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J. C. MICHAEL ELECTED CORPORATION ATTORNEY

Is Chosen for the Office on the First Ballot by a Strict Party Vote—Markham Receives the Seven Republican Votes — Democratic Councilmen Applaud Their Successful Candidate.

For the next two years, beginning on March 10, J. C. Michael will answer to the title of corporation attorney. At a meeting of the two council bodies in joint sessions last night he was selected to succeed James E. Markham, the present incumbent. Only one ballot was necessary and its call found him in possession of the full strength of the Democratic majority, twelve votes. The other seven votes, which constitute the Republican minority, were cast for James E. Markham.

The Democratic conference at Alderman Huber's restaurant Sunday night and the announced withdrawal of O. E. Holman late yesterday morning combined to remove all doubt as to what the result would be when it came to count the votes.

The Democrats gathered at Alderman Huber's restaurant last evening and with a substantial dinner as a dispenser of good cheer kept careful tab on their forces. The Republican forces, willing to admit their defeat and yet hoping against hope, held lonely vigil in Corporation Attorney Markham's office.

Republicans Arrive Early.

The Republicans were the first to enter the council chamber, and right here Mr. Michael's election might have been delayed had the minority been a unit. The hour for the call was 8 o'clock, and when it arrived it found only the Republicans in possession. Twenty minutes were allowed to slip by without the appearance of the Democrats, when the suggestion was made by Assemblymen Arnold and Schurmeier that they call the meeting and announce an adjournment. Aldermen Corning and Elder were unwilling, and while they were in the midst of explanations the Democrats appeared. Some one had apprised them of the move and they made haste to reach their seats. Each had a small bouquet of flowers pinned to his coat lapel.

President Haas without delay called the meeting to order and with the reading of the call nominations followed. By stipulation it was agreed by the Democratic majority that no names should be offered, those voting simply giving their choice, but the Republicans insisted and the nominations were made.

Assemblyman Schurmeier tendered the name of James E. Markham and Alderman Dobner followed it with the name of James C. Michael. Each nomination was accompanied by a eulogistic speech and seconds were numerous.

The call of the vote was taken amid silence; silence so intense that the drop of a pin might be heard, but the tension was soon relieved, when, with the announcement of twelve votes for Michael and seven for Markham, the Democrats broke into a ringing cheer.

Cheers for Michael.

The names Michael and Markham, so similar in sound, were decidedly confusing, and the answer of each member found strained ears waiting to catch it. Hope was high in the breasts of the Republican minority that some Democrat might stray from the Michael fold, and when Assemblyman Whitcomb, through a slip of the tongue, gave an answer that sounded very much like Markham, expectant glances were directed his way. He quickly corrected himself, and disappointment plainly showed on the Republican faces.

The announcement of Mr. Michael's election prompted someone to call for adjournment, but Assemblyman Arnold insisted on hearing a speech from Corporation Attorney Markham and he was accommodated. Ald. Dobner being detailed to bring him forward.

"I haven't prepared any remarks on this side of the play," Mr. Markham laughingly remarked as he faced the members. "I am afraid it will have to be entirely impromptu. Leaving all joking aside, however, I want to say that I leave this office with one thing to my credit, and that is I believe I have done my duty. I have tried to serve the public, and no one faction of the public, and I think I have succeeded. I have no unkind words to say to anyone. I feel kindly towards those who have expressed a desire for me to stay and yet have voted with the majority. I think if it were not for party ties they would have given substantial evidence of that desire. So long as party lines control, it is expected that the offices will go to those that have rendered service to their party, and I have no reason to complain.

Pays Tribute to His Successor.

"It is a matter of congratulation to me, however, that I turn the office over to such a worthy successor. I do not think you could have selected a better men. He is a gentleman and a man of great legal attainments and qualities, and it pleases me to see that you have named him as corporation attorney.

J. C. Michael, the corporation attorney-elect, who was also called upon for a speech by Assemblyman Arnold, was brevity itself in answering to the demand, but he called forth rousing cheers from the Republican side of the house, when in his remarks he complimented Mr. Markham.

"I esteem this as a great honor," said Mr. Michael, "and if I can in a measure maintain the standard set by my predecessor I shall be more than satisfied. In private practice my full duty has always been to my client, and now in accepting the city of St. Paul as a client I shall try and see that the same principle is fully carried out. I thank you."

When adjournment was announced Mr. Michael was the center of attraction, and his hand was kept busy acknowledging congratulations. There was a large crowd of interested spectators in attendance and they vied with the members of the council in showing their good will.

Many Candidates to Choose From.

Mr. Michael will not succeed Mr. Markham as corporation attorney until March 10, but in the meantime he will select his staff and that means a task, the extent of which can be realized when it is known that fully forty persons have asked to be made assistants. David Peebles is said to be slated for one of the places, but which it is not known. Richard D. O'Brien is also spoken of.

The rumor was strong last night that Thomas McDermott, the present first assistant corporation attorney, would be retained, but Mr. Michael refused to either deny or confirm it. He dismissed the question with the answer that he had not decided on any of his staff as yet.

It is known that a number of the members of the council made strong pleas for the retention of Mr. McDermott, but the leaders say Mr. Michael made no promises.

Mr. Michael's Career.

James C. Michael, who is the first Democrat to handle the city's legal affairs in six years, is a native of Virginia, being born in that state in Preston county in 1863. The local public schools furnished him with a preparatory education and this was supplemented with a course in the West Virginia university, the expense of which he met by teaching school for several years. In 1881 he moved to Illinois, where he read law for two years. He next moved with his father to Red Wing, and continued his legal studies, where, after reaching his majority, he was admitted to the bar. His removal to St. Paul took place six years later and ever since that time he has been identified with the Capitol City and the Ramsey county bar.

His services to the Democratic party of the state and city have been of incalculable value, and less than a year ago an effort was made to reward him with a seat on the district bench. In the face of a landslide it was a failure, but recognition of his services and worth was partially accomplished last night by his election to the office of corporation attorney.

JOHN MITCHELL WILL NOT ENTER POLITICS

Thinks He Is More Useful Right Where He Is Now.

Special to The Globe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, when asked if there was any possibility of his entering the field of politics in Illinois, said:

"I have no political aspirations or affiliations. I feel that I can do more good in my present position than I could as governor or in any political office. It is not at all likely that any political party in Illinois will seek a laboring man for the office of governor. I am prevented by the policy of the laboring organization which I represent from taking the stump for any candidate for office. From my experience in working in the interest of labor I have found it the best policy to divorce labor and politics entirely."

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity—Fair today and tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE—

Representative Fryberger proposes resubmission of 4 per cent gross earnings tax amendment on new lines.

House committee investigating state offices will seek explanation of missing reports from public examiner.

Senator Laybourn proposes gross earnings tax for fraternal insurance associations.

Senate bill makes farmers' institutes permanent feature of state's educational work.

DOMESTIC—

Polygamy is said to exist in Connecticut.

Plans for beef trust merger are completed.

One man is killed and about a dozen passengers injured in train wreck near Athol, S. D.

John Mitchell says he will keep out of politics.

Mr. Bryan threatens to place independent ticket in field if Democratic national convention of 1904 does not reaffirm 16 to 1 plank of Kansas City platform.

LOCAL—

Channing Seabury, of the capitol commission, makes a public statement justifying expenditures on the new capitol and complimenting Cass Gilbert, the architect.

The Methodist Debating club discusses the propriety of eliminating the rule forbidding indulgence in dancing, theaters, card playing, races, etc.

John McGuire is struck by a runaway team and seriously if not fatally injured.

Two well known physicians come to blows at the conclusion of a meeting of the Ramsey County Medical society at the Merchants' hotel.

Masons will today celebrate fiftieth anniversary of Minnesota grand lodge.

William Provencher, Company E, First regiment Minnesota National Guard, spends three hours in jail in default of fine for absence from drill.

Infant three months old, first victim of small pox in two years, dies at pest house.

Judge Kelly reprimands attorney for blasphemy in examining witness in Weinholzer case.

Judge Amidon decides that Northern Pacific has not failed to maintain telegraphic service along its line.

Insurance patrol and Lafayette car collide at Sixth and Broadway, and Capt. Thomas F. Carey is seriously injured.

John F. Stevens, late of Great Northern, is appointed first vice president of Rock Island.

WASHINGTON—

Secretary Cortelyou presents scheme for organization of new department of commerce and labor.

National supreme court decides mineral land case adversely to Northern Pacific.

Important decision on carrying of lottery tickets is announced by national supreme court.

United States supreme court decides that lands owned by Indians in South Dakota cannot be taxed.

By vote of 10 to 6 house committee decides not to report ship subsidy bill.

SPORTING—

Cora B. and Serringa break world's records at ice track races on Lake Como.

American Bowling congress selects Cleveland for its 1904 meet.

Gus Ruhlin wants to fight James J. Corbett for side bet or purse.

Kid McCoy in the divorce court for the third time.

MINNEAPOLIS—

President Cyrus Northrop, of the university, declares that he is opposed to board of control.

Hennepin county brings suit against men who signed former Detective Norbeck's bail bond.

FOREIGN—

It is decided in Paris to make Washington's birthday a day for meeting of advocates of peace the world over.

Sultan agrees to adopt scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

Vice Presidential Rivals--After Me, My Dear Governor.

STEVENS WITH THE ROCK ISLAND

Former Great Northern General Manager Appointed First Vice President.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—It was stated today that John F. Stevens, formerly general manager of the Great Northern road, had been appointed first vice president of the Rock Island system and had been placed in charge of construction and operation. Mr. Stevens is now inspecting the Rock Island lines, traveling in a private car with General Manager Goodnow.

In connection with the appointment was a rumor that it would be followed by several important changes in the official roster. It was asserted that C. H. Warren, assistant to President Leeds, would move his office to New York, where he will practically take Mr. Leeds' place while the latter is away, and that Mr. Stevens would have the authority here which Mr. Warren now exercises. Rumor also had it that J. M. Johnson, third vice president, would either leave the company or go to New York in an advisory capacity to the owners of the property. Recently the position of freight traffic manager was taken away from Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Holden, formerly of the Choctaw, was made freight traffic manager. Should these changes take place there will be little left on the Rock Island that savors of the Purdy management, which the new owners considered so conservative as to border on the unprogressive.

TWO MAIL CLERKS BURNED TO DEATH

Passengers Also Injured in a Collision on the Big Four.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—In a head-on collision tonight between a west-bound passenger train and an east-bound freight on the Big Four, a mile east of Berea, two mail clerks are reported to have been burned to death in their car, which took fire, and a passenger so badly hurt that he died shortly after being removed from a passenger car. One of the mail clerks was named Walworth. Both trains caught fire. Eight or ten passengers are reported to be seriously injured.

The trains were runing at full speed. Both engines were demolished and the track was heaped with debris. The passenger train left Cleveland at 9:30 o'clock. Shortly after the collision the debris caught fire and burned fiercely, the telegraph poles beside the track catching fire, and communication by telegraph with the scene of the wreck was cut off. It is stated that on account of the heat of the flames the work of rescue, should anyone be beneath the debris, cannot progress.

NO THOROUGHFARE FOR LOTTERY TICKETS

Validity of the Act of Congress of 1895 Is Sustained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The power of congress to prohibit the sending of lottery tickets from one state to another by other means than the United States mails was passed on today by the United States supreme court. The question arose in connection with two cases, that of Champion vs. the United States and that of Francis vs. the United States, and in both cases the constitutionality of the act of congress of 1895, prohibiting the transmission of lottery tickets from one state to another by express or otherwise was challenged. The opinion in the Champion case was delivered by Justice Harlan and sustained the validity of the law. In the Francis case Justice Holmes spoke for the court, holding that the offense alleged did not come within the scope of the law in question.

SALVAGE PATROL AND CAR COLLIDE

Capt. Thomas F. Carey Seriously Injured in Accident With Lafayette Car.

While responding to a fire alarm shortly before 10 o'clock last night the fire insurance patrol was run down by a south-bound Lafayette car at Broadway and Sixth streets. Capt. Thomas F. Carey, of the patrol, was crushed between the car and the wagon, sustaining several painful bruises. His left knee was also jerked from its socket, causing the leg to swell to twice its normal size. Fireman Charles Grisim escaped serious injuries and probable death by jumping from the patrol just as the wagon and the car collided. So great was the force of the collision that he was thrown a distance of twenty feet. The other members of the company, excepting Driver Flynn, also escaped by jumping. Flynn stuck to his post until the frightened horses were brought under control.

The patrol was responding to a fire at A. Jacke's bakery at 285 East Seventh street. A south-bound Lafayette car crashed into the wagon just as the patrol rounded into Broadway towards Seventh street. The motorman attempted to stop his car, but it had gained such great headway as it descended the hill that it was impossible to stop it in time to avoid the collision.

As soon as Flynn perceived that the accident was inevitable he turned his team soas to prevent the car from hitting the patrol on the side and tipping it over. The next instant the heavy car struck the wagon just below the driver's seat. Capt. Carey was caught between the car and the wagon, while Grisim escaped injury by leaping from the wagon.

So terrific was the force of the collision that the whole front end of the car was crushed in. The motorman, however, escaped injury. About twelve passengers were in the car when the accident occurred and all were roughly shaken.

The insurance patrol was badly damaged and one of the patrol horses was severely cut by the flying glass. The wagon which was mixed up in the collision was a new patrol just out of the shop. It had not been painted and had been accepted by the board of underwriters only a few days ago.

ABDUL HAMID YIELDS TO THE POWERS

Sultan Agrees to Accept the Plan for Reforms in Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, notified the Austro-Hungarian and Russian ambassadors today that the sultan had agreed to adopt the scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

The identical note presented to the grand vizer by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian ambassadors has been handed to the sultan. The powers recommend, in addition to the appointment of an inspector general of gendarmerie for three years, with ample powers to act independently and to requisition troops in case of emergency and the reorganization of the gendarmerie and police under European instructors, that Christians be admitted into the gendarmerie in numbers proportionate to the population, without being required to read and write the Turkish language. Amnesty is also demanded for all persons who have been arrested for political offenses.

The scheme for administration and financial reforms in Macedonia, besides planning a more equitable collection of taxes, provides that the local expenses shall be a first charge on the revenues of each vilayet. In the event of there being a surplus, this may be sent to Constantinople. Measures are also demanded for compelling the Albanians to respect the law.

Archduke in Our Navy.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Former Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, brother of the crown princess of Saxony, has telegraphed to his parents at Salzberg that he intends to become an officer in the United States navy.

Justice Shiras Leaves the Bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—In accordance with the terms of his letter of resignation, Justice Shiras today retired from his office as associate justice of the United States supreme court and left for Florida.

POLYGAMY IN CONNECTICUT

Bible Agent Makes Report That Startles His Ecclesiastical Hearers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—Rev. H. L. Hutchins, who has been making a tour of this state in the interests of the Connecticut Bible society, read a paper today at a meeting of the pastors of this city, in which he presented the results of his observations in certain parts of Connecticut in a way that startled his hearers. Mr. Hutchins said that polygamy is practiced in certain towns in the eastern part of Connecticut. The degeneracy of the inhabitants of the town referred to, Mr. Hutchins said, was productive of murder and other crimes.

He added that another feature of life in that section and in the northwestern part of the state was the existence of a class of illiterates whom he called "poor whites." These live in shacks and are an ignorant set. The speaker thought the inefficiency of the country school was responsible in a large measure for such conditions, and he believed also that the church was not holding its own in these districts.

DECISION IN A MINERAL LAND CASE

National Supreme Court Finds Against the Northern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The case of the Northern Pacific Railway company against John A. Soderburg, involving the question as to what constitutes mineral lands as used in the act of July 2, 1864, was decided today by the supreme court of the United States in favor of Soderburg. The railway company sought to enjoin him from removing or disposing of granite from a quarter section of land in Washington state of which he had taken possession under a mineral location. Justice Shiras delivered the opinion for Justice Brown. The court said:

"We are of opinion that this legislation consists with, rather than opposes, the overwhelming weight of authority to the effect that mineral lands include not merely metalliferous, but all such as are chiefly valuable for their deposits of a mineral character which are useful in the arts or valuable for purposes of manufacture."

The decree of the lower court dismissing the company's bill was affirmed. Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

DUNRAVEN FULL OF HOPE FOR IRELAND

Legislation Expected That Will End All Pending Difficulties.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Earl of Dunraven was asked tonight regarding the prospects of legislation which he thought would end the difficulties in Ireland. Lord Dunraven said:

"The utterances of King Edward and of British public men, the temper of Ireland, the reception of the conference's report by the public and the action of the government since the publication of the report are all favorable indications pointing to the success of the government's Irish land bill, which, if it contains a just and generous offer, will make good the first impression on which all depends. The bill, if drawn on the line of the terms of the report, will insure a final settlement and remove the cause of friction in Ireland, which is reacting unfavorably not only in Great Britain, but throughout the empire and of our kindred in the United States."

Lord Dunraven replied to the adverse criticism of the report, saying that the conferees could not lay down a specific formula to be adopted. They were oblized to deal with the matter on the broadest lines, in considering both the interests of the nation and those of the individual landlords and tenants. He did not think that the government would be able to specify a strict formula, which, if attempted, would confuse the issue. The minor details of any plan based on voluntarism must be left to the purchasers and sellers. The conference sought only to formulate the conditions under which it would be possible to complete the transfer of the land within a reasonable period. His lordship concluded by saying that he did not think that the demand on the state treasury would be disproportionate to the benefits gained.

VAN SANT SETTING PRESIDENT RIGHT

Governor Seeking to Nullify Statements of Joel Heatwole.

From Globe Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Gov. Van Sant is in town, very busy trying to set the president right on Minnesota politics. The governor is attended by a resplendent uniform containing Col. Joseph Carmody, secretary to congressman Fletcher and special Washington colonel of the governor's staff. By resolution of the Minnesota Officeholders' club, in Washington, Carmody is serving as a committee of entertainment and escort. Gov. Van Sant expects to see the president at an early date and tell him not to believe a word of what Joel Heatwole said in their now famous interview. It is not popularly known what Heatwole told the president, but the governor is confident that it is not true, and will so inform him. If, as reported, Heatwole told Roosevelt that the Minnesota majority was due to Roosevelt's popularity, Van Sant will nail that for "green goods." He is determined that Roosevelt shall know that it was Van Sant that did the business.

The governor called on Secretary Shaw, of the treasury, and went with him this afternoon to the White house, but had only a minute with the president. It was arranged he should come and unburden himself later when there is more time. He went to the capitol in the afternoon and gave the glad hand to members of the delegation.

Mrs. Van Sant is with the governor. She attended the D. A. R. convention, being regent of the Winona chapter. By a strange fatality, the governor is quartered in the same hotel and in an adjoining suite to that of Heatwole, who lives at the Gordon. The two are constantly bumping into each other, but up to date have refrained from blows.

THREAT FROM BRYAN TO BOLT

Will Do This Unless Democrats Reaffirm 16 to 1 Plank in 1904.

Special to The Globe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mr. Bryan will bolt the next regular presidential ticket unless the national convention of 1904 shall reaffirm the 16 to 1 plank in the Kansas City platform. He will not only insist upon an indorsement of the silver plank, but also upon many other planks of the platform of 1900 on threat of placing in the field an independent ticket. When in New York last week Mr. Bryan received calls from men prominent in the party, state and national, with all of whom he held long conferences, but there was no harmony and no decision was reached. Eugene V. Brewster, of Brooklyn, Bryan's close friend in New York's political whirl, is quoted tonight as saying:

"We talked over the national situation in all its phases. I informed him that many of these men had supported him in 1900 only because they were regular Democrats and that it was that fact alone that had made it possible for the leaders to turn over the organization's votes to the Democratic ticket. I told him that such a thing would be impossible now, but I could not convince Mr. Bryan of this fact. Try as I would, I could not swerve him from his desire for bimetalism. Other leaders from Eastern and Southern states had presented him the same facts, but it apparently had no effect upon his views. He declared that the Kansas City document should be reaffirmed in toto or not at all.

"In taking this position Mr. Bryan is serving notice upon the men who deserted in 1896 that he holds the power to make or unmake them, just as they did him. These are the men who are now willing to be guided by the counsels of Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, William C. Whitney and a score or so of others."

Mr. Bryan's friends intimate that while it is true that he is not to be a candidate again, he will be in a position to place an independent ticket in the field that, they declare, will poll as many votes as that nominated by the regular party.

Dewey Prize Cases Decided.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The United States supreme court today decided the prize money cases brought by Admiral Dewey in behalf of himself and the officers and men of his fleet on account of the vessels sunk at Manila and afterwards reclaimed, in their favor, but the cases of Admiral Sampson, for whise name that of Admiral Taylor was substituted in his behalf, and that of his officers and men on account of the Maria Theresa, sunk at the battle of Santiago, were decided adversely to the claimants. The Theresa was sunk after being rescued, whereas the vessels reclaimed at Manila are still in use.

FRYBERGER PROPOSES GROSS EARNINGS PLAN

Provides for Submission of Four Per Cent Proposition on Present Definition of Gross Earnings but Widens Scope of Tax and Repeals Exemption From Special Assessments.

Resubmission of a proposition for a constitutional amendment permitting the increase of the railroads gross earnings tax to 4 per cent is proposed by a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Fryberger, Hennepin.

The Fryberger bill is the result of several conferences between the author, the attorney general and other legal men of the house. It proposes at least two radical changes from the present law beside the increase in rate.

Permits Special Assessments.

According to the provisions of the Fryberger bill, gross earnings are to be computed not alone on the carryings of the railroad companies, but on their earnings of whatsoever character, such as bonds, etc. It also provides that payment of the gross earnings tax shall not exempt companies from special assessments for local permanent improvements, as they are exempted under the present law.

The definition gross earnings is the same as provided by the present law. It is defined as "business beginning and ending in the state, and a proportion based on the proportion of the mileage within the state to the entire mileage over which such business is done and all interstate business passing through into or out of the state."

The bill provides that actions to compel the roads to comply with the proposed law may be brought in the district courts, and in the event of a desire to contest the contestants must pay the full amount of taxes due under the present law as a prerequisite to their suit. The proposition is to be submitted to the voters at the 1904 general election.

JOHNSON TO EXPLAIN.

Committeeman Wants to Know About Inspections and Fees.

Examination of the state offices and officers by the house committee on public accounts and expenditures may result in securing beside an explanation of the value of his office some definitions of the state law by the public examiner.

The committee in investigating the work of the public examiner will, so some of the members say, be curious to know why Mr. Johnson has made no examination of building and loan associations, or if he has made such examinations why no reports of the fees collected for such examinations were returned to the state auditor.

The last report made by Auditor Dunn, which is for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902, contains a report of building and loan associations fees collected by Examiner Pope and turned into the state treasury, amounting to $618.08 for 1901 and $399.50 for 1902.

The fees collected by Pope, as shown by Auditor Dunn's report, ranged from $10 to $50, and were collected for examination of over thirty companies. Up to Jan. 1, 1903, Mr. Johnson, who has been in office a year, made no returns of any such examinations or fees. If the examinations were made, as the laws requires, Mr. Johnson has not, as Pope did, arranged to inform the public about it or the amount of fees collected. A member of the public accounts committee yesterday said:

"These building and loan association fees and examinations are only one of several matters that we will want Mr. Johnson to explain. The law provides that the public examiner shall receive a salary of $3,500. As near as I can figure it out he is making something of over $5,000 per year and still calling for more. He may be worth more to the state than any of the executive or administrative officers, but the state has a right to know what he is getting before it decides to hand him any more."

MAKE INSTITUTES PERMANENT.

Regular Appropriation and Managers for Farmers' Schools.

A bill designed to place the system of farmers' institutes, held annually throughout the state, on a financially sound and permanent basis was introduced in the senate yesterday morning.

The measure provides for a standing appropriation of $18,000 for the farmers' institutes and restricts the expenses of each meeting to $150. The bill also provides for the appointment of a board of administration to consist of three regents of the university, the three to be selected by the board of regents and the presidents of the State Agricultural society, State Dairy association and State Horticultural association.

TAX FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Laybourn Proposes Gross Earnings Tax on Their Earnings.

Senator Laybourn yesterday introduced a bill that is sure to call forth the opposition of the fraternal insurance orders of the state. The bill provides for a 3 per cent tax on the gross earnings of all fraternal, co-operative and assessment insurance companies in lieu of other taxation.

Senator Laybourn explains that a 3 per cent tax on the valuation of fraternal insurance investments, some of which yield a bare 4 per cent, would be manifestly unjust, and for this reason has designed his bill to affect merely the income.

BUSY DAY IN HOUSE.

Larson's Red Gasoline Can and Deming's Park Boards Bills Passed.

The house again demonstrated its ability and willingness to work yesterday afternoon by receiving twenty new bills, passing six on the calendar and disposing of a general order of twenty-six bills, all after assembling at 2 o'clock.

Among the bills passed were Larson's red can gasoline bill, Chinnock's bill permitting banks to invest in railroad bonds, and the Deming bill, which gives the park board the power of condemnation to establish street lines.

In committee of the whole the atmosphere became seriously cloudy only once, and that over the bill to give the Fourteenth judicial district another judge. Mr. Bennett presented the claims of the district, but inadvertantly made two or three statements which

Continued on Fourth Page.

DEFECTIVE PAGE