar, a Spaniard who was at one time held prisoner by the insurgents, testified that while he was confined at the headquarters of Gen. Lukban, in Samar, in May of 1900, he saw an American prisoner roasted to death. The Spaniard said that sticks were driven into the man's body and he was slowly turned over the fire until dead. The body was then left to be devoured by hogs. He did not know the man's name, but thought he was an officer.

Was Missing Officer.

Several American officers and men were captured or reported missing in Samar in 1900, and the victim is believed to be one of these.

Other witnesses reviewed the Balangiga, Candara and Catubig massacres. The defense produced a letter written by the insurgent leader Guevarra, in which he admitted that the Balangiga massacre was contrary to the laws of warfare.

Capt. A. P. Buffington, of the First infantry, testified that Gen. Jacob H. Smith frequently had offered protection to the natives and urged them to come inside the American lines. Lieut. Pratt testified that Gen. Smith, in his orders, had directed that the war be waged against able-bodied men, not against women and children.

MURDERED BY JEALOUS LOVER

Chicago Girl Killed and Her Slayer Shoots Himself Fatally.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—E. J. Conlin, lying in wait for his sweetheart, Jennie Dwyer, who had gone to a party tonight with another suitor, shot and killed her upon her return home. He also shot Frank F. Merritt, of whom he was jealous, and then turned the weapon upon himself. A bullet entered his head and he will die.

The shooting took place on the porch of the young woman's home, 6520 Vincinnes avenue. Merritt and Miss Dwyer were ascending the stairs when the crazed lover sprang in front of them from behind a storm door. He had the revolver in his hand. Their laughter as they came along the street had frenzied him, and when they mounted the steps he jumped from his place of concealment.

"Don't shoot, Gene," exclaimed the horrified girl, as she turned to flee. But Conlin was too quick for her. He grabbed her by the arm, and pressing the revolver to her forehead fired. She reeled down the steps and fell dead.

Merritt attempted to wrest the pistol from the hand of the crazed lover, but he was thrust aside. Another shot was fired and the bullet lodged in Merritt's jaw, causing a serious but not dangerous wound.

Thinking he had killed them both, Conlin walked a few steps towards the sidewalk and then shot himself in the head.

Conlin became acquainted with Miss Dwyer about three years ago and had been paying her attention up to a short time ago, when he was told he need call at the house no longer. He insisted upon calling there, however, and Miss Dwyer had refused to see him upon his last visit.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY GIVES TARIFF A LIFT

Higher Duties in Some Cases Than Those of Germany.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 16.—In the lower house of the Hungarian parliament today, Premier Coloman de Szell, informed the deputies that under the recent ausgleich agreement a customs alliance between Austria and Hungary had been concluded for ten years. The essential points of the agreement were identical with similar previous arrangements.

The most important change is the establishment of a custom tariff common to those two countries, and giving the products of each half of the monarchy an equality of treatment in the other. The duties on wheat are raised from 3¼ to 7½ kroner; with a minimum duty of 6.30 kroner; rye, from 2.75 to 7 kroner, with a minimum duty of 5.80 kroner; barley, from 1.55 to 4 kroner, with a minimum of 2.80 kroner; oats, from 170 to 6 kroner, with a minimum duty of 4.80 wroner, and maize from 1.19 to 4 kroner, with a minimum duty of 2.80 kroner. The duty on oxen is increased from 35 to 60 kroner; on steers, from 9 to 30 kroner; on cows, from 7 to 30 kroner, and on calves, from 7 to 18 kroner. The duty on pigs is also increased.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The extraordinary high tariffs contained in the new augleich provisions, announced today in the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments, have astonished even the strongest agrarian protectionists. The duties in some cases exceed those of the German tariff, which the Austrian measure is designed to meet.

Great interest has been aroused in financial circles by the statement made by Premier von Koerber that both governments of the monarchy intend to complete a measure in connection with the introduction, as soon as possible, of the gold standard.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS ARRIVES SAFELY

Sighted Off Nantucket and Will Reach New York Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Word reached this city this evening that the American line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton, Jan. 3, for New York, was sighted off Nantucket lightship at 6:40 o'clock this evening. Signals were made to the South Shore lightship, but owing to the fact that a heavy gale was blowing, they were unintelligible. The slow rate of speed at which the St. Louis was traveling indicates that unless it should be assisted it will not reach New York until late Saturday night. Appearances indicated that the St. Louis was short of steam power and the signals were thought to imply that trouble with her boilers had been experienced.

Clement A. Griscom Jr. said tonight that the agents of the line had heard nothing of the St. Louis beyond the fact that she had been sighted. It was not considered necessary, he said, to dispatch a vessel to her assistance, as, if aid be needed, the St. Louis will have ample opportunity to signal for it when she arrives off Fire island. He does not expect that the St. Louis will reach Sandy Hook before noon tomorrow.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AGAINST MINERS

Operators Give Further Instalments of Their Side of the Dispute.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—More mine officials today informed the coal strike commissioners that under the influence of the union the mine workers restricted the production of anthracite coal and interfered with the discipline of employes. The Erie company closed its case early in the day after calling a physician, who testified to the good health of the mine workers. The Scranton Coal company, which operates, besides its own collieries, the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company, took up the attack on the demands of the miners. The Scranton and Elk Hill companies turn their coal over to the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, which virtually controls them.

The witnesses called today testified generally that no blacklist existed; that the contract miners worked on an average of from six to seven hours a day; that the local unions compelled the men to load an equal number of cars, thus restricting the output; that the men were careless in obeying orders and that frequent and petty strikes occurred whenever a union man was dismissed for insubordination. One inside foreman, in his testimony, said the employment of a check weighman, insisted upon by the union, has proved to be a good thing for the company because the miners sent to the surface cleaner coal.

The accountant for the Scranton Coal company presented figures which showed that since a check docking boss was employed by the company at the request of the miners, the dockage against the men had been reduced about one-half. The miners pay the wages of the check weighman and the check docking boss. It was also said that the checkman had no trouble with the regular weighman and docking boss of the company. Superintendent May, of the Erie company, testified a few days ago that the employment of check docking bosses was not practicable because the two men would not agree regarding the amount of dirt in a car.

Gov. Toole Indorses Jenkins.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 16.—Gov. Toole believes that congress has power to seize and operate the coal mines of the East as provided by the Jenkins resolution, introduced in the lower house of congress Wednesday. He said:

"Yes, I believe congress has power to seize and operate coal mines. Owners should, of course, be duly compensated for their property. In fact it would be nothing more nor less than a condemnation proceeding. I have read of instances where rich people have closed their houses and gone South for the winter because they could not secure coal for heating purposes. The poor, and, of course the majority, of the people, cannot take advantage of this remedy to alleviate suffering, and therefore, while naturally opposed to such a seizure, I would justify it on these grounds alone.

"No one would suffer so far as I can see by such procedure, while the benefits derived would be universal. Owners would receive what their property is worth and the people would be supplied with coal, for it is doubtless a fact that fuel is being hoarded in order to secure higher prices and a valuable lesson would be taught at the same time."

Congressional Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today directed that a subcommittee of five be appointed to begin the investigation into the subject of coal transportation which the house has authorized the committee to make. It is probable that this subcommittee will first go to Boston to take testimony. Hearings also will be held in Washington by the remainder of the committee.

Citizens Hold Up a Train.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan 16.—The citizens of Newman, a small village on the Indiana, Decatur & Western railroad, today held up a passenger train in order to get coal. When the train, known as the Decatur accommodation, pulled into Newman a crowd of angry citizens surrounded the engine, compelled the engineer to shut off steam and took every chunk of coal out of the tender. The cause of this action was a report that there was coal on the siding at Montezuma, Ind., billed for Newman, and the railroad company refused to haul it. It has since been learned that the report was untrue, and as soon as th coal was delivered to the road it was hauled to Newman.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Fair and colder; fair Sunday.

LEGISLATIVE—

Senate completes work of a session in thirteen minutes.

Bill for resubmission of 4 per cent gross earnings tax proposition is introduced in house.

Representative Yoerg asks house to investigate railway pass system.

Bill to remove educational institutions from management of board of control appears in house.

Country fuel sellers want their wood measured by surveyors general.

LOCAL—

Churches will collect money for famine sufferers in Scandinavian peninsula.

E. B. Robbins, of Vesta, is arrested in St. Paul at instance of his wife, who charges that he drugged and sent her to a hospital.

Andrew Carlson, who confesses to writing vile letters, is caught by federal officers.

Grain operators expect that an attempt will be made to corner wheat.

Local retail merchants form an organization and elect officers.

John Ludlow, crazed by the mysterious disappearnace of his wife, assaults S. B. Carter, a neighbor and close friend.

Fraternal insurance orders will unite in a movement to head off hostile legislation.

RAILROADS—

Investigation in Northern Securities case approaches conclusion.

Committee of telegraphers assembles to negotiate.

Freight traffic at Pittsburg is again congested.

Pennsylvania road says greater expenses demand higher rates.

SPORTING—

New York club secures injunction restraining Pulliam from ratifying peace agreement.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, orders sheriff of Cook county to stop prize fight scheduled for Chicago.

Capitalists will buy the Philadelphia National league team.

Illinois football team asks a game with University of Pennsylvania.

Second Baseman Huggins returns to St Paul to wait for opening of baseball season.

BUSINESS—

Trading in wheat continues active and prices advance again. Corn and oats are lower.

Stock market is very apathetic and volume of dealings falls off further.

Trust is forming to include all leading express companies.

DOMESTIC—

Louis A. Disbrow is acquitted of murder of Clarence Foster on Long Island.

President of National Live Stock association says members will establish packing houses from Chicago to San Francisco if proposed beef merger is ever consummated.

Apostle Smoot, of Utah, dodges a question as to whether he believes in polygamy.

Alleged bank robbers are arrested in Montana. Robbery was planned by a woman.

Debate between Minnesota and Northwestern universities is won by latter.

Overdue steamer St. Louis is sighted off Nantucket lightship.

Jealous lover in Chicago kills his sweetheart, wounds her companion and mortally shoots himself.

Constabulary inspector in Philippines kills five bolomen who attacked him and afterward heads a party that kills six more.

FOREIGN—

Imperial forces in Morocco meet with additional reverses.

French chamber of deputies sustains government in forbidding use of Breton dialect by priests.

Austria-Hungary raises tariff on grain prodigiously.

WASHINGTON—

Army contract frauds of Civil war time are revived in house over claim of Keokuk (Iowa) firm.

Minnesota and Wisconsin Indians will receive nearly $20 per capita for dead timber sold from ceded lands.

HOW IRISHMEN HELPED THE BOERS

Col. Blake Says Clan-na-Gael Claims Credit Falsely.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 16.—Before the members of several Irish societies, at a reception given in his honor tonight, Col. John Y. F. Blake, leader of the Irish brigade in the Boer war, made what he said was his first statement as to the financial assistance given to Irishmen in the field by societies in this country. The statement came as a surprise. He said that the Clan-na-Gael claimed to have appropriated $10,000 with which to bring home the Irish brigade from South Africa, and that the people now are inquiring about the expenditure of that money.

He disclaimed having received any money from the organization and had knowledge of only two sums of money sent to the Transvaal. He said he understood that $4,000 was first sent to bring home a detachment of the Chicago ambulance corps, but this was not a fact. The Boer government paid the passage of the detachment from Delagoa Bay to New York and supplied each man with an additional $20. Shortly after the detachment left Delagoa Bay the $4,000 was received by United States Consul Hollis at Delagoa Bay, but as the detachment sailed before the money arrived, Mr. Hollis returned the money to the parties who sent it and got his receipt.

Col. Blake further said that after hostilities ceased he wrote a letter to John F. Finerty, of Chicago, requesting him to forward $4,000 to pay the passage of a detachment of men from South Africa, promising repayment and interest.

Just before leaving for Cape Town Col. Blake took twenty-two men to United States Consul Gordon at Johannesburg and gave him power of attorney so that if the money came from Mr. Finerty the consul could use it in sending the men back to America. He ceived word from United States Consul Gordon that the money was received and later he learned that his men received second-class passage and each took $25 expenses and that United States Consul Gordon returned £131 to the Clan-na-Gael. Issue is taken with officers of the Clan-na-Gael over their failure to help the Irishmen in the field. Col. Blake said:

"I would like to know why the Irish in America did not do something for the Boers' cause. The Clan-na-Gael has been claiming the credit of sending out the Chicago ambulance corps when, in fact, the corps was sent out by money raised by private subscription, independent of all organizations."

GRAIN MEN LOOK FOR EFFORT TO CORNER WHEAT

They Think Strong Wheat Market Presages Heavy Dealing in the Commodity—Conditions at Present Time Time Regarded as Most Promising for Such a Move—Operators Watching Armour.

The unusual strength that is being displayed in the wheat market at the present time is causing considerable comment on all sides, and many who are interested in this commodity have been looking up past records of bullish wheat markets at this season of the year and have arrived at the opinion that the time is about ripe for some of the monied "bulls" on the Board of Trade at Chicago to attempt to corner the market.

The conditions at the present time, it is claimed, are more promising for a corner in wheat than they have been for some time.

Even at the time when Joe Leiter made his famous corner the visible supply was larger, and also there were many more millions of bushels stored at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth than there are at the present time.

Observers believe that if some one with considerable capital, and the ability to cope with such an undertaking, concludes to corner the wheat market, he can do so.

Why Leiter Failed.

They argue that when Leiter cornered the market five years ago, he did not use judgment. His start was all right, but his finish was woful in more respects than one. The reason for his failure was his lack of knowledge necessary to carry through such a stupendous deal, and the result was that he failed, when he should have come out millions ahead.

There are many persons watching the moves of Armour in Chicago at the present time, and it seems to be the opinion that he has some strong designs on cornering the market. He has been making large deals lately, and it is thought he may have a number of "shorts" seeking cover.

The millers are not anxious to see a corner on wheat for that would necessitate an advance on flour which might be temporary only, and would tend to decrease their output, but they are not at all averse to seeing a strong, steady wheat market, which is always the barometer for a healthy flour trade.

The reason for this is, that when the market is strong dealers fear that prices may go higher and buy freely. When the market is weak all are looking for lower prices and make small purchases.

DISASTER FOR FORCES OF SULTAN

Commanders in Charge of Imperial Expedition Incapable.

TANGIER, Jan. 16.—The latest news from Fez indicates that operations against the pretender commenced Jan. 11. Rumors from Tetuan indicate that fresh disaster has overtaken the imperial forces. These rumors are considered to be quite credible, because of the well known incapacity of the commanders who were entrusted with the expedition.

MINNESOTA OUTSPOKEN BY NORTHWESTERN

Result of the Intercollegiate Debate at Evanston.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—If the intercollegiate debate at Northwestern university tonight would be accepted by the national administration as a final settlement of a vexed question Chinese laborers might soon be admitted into "our insular possessions" without interference. As it is, Northwestern won the argument. The question was:

"Resolved, That the importation of Chinese laborers into our insular possessions should be prohibited."

Minnesota championed the affirmative side and Northwestern the negative. Frank Osmith, George Palmer and George B. Woods stood by Northwestern's colors, and Minnesota was sustained by R. L. Chase, D. L. Grannis and E. C. Lunden. The debate was held in Fisk hall, Evanston. The judges were Judge J. Barber, Toledo; Dean Charles N. Gregory, Iowa City, Iowa, and Judge William C. Barnard, New Castle, Ind.

The universities of Michigan and Chicago debaters will meet here tomorrow evening, the winning team to contest in the finals of the Central Debating league with Northwestern university. The subject of tomorrow night's verbal war is: "Resolved, That party candidates within the states should be nominated by direct vote of the parties."

DISBROW NOT GUILTY OF KILLING CLARENCE FOSTER

Jury Wastes but Little Time in Reaching a Conclusion.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 16—Louis A. Disbrow was acquitted today on the charge of killing Clarence Foster at Good Ground on the night of June 9. The verdict was reached by the jury after brief deliberation.

The strongest point made against the accused was that he was the last person seen with Foster and Miss Lawrence on the night of the tragedy. The contention of the defense was that Foster and the girl committed suicide.

BRETON DIALECT FORBIDDEN PRIESTS

French Government Winas Victory in the Cnamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—An interpellation on the government's circular forbidding the use of the Breton dialect in preaching and catechising in the churches of Brittany was debated in the chamber of deputies today. M. Lany, Republican-Liberal Deputy from Brittany, denounced the circular as vexatious and tyrannical. He said that over 740,000 inhabitants of Brittany could speak only Breton.

"To forbid the teaching of the catechism in Breton is to suppress the Catholic religion in Brittany," he said, "It is also the suppression of the Breton dialect, one of the precious idioms of France, which has a place in the literary history of the country."

Premier Combes defended the measure as necessary. He said the priests ought to be auxiliaries to the teachers and aid in the propagation of the French language, and that his circular only reproduced a similar order issued by his predecessor, M. Fallieres. The government could not allow the priests of Brittany to oppose the propagation of the national language.

"It would seem," continued the premier, "according to certain deputies, that certain inhabitants of Brittany were Bretons before they were Frenchmen."

This remark raised a storm of protests, a number of deputies shouting, "You insult us."

Premier Combes asserted that he would rigorously enforce the circular by suppressing the salaries of those priests who disobeyed it.

The chamber, by 349 to 185, voted an order of the day approving the declarations of the government. There have thus been won, yesterday and today, handsome majorities for the government in the first two debates, in which the government's policy in the religious struggle, which is now fairly under way, was attacked.

That the government is enforcing its circular is proved by a telegram received from Brest this evening, announcing the suppression of the salaries of thirty-one priests who persisted in the use of the Beton dialect in teaching the catechism in their parishes. It is said that the bishop of Quimper, Finisterre, has advised the priests to continue to preach and catechise in Breton when their congregation understand only that language.

STOCKMEN TO FIGHT TRUST

National Association Resolves to Enter Upon a Systematic Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—The sixth annual convention of the National Live Stock convention adjourned this afternoon to meet next year at Portland, Or., after electing all the old officers for the ensuing year and taking the initiative in a systematic campaign of legislation against the proposed packing house merger.

W. M. Springer, general counsel of the association, in a spirited address, outlined a bill which he had formulated "to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," and which he said was merely an adaptation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Hoar bill.

In the discussion that followed President John W. Springer said that a bill along the ilnes suggested by Judge Springer would be printed within a week by the association and sent to every legislature in the land. President Springer said that if the proposed merger was ever consummated, the National Live Stock association would string packing houses from Chicago to San Francisco. In response to an appeal from the executive committee for a legislative working fund, $7,500 was subscribed in less than thirty minutes.

A resolution introduced by Frank M. Stewart, of South Dakota, protesting against the packing merger, was adopted. It says:

"While we fully appreciate the natural desire of the men who have risked such enormous capital in the building up of the packing industries to protect that capital from ungoverned and unreasonable competition which might prove disastrous to all, yet we believe that the plan will lead to the more feared dangers of uncontrolled greed and avarice, and as the producers of the raw material, we must naturally protest against the unreasonable tax that will necessarily be placed on our labor and investments through the adoption of the plan proposed."

The addresses today included one by William M. Springer on "The Proposed Merging of the Packing Plants of This Country, the Effects and Remedy;" one by Capt. Britton Davis, Chihuahua, Mexico, on "The Live Stock Industty in Mexico and Its Relations to the United States," and a third by Prof. C. P. Curtis, of Iowa, on "The Benefits Derived From Experimental Stations."

Jerry Simpson, of Roswell, N. M., the former Kansas congressman, spoke on "The Process of Evolution From a Populist to a Stockman."

The annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association will be called to order here tomorrow by Senator Francis M. Warren, of Wyoming, national president. The programme includes addresses by S. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington; Frank W. Harding, Wisconsin, and L. L. Harch, Michigan.

TRIES TO BUY SECRETS OF GRAND JURY ROOM

Sensational Episode in Connection With Goebel Murder Investigation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—James Riddell, a member of the grand jury which is hearing the evidence of Henry Youtsey as to the alleged Goebel murder conspiracy, appeared before Circuit Judge Cantrell today and told of an effort made last night to get him to divulge the secrets of the jury room. A stranger, who gave his name as McDowell, believed here to be a Cincinnati newspaper man representing himself to be a detective from Indianapolis, appeared at Riddle's home in the country last night and offered him $400 for the story in full. On the refusal of Riddell to tell the story the stranger gave him $5 for his supper and left. Riddell paid the money into court today and furnished a description of the man.

SENATE MAKES A RECORD —RAILROAD TAX IN HOUSE

Solons of Upper House Earn Day's Pay by Receiving Seven Bills and Adjourning for Three Days All in Less Than a Quarter of an Hour.

Bill for Resubmission of Proposition for a Four Per Cent Gross Earnings Tax on Railroads, Lost at Last Election, Is Introduced by Johnson.

Thirteen minutes after Lieut. Gov. Jones' gavel had rapped the senate to order yesterday morning, the business of the morning was reported cleared up. A motion to adjourn to Monday night was denied, as outside parties have requested the use of the senate chamber for that night, and the next session will convene Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Motions and resolutions were missing, and the entire time of the session was devoted to the introduction of bills. Seven measures were sent up to the desk, the bills in the main being of importance only to the districts or counties concerned.

Committees Organize.

Three committees met after the adjournment of the senate, but little was accomplished in the committee rooms.

The finance and game and game laws committees met and organized for the work expected to arrive with next week's session.

The committee on municipal corporations met and decided to hear all delegations interested in some of the measures referred to the committee. Among the delegations mentionel is the one from those interested in the establishment of a state sanitarium at Walker.

The expected bill for resubmission of the 4 per cent railroads gross earning tax proposition arrived yesterday in the shape of House File No. 46, introduced by Mr. Johnson, Hennepin.

The intent of the framers of the new bill is to secure an enactment similar in phraseology to the present gross earnings tax law, and it is to be submitted to the voters at the next general election. The text of the bill follows:

Change of Rate Only.

Section 1. That every railway company owning or operating any line of railway situated within, or partly within, this state, shall, during the year of 1905, and annually thereafter, pay into the treasury of this state, as taxes upon all property within this state, owned or operated for railway purposes by such company, including equipment, appurtenances, appendages and franchises thereof, a sum of money equal to four (4) per cent of the gross earnings derived from the operations of such line of railway within this state, and the payment of such taxes shall be in full and in lieu of all other taxes upon the property and franchise so taxed. The lands acquired by public grant shall be and remain exempt from taxation until sold or contracted to be sold or conveyed as provided in the respective acts whereby such grants were made or recognized.

Sec. 2. The term "the gross earnings derived from the operation of such line of railway within this state," as used in section one (1) of this act, is hereby declared and shall be construted to mean all earnings on business beginning and ending within the state, and proportion of earnings on all interstate business passing through, into or out of the state as the mileage operated within the state in doing business bears to the entire mileage operated by such company in doing such business.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts not inconsistent herewith regulating the payment, collection, time of payment, enforcement, or reports involving the amount of taxes upon the gross earnings of railroad companies within this state, or providing penalties for the non-payment of such taxes, are hereby made applicable to this act so far as may be; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this actq are hereby repealed.

Actions in District Courts.

Sec. 4. Upon the failure to pay the amount of such taxes legally due upon the dates heretofore provided by law for the payment thereof, in addition to existing remedies, collection may be enforced in a civil action brought in the name of the state of Minnesota in the district court of any county.

Sec. 5. This act shall be submitted to the people of this state for their approval or rejection at the next general election for the year 1904.

The secretary of state shall cause to be printed in bold type upon the ballot used in voting for state officers, or upon a separate ballot, if so provided by law, at the said election in manner conformable with the requirements of the general election law, the words, "For increasing the gross earnings tax of railroad companies from three to four per cent.

Yes .....

No .....

And each voter at such election shall designate his vote by a crossmark made opposite one or the other of the words "yes" or "no," and the said electors shall, in all respects, conform, so far as may be, to the requirements of the general election law, and the returns of said election shall be made, convassed and certified, and the results thereof declared in the manner provided by law for returning, certifying and convassing votes cast for state officers.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APOSTLE SMOOT REFUSES TO TALK

Will Not Say Whether or Not He Believes in Polygamy.

Special to The Globe.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 16.—Apostle Smoot, who is at his home in Provo, was interviewed today.

"You state in a morning paper that you are not a polygamist, and, as a Mormon and as an apostle, have never been asked to practice polygamy or preach it, or advise others to practice it. Will you answer another question?" he was asked. "Do you believe in polygamy—"

"I will not, I will not, I won't," broke in Mr. Smoot before the reporter could finish the question.

"Will you not answer the plain question, do you believe in polygamy?" persisted the reporter.

"I will not answer. I have been misquoted and my statements misconstrued by Salt Lake papers and thereby I am injured in Washington," the apostle declared, as he showed the reporter the door.

MONEY COMING TO CHIPPEWAS

Those of Minnesota and Wisconsin to Get $194,261.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Chippewa Indians in the Northwest are to receive $194,261, or almost $20 per capita, as the amount derived from the sale of dead timber cut on the ceded lands of the Chippewas under the act of June 7, 1897. Of this amount $37,150 will go to the Chippewas at the La Pointe, Wis., agency; $92,973 at White Earth, Minn., and $64,138 at Leech Lake, Minn.

LESS FIERCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

German Reichstag Not So Hasty to Denounce the Treaty.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—By a vote of 141 to 67 the reichstag today adopted the substitute for the resolution of Baron Heyl Zu Herrnsheim, asking the government to denounce the most-favored-nation treaties, which was directed against the United States and Argentina. The substitute requested the government to denounce treaties with countries where experience showed that the most-favored-nation clause was injurious to Germany's interest. Baron Heyl Zu Herrnsheim withdrew his resolution in favor of the substitute. The Socialists and Radicals composed the minority.

During the debate Herr Gothein, Radical Liberal, said the United States observed the treaty of 1828 loyally, for the most-favored-nation clause in the present sense was unknown prior to the Anglo-French treaty of 1861. "Now that President Roosevelt has made a treaty with Cuba, giving extraordinary concessions to her sugar, the United States will readily make us concessions, because Germany is the best customer. The great mistake of the tariff convention was that we abandoned our agricultural interests for a pittance."

HEBREW MANUSCRIPT BIBLE FOUND

Discovery Made in Syria—Written in Year 116 of Moslem Era.

CAIRO Jan. 17.—One of the oldest Hebrew manuscript Bibles has been discovered in Syria. It consists of the five books of the Pentateuch, written in Samaritan character on gazelle parchment in the year 116 of the Moslem era. It shows important differences from the existing text.

REDUCE BOARD'S DUTIES.

Bill to Take Educational Institutions From Management Board of Control.

The first move on the board of control law was made yesterday in the house, in the shape of a bill to remove the educational institutions from the control of the board.

The bill, introduced by Representative Morley, Steele county, is in line with the recommendations of the executive message, and is believed to be in anticipation of a general movement against the law, which has not worked to the entire satisfaction of those most directly concerned.

The Morley bill provides for the removal of the university, normal schools, state public school and the schools for the deaf, dumb and blind from the control of the governor's triumvirate and placing them under the management of a state board of education, to be appointed by the governor.

GIVE ISLAND TO WISCONSIN.

Senator Langen Revives Bill to Settle La Crosse's Park Muddle.

Senator Laugen, of Houston, in a bill introduced in the senate asks the legislature to cede a portion of the state to Wisconsin. The land in question is now a part of La Crescent. It is known as Barron Island.

Some time ago A. W. Pettibone purchased the island and presented it to the town of La Crosse for park purposes. La Crosse is anxious to extend police protection to the island and as it is no longer liable to taxation by this state Senator Laugen has introduced the bill to cede it to Wisconsin.

ENCOURAGE AESTHETICISM.

Tax Rebate a Reward for Clearing Roads of Weeds.

By taking time to remove the weeds and grass growing along the highways passing his farm the farmer will be able to reduce his tax assessment if the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Dale becomes a law. In this measure the senator from Lac qui Parle provides that a $2 rebate on all road taxes will be alowed for each mile of highway cleared of weeds and grass. Provision is also made for the destruction of the weeds and grass by the county officials.

DALE SCENTS TROUBLE.

Rather Expects Cities Will Oppose the Scheme to Milk Their Treasuries.

Senator Dale, of Lac qui Parle, admits that his bill turning all penalties, costs and interest on real estate taxes collected by the county treasurer, either by payment of the tax, sale of the land, by redemption from sale to state or by assignment of right of state, into the county revenue fund, will encounter amendments before it comes up for final passage.

According to the present law this collected tax money is apportioned to townships, school districts, cities and villages, to the amount of respective taxes. The county reaps the profit

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