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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903.

HOW ABOUT THE RELATIVES?

Is nepotism altogether objectionable?

Representative Weed, of North Dakota, has introduced a bill in the legislature of his state prohibiting the employment of relatives in government offices by administrative officers and is urging the passage of the same with all the power of his Logan county lungs.

We have no fault to find with Mr. Logan or his bill, but the aim of the measure is worth considering. A governor may be a poor man burdened with the care of relatives. It may be that the relatives are not exactly dependent but to those of us to whom it is given to be governor it is known specifically that relatives hitherto healthy and capable of taking care of themselves immediately become dependent when the great one of the family attains to place. It is just the tendency of human nature. They want to bask in the sunshine that shines on the gubernatorial and avuncular relative. There may be governors who have relatives living on farms producing $6,000 a year who would not take a $1,200 job, but they have not taken a place in history. The disposition of the relative is to get busy with the successful one and compel him to give up a job.

As a general thing the successful one is stony-hearted. He has not attained to place because of the excellency of his talents, but because he knows how to run the primary. Natural election is good only in the matter of brains and Jean Jacques Rousseau was never handed a commission that paid him very much.

In the natural order of things the successful man has to take care of his belongings of the human kind. In the political order of things he must take care of his political friends or they will put his light out.

The offices at the disposal of the man in power must be filled and the question arises, why should they not be filled in the discretion of the appointive power without regard to relationship? There are nephews of great men who are veritable lobsters politically, but the most conscientious and capable clerks. And, on the other hand, there are many men who just carry their precincts about in their inside pockets who do not know the difference between a ledger and an astrolabe.

Isn't nepotism justified at times?

The demand of Minneapolis to have Dr. Ames return to his home is, in some measure, attuned to the pathetic importunity of the song: "Won't You Come Back, Bill Bailey." And some of the Minneapolitans are afraid that he will.

THE POSITION OF THE MINORITY.

When the leader of the majority in the national house of representatives moved a vote of thanks to the retiring speaker for the "able, impartial and dignified" manner in which he had presided over that body, a considerable number of the minority members refused to vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Payne moved the resolution as a perfunctory matter of courtesy. Other leaders from time immemorial have done the same thing at the close of a congressional session. In the elder day, before the advent of these strenuous times, when the minority had a voice in the conduct of the affairs of the house, the members were in the habit of subscribing unanimously to it. But those times have gone. In those days the speaker was in the habit of treating all the members with that courtesy which commands a return in kind.

It cannot be said that Speaker Henderson extended to the minority members of the body over which he presided any courtesies that they were not entitled to under even the most partisan interpretation of the rules. They received from him their absolute rights under rules framed by the most distinctively offensive partisan that ever sat in the speaker's chair. They were justified in refusing to lend themselves to the expression of the thanks of a body in which they had sat as spectators—largely by reason of the partisanship of the presiding officer.

Henderson was not a Tom Reed in the speaker's chair. He was merely the interpreter of the rules that were placed before him and he exercised his office with a total disregard for the feelings of the minority. There is a limit to courtesy when it is strained, and Mr. Cochrane and the other Democrats who voted with him were quite justified in declining to thank the speaker for what he had done for them. Had they voted in the affirmative they must have stultified themselves.

"Goes out like a lamb," says an esteemed contemporary, referrring to the Fifty-seventh congress. In view of recent legislation affecting the sale of liquor in the capitol it might perhaps be more correct to say that it went out to get a drink.

WILL THE TRUSTS BE CORRECTED?

There is no manner of doubt that the markets for such commodities and necessaries of life as beef, flour, lumber, coal and iron and steel are now controlled by commercial combinations, which, for want of a better term, are called trusts.

In the mind of the average man there is no doubt that the domination of the market and the control of prices for these various commodities by these so-called trusts makes for the increased cost of living. Whether that is true or not—and it may be assumed, for the sake of argument, that it is true—the man who pays the bills has it firmly fixed in his mind that the trusts should be curbed by some more potential influence than state legislation.

The Republican party, through its sponsor, President Roosevelt, has pronounced against the trusts. The Republican party, through the national congress, has offered something in the way of remedial legislation in the form of an administrative department that shall deal with commerce, interstate and national. Is that sufficient? Does it meet the public demand?

On his assumption of the office of chief executive Mr. Roosevelt stated that he was unqualifiedly opposed to trusts. His utterance followed close on the heels of the pronouncement of that other eminent Republican, Senator Hanna, that trusts were good things to have. It appears that the views of President Roosevelt have been modified. Senator Hanna has said nothing—and congress has done nothing in the way of specific remedial legislation.

In the view of recent developments we must assume that the influence of the president—the official head of the Republican party—has been cast in favor of the correction of the trust evil through the administration of the existing anti-trust laws. And this in spite of the fact that, though the Sherman law is an excellent piece of theoretical legislation, it has in no manner been proved an effective curb on the trusts.

There will be ample time between this date and the next national election to demonstrate the efficacy or inutility of the legislation which President Roosevelt was allowed to subscribe.

The people want the vicious trusts dissolved. The attitude of the Democratic party is in opposition to the trusts.

After all it is possible that the pursuit of the Duluth person who went out pulling teeth without a license was instigated by the regular odontologists who always have a holler coming.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

There is more than passing interest in the maneuverings of the Democracy of New York. This is due to the fact that there are several available candidates for the presidency among the party membership. There is David B. Hill, sometime governor and senator; Alton B. Parker, judge of the court of appeals, who always carries the state when a candidate; Denis O'Brien, also judge of the court of appeals, who is as strong or stronger than Parker before the people; Bird S. Coler, who came within a few thousand votes of carrying the state last fall in the gubernatorial contest; E. M. Shepard, who is likely to be the next mayor of Greater New York.

With such a wealth of candidates there comes embarrassment of selection. Each one has his strong points and his zealous following. The great danger confronting the Democracy of the Empire state is this excess of available timber. The rest of the country will be quite willing to accept any candidate who can be shown to be certain to carry New York. Hence there is apt to be much strife among the friends of the several leaders mentioned above, and the strife may become bitter.

But the encouraging feature of it is that the Democracy will not go into battle knowing defeat is inevitable. There is more than a fighting chance that the next president will be a Democrat. It largely depends upon the wisdom and harmony exhibited during the months preceding the nomination.

It is seriously stated that the last two hours of the closing session of the federal senate was devoted to wit and repartee, and it may be true, for there are people who can make jokes of tragedies.

THE ADAM OF IT.

Multimurderer Knapp enters a plea in extenuation of at least one of his murders by claiming that his wife committed murder before he killed her.

The circumstance may be taken as evidence of Knapp's sanity. Up to the present time no historical novelist has attempted to show that Adam was insane for that he confessed he ate of the forbidden fruit because the woman given him urged it. The excuse stamps old Adam as a craven of the first class, but it may be said in his favor that he didn't enter the idiotic plea of temporary insanity.

Knapp's case illustrates rather vividly the growing tendency of mere man to blame his troubles on unoffending woman, bless her dear soul. Whether or not Mrs. Knapp No. 1 was no better than she should have been her character is no excuse for Mr. Knapp to go forth to outdo Bluebeard; and having gone forth on such unkind expedition it is unmanly for him to take refuge behind the skirts of one of his own victims.

Knapp's bloodthirsty career is at an end and all his whining about woman being the cause of his misdeeds will not avail to keep his neck out of the hangman's noose.

The retiring congressman will soon be in the midst of his constituents and when the next session convenes he will be found unctuously telling his neighbors how much better they did things "when I was in congress."

The Episcopal bishop of North Dakota says that there is something tough about Bismack, the capital of that state, and if Denny Hannifin hears about it there will be trouble in the church—and perhaps outside of it.

The principal horror of war between Russia and Turkey so far as we are concerned would be the frightful mangling of names which are frenzied enough when correct.

The published pictures of Knapp, the Ohio murderer, are calculated to make one wonder how he ever managed to content himself with the killing of only five women.

Two thousand bills were passed by the late congress and that makes us hunger for the reassembling of congress so that most of them may be amended or repealed.

Having seen President David R. Francis at his best it is feared a good many Europeans will think he's the whole show and will not visit St. Louis in consequence.

Senator Morgan threatens to talk on the canal treaty the rest of his life and points with pride to the fact that his father lived twenty years past his present age.

A territorial legislature may establish rules for seven-up, but nothing short of an international congress would be competent to codify the rules of draw.

It was not to be expected the beef trust would heed the adverse decision of Judge Grosscup. The appeal can be nursed along in the courts indefinitely.

Several senators in their seats for the first time will occupy their leisure for a few days wondering how the country got along without them.

Too bad congress was not called in extra session. The world is deprived the privilege or hearing from Congressman J. Adam Bede.

St. Paul is getting a stony expression on his baby face from looking so intently for those promised street signs.

Senator Apostle Reed Smoot believes in more than one wife, but lacks the courage of his convictions.

While considering the matter of $1 gas for St. Paul, why not take up the subject of 3-cent car fares?

Dr. Dowie says that labor unions are wicked. That ought to make it a cinch for the labor unions.

The cat is out of the bag at last. Van Sant fixed it up for Purdy.

Roosevelt has got congress off one hand—but the senate is on the other.

There's some sunshine. "Bee" Taylor is not continuous.

—AT ST. PAUL— THEATRES

There are few names which in themselves are more synonymous with the dignity and achievement of the classic stage in America than those of Louis James and Frederick Warde, whose joint appearance is announced for Sunday night at the Metropolitan.

Each of the famous artists has a very large personal following and, therefore, the inducements offered by their managers, Messrs Wagenhals and Kemper, must have been of a substantial nature to bring them together in one organization.

A similar spirit of enterprise was manifested when they selected "The Tempest" as the vehicle for their celebrated stars. The last manager who had the temerity to attempt the difficult and costly task of presenting "The Tempest" was the late Augustin Daly, the greatest stage manager and producer of his day. It is only in recent years that it has been at all possible to reproduce the scenes of "The Tempest" so they shall in any way equal their description. Those who have seen the Louis James and Frederick Warde production are extravagant in their praises of the great storm and shipwreck scene, in which it would seem the limits of modern stage craft are illustrated. Other and hardly less elaborate scenes are those of the enchanted island, the coral cave and Prospero's cell. A beautifully costumed ballet is carried by the combination and a pretty chorus of the best trained voices, something very essential as the musical feature of the production is given almost as much attention as are the magical illusions of its scenes.

Mr. Warde will appear as the exiled philosopher Prospero, and Mr. James as the enslaved monster Caliban. Other players are Norman Hackett, who will be seen as Prince Ferdinand; Miss Edith Fassett, as Ariel; Wadsworth Harris as Antonio, and Teresa Maxwell as the beautiful and innocent Miranda. The performance therefore promises to be a notable one. This engagement is for four nights and Wednesday matinee.

"Yon Yonson" continues to attract large audiences to the Grand and seems to please in as great a measure as ever before. The final matinee performance of the engagement will occur Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

There will be given at the Star today the usual ladies' matinee. Manager Singer contemplates setting apart two days in the week for ladies' matinees as the business has so very largely increased that the entire house practically is taken up by the women patrons and their escorts. The bill presented by Rice and Barton's company should fill the house today.

WESTERN LUMBER DEALERS SECEDE

Retailers Withdraw From Affiliation With Wholesalers' Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association today withdrew from affiliation with the National Association of Wholesale Lumber Dealers. The action was taken at a meeting of the latter organization, at which representatives of the other association were present. The Western retailers announced that their relations with the wholesalers would continue to be friendly, but the retailers were unable to live up to the agreement signed at Boston in 1899, which provided for a reciprocal arrangement under which the wholesalers were not to infringe on certain rights of the retailers regarding sales and the retailers were to buy their supplies from the wholesalers altogether and not from outside parties. It was pointed out that courts in the West have decided that such an agreement is in restraint of trade and is therefore unlawful.

The differences between the wholesalers and the retailers' association of the East and West were also aired during the day's meeting, with the result that the latter have withdrawn from the Boston agreement. The action of the retailers, however, was not entirely unanimous and several of the constituent associations have declared their intention to live up to that agreement, of which an essential feature is the arbitration of differences arising on the classification question.

The Eastern retailers submitted a resolution to the wholesalers giving to the retailers the right to decide when a purchaser was a proper customer for the wholesaler to sell to, but the wholesalers declined to agree to the proposition, saying that this was an exclusive prerogative of the retail associations and insisted that such questions should be arbitrated. The retailers thereupon announced their withdrawal from their previous affiliation with the larger association on the question of classification, although continuing their amicable and reciprocal relations on other matters. The five Eastern associations which announced their withdrawal from the Boston agreement are those from New York, Philadelphia, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

A committee of five will be appointed to carry on negotiations with the seceders, with instructions to receive amicably any overtures that may be made by them. The following officers were elected:

President, Penedennis White, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; first vice president, Lewis C. Slade, Saginaw, Mich.; second vice president, Guy Gray, Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Fred W. Cole, New York; secretary, Eugene E. Perry, New York.

The association adjourned to hold its next annual meeting at a place to be determined hereafter.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday rain; colder in west portion; fresh south winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Friday, warmer in west portion; Saturday fair, warmer in east portion; variable winds becoming fresh south.

Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday rain; fresh south winds.

Iowa—Rain Friday and Saturday, colder in west portion Saturday.

North Dakota—Rain Friday, colder in northwest portion; Saturday fair.

South Dakato—Snow Friday and in east portion Saturday.

Montana—Fair Friday and Saturday; colder Friday in southwest portion.

St. Paul — Yesterday's temperatures, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature, 32; lowest temperature, 19; average temperature, 25; daily range, 13; barometer, 30.27; humidity, 77; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 30; 7 p. m., wind, southeast; weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Alpena	32	38	Kansas City	40	40
Bismarck	30	34	Marquette	28	30
Buffalo	36	42	Milwaukee	32	40
Boston	42	42	Minnedosa	22	22
Calgary	32	38	Montgomery	60	62
Cheyenne	22	24	Montreal	32	34
Chicago	32	36	Nashville	60	60
Cincinnati	52	56	New Orleans	68	78
Cleveland	36	46	New York	50	50
Davenport	40	42	Norfolk	60	64
Des Moines	38	40	North Platte	30	30
Detroit	38	44	Omaha	34	36
Duluth	32	34	Philadelphia	52	54
Edmonton	36	40	Pittsburg	50	54
Galveston	62	68	'Frisco	50	52
Grand Haven	34	40	St. Louis	52	52
Green Bay	26	30	Salt Lake City	34	44
Helena	16	18	Ste. Marie	26	32
Huron	30	32	Washington	58	64
Jacksonville	66	76	Winnipeg	16	26

*Washington time (7 p. m., St. Paul.)

BEAT BOARD OF CONTROL

Continued From First Page.

rest, and we have not heard here this afternoon one word for the poor taxpayer. I ask who is to speak for the taxpayers?"

"The senator from Dakota," came the laughing answer from several senators.

"Well, the senator from Dakota is proud of that honor, but as usual I see I stand in the minority," replied the Democratic senator.

Senator Schaller then went on to point out that in his opinion the finances of educational institutions demanded as much attention as the finances of the other institutions.

"I can see no reason for making any distinction," he said. "You can put a member of the board of regents beside a member of the board of control and you cannot tell one from the other unless the difference is pointed out to you. The same sum that shines on the poor unliberated colleague of Cole Younger shines on the president and members of the board of regents. I can see no reason for harping on this idea of distinction."

The senator from Dakota then referred to the appropriations of the university. Referring to the biennial report, he said the institutions of the state had cost for the two years 1901 to 1903 three and a half millions. Of this the university expended a million and a half.

Would Include University.

"The state university should be under the supervision of the board of control as well as the other institutions. If it is not there now place it there. The regents have never recognized the board of control. They have a law school at the university and yet they have ignored this law. If they want anything of us let them first come and admit their fault and then ask for forgiveness.

"The state normal schools obeyed the law and then disobeyed it, and then we had the board of control and the normals in the supreme court. One creation of the state fighting against the other and the state paying the lawyers.

"I am from an institution town, but that institution is no more my business than it is your business, and the sooner you get down to business the better."

Senators Thorpe, Dale, Peterson and Johnson followed Senator Schaller and referred to specific instances where the board of control had demonstrated its inability to control so much state business. These references started a volley of questions and answers that was only ended by Senator Alley moving the previous question.

The vote on Senator Somerville's amendment to exempt the university alone was defeated 12 yeas, 49 nays, and a second amendment to exempt the normal schools and the university was killed off 8 yeas, 53 nays.

The roll was then called on the final passage of the bill and the fight ended. The Buck bill, the second special order, was laid on the table.

RETIRE JUDGE CROSBY.

Full Pay for Jurists After Twenty-four Years of Continuous Service.

A bill which contemplates the retirement of Judge F. M. Crosby, of Hastings, on full pay was yesterday introduced in the house by Representative Soule.

Mr. Soule's bill provides for the retirement of district judges on full pay after a continuous service of twenty-five years in case the judge has reached the age of seventy years. The retirement is left optional with the judge.

As drawn the bill, if enacted, will only affect Judge Crosby, at least for several years. Judge Crosby has passed his seventieth birthday and is now serving his thirty-first year on the First district bench, to which he ascended in 1872. Judge Hascal R. Brill, of St. Paul, is serving his twenty-seventh year, but he is a long way from seventy years of age. Judge Thomas Buckham, of the Fifth district, will complete his twenty-fifth year in 1905, when his present term ends, and both Judge Searle and Judge Baxter, of the Seventh district, will have twenty years to their credit at the end of the present terms.

Judge William Louis Kelly, St. Paul, will reach the age limit before the end of his present term in 1907, but he will then have only twenty years' continuous service to his credit.

There are persons sufficiently uncharitable to say that the bill is part of a plan to get a Stillwater judge, which seems impossible so long as Judge Crosby lives and desires to stay on the bench. Stillwater tried to elect a judge last fall over the veteran jurist. But he won out handily and starts upon another six year term with a vigor which promises well for his completing it.

HOUSE CHANGES FRONT.

Orders Nyquist Road Bill Into Appropriations Committee.

The house, after turning down the appropriations committee on the second fish hatchery bill Wednesday, yesterday reversed itself, and despite the protest of Mr. Nyquist, who believed his good roads bill is entitled to as much consideration, took his measure from general orders and sent it to the committee on appropriations.

The viva voce vote against Nyquist was strong enough to make it a safe bet that assistance of the character he gave Ofsthun Wednesday will not hurriedly be given again by the Blue Earth statesman.

SUGAR FIGHT IN HOUSE.

Simons Has Bounty Bill Taken From Committee.

The beet sugar bounty bill is to get to general orders in spite of the fact that a majority of the house appropriations committee went on record for indefinite postponement.

The hearing and committee vote on the bill was taken nearly two weeks ago, but for some unexplained reason no report was sent to the house and yesterday Mr. Simons moved for the recall of the bill and that it be placed on general orders. The speaker decided the viva voce vote in favor of Simons.

NEED MORE TIME.

Legislators Wish to Study Colorado Anti-Trust Bill.

The National Live Stock association's anti-trust bill, which was a special order in the house yesterday morning was carried over until 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon on motion of Representative W. A. Nolan, who stated that a number of representatives wished further time for examination of the measure, which was introduced by his committee.

RIEKE WANTS HIS BILL KILLED.

Committee Amendments Spoil the Value of Proposed Measure.

When senate file No. 182, a bill to amend the act regulating the sale of binding twine manufactured at the state prison at Stillwater, is called up on the calendar in the senate, its author, Senator Rieke, will be found with the members opposing the passage of the measure.

Senator Rieke has lost all interest in seeing the bill become a law, for the measure has been amended in committee and the amendment has spoiled the object of the proposed bill.

At the present time the law compels the state prison authorities to hold binding twine for the farmers until May 1 of each year. Senator Rieke claims that the time limit is too early for the farmers and introduced a bill to extend the time to June 1. He also provided a penalty.

The bill was referred to the senate prison committee and came back with the time limit changed back to May 1. An attempt was made while the senate was sitting as a committee of the whole yesterday to secure the June 1 limit, but the attempt failed and now Senator Rieke wants to see the bill killed.

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BID FOR THEIR SHARES.

Four Road and Bridge Bills Added to House Collection.

Four road and bridge bills aggregating appropriations of $4,000 were introduced in the house yesterday and sent to join the budget which now far exceeds the amount of money available for state aid in the construction of roads and bridges.

Representative Erickson wants $1,500 for a wagon road running east from Canby, in Yellow Medicine county. Representative Dalen put in a bid for $800 for a bridge at Hayfield, in Dodge county. Mr. Lemke asked for $200 for a bridge across Cannon river in the town of Warsaw, Rice county, and Mr. Soule's bill calls for $1,500 for a bridge connecting Gray Cloud island, in Washington county, with the mainland.

WANTS MORE DEPUTIES.

Sheriff Asks for Watchmen and Elevator Men for New Jail.

In anticipation of moving day Sheriff Justus has arranged a new schedule of employes for whom he wishes the state to authorize him to draw pay from the county treasury.

A bill introduced yesterday by Representative Fulton authorizes the sheriff of Ramsey county to appoint one watchman and one jailer for each floor of the new jail and one operator for each of the elevators. The new employes are to be styled deputy sheriffs, but they are to be paid by the county.

RAISE LAKE LEVELS.

Mark's Navigation Board Bill Affects Ramsey County.

Representative Mark would have the counties abutting on Mille Lacs lake appoint a commission to maintain the height of the lake to a navigable level.

The members of the proposed navigation board are to be appointed by the several boards of county commissioners. They are required to furnish bonds and empowered to secure title to dams and necessary overflow property by purchase or condemnation.

The bill is so drawn that its provisions cover White Bear lake and authorize a Ramsey-Washington county board of navigation.

County Division Bill Passed.

The house yesterday morning passed the county division bill championed by Representative Cole, Walker. The bill provides that the certificate of the state canvassing board shall be proof of ratification of division proposition by a majority vote, and shall determine all questions of boundary. The opposition utilized Mr. Cole's good nature to delay the bill from day to day, and yesterday opened on him with its heavy guns, believing it had the measure beaten. The roll call was taken up with a light house and the opposition was congratulating itself on a "dead easy" victory, when Cole, protected by a call for absentees, rushed the cloak rooms. When the vote was announced he had two to spare, the bill being passed by a vote of 62 to 43.

Pensions for Judges.

A bill to pension judges of the district and supreme courts of the state was introduced in the senate yesterday morning by Senator Durant. The bill provides that any judge who is seventy years of age and has served continuously on the bench for twenty-five years may retire and receive his full salary for the rest of his natural life. The bill, it is said, is intended to allow Judge Crosby, of the First judicial district, to retire.

Bond for County Treasurer.

A bill which will permit the treasurer of Ramsey county to provide a surety bond of $250,000 was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator McNamee. The bill provides that county treasurers in counties of 150,000 population or more be compelled to give a bond of $500,000, but also permits a bond of $250,000 when the surety is a corporation duly authorized by the laws of the state.

Special Legislation.

A bill wearing all the earmarks of special legislation was introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Durant. The bill provides for the regulation and practice in the municipal court of Stillwater.

Insures Expense Accounts.

A house bill introduced by Mr. Fulton by request provides that the state board of veterinary examiners shall meet in January and July, and that the $25 examination fee shall be paid in advance. From this fee the examiners are to receive $5 per day and mileage at the rate of 4 cents. Application for certificates must be graduates of schools having a curriculum of not less than three sessions of six months each.

Spoils Side Money.

Representative Robert Wells, Breckenridge, is the author of a house bill forbidding judges of probate or their clerks to act as counsel in any cases liable to come before their courts or to give advice or prepare papers in probate cases except orders, citations, decrees and similar forms officially issuing from their courts.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

The house yesterday passed the Lohren bill, extending the Torrens land registration law to the entire state.

The Gandrud bill to prevent the capital stock, lines, property, franchises or power of control of parallel and competing lines of railway, passed the house yesterday.

The house yesterday passed the Clague bill codifying the state fair laws and giving the board of managers police jurisdiction over all territory within a radius of one-half mile of the Hamline grounds.

Representative Jacobson is the author of a house bill authorizing the state pharmacy board to grant registered pharmacist licenses to physicians who are graduates of recognized schools and have four years' experience, without the formality of an examination.

Representative Tighe, by request, has introduced a bill increasing the standing appropriation for the state historical society from $12,000 to $15,000 annually.

Representative Randall yesterday introduced a bill appropriating an additional $2,500 for the use of the adjutant general's office in preservation of the Minnesota Civil war records.

The house committee on railroads yesterday amended the Perley grain pilfering bill to conform with the principles of criminal law, and then decided upon a favorable report. The Deming bill for thirty-eight-foot cabooses was killed.

Senator Naeseth has introduced a bill to provide a method for detaching territory from any village or city of 10,000 population or less. The bill would permit any property-holder to, under certain conditions, have his property detached from the village or city it is now part of.

A bill providing postage stamp money for boards of county commissioners was introduced in the senate by Senator Neaseth. The bill allows the county commissioners to set aside $500 for stamps and other necessary expenses.

A pure food bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Eberhart. The bill provides that all adulterated meal or ground food must be plainly labeled with letters one inch in height. A penalty clause is attached.

Senator Brower, by request, introduced a bill to increase the appropriation of the state historical society $5,000.

A bill authorizing county treasurers to return nomination fees to candidates who withdraw was introduced in the senate by Senator Morgan. The bill was a "by request" measure.

A bill to repeal the Morris stipulated insurance law was introduced by Senator Morgan by request.

The house committee on printing yesterday agreed upon reports of indefinite postponement for two bills designed to decrease the legal rate per folio for legal advertisements.

PERJURED HIMSELF TO GET DIVORCE AND GOES TO PRISON

Chicago Man Made His Wife Believe Their Marriage Was Illegal.

CHICAGO, March 5.—For perjuring himself in order that he might obtain a divorce from his wife, Henry M. Frey, church member and Y. M. C. A. worker, was found guilty by a jury in Judge Brentano's court today and sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary. In addition a fine of $1,000 was levied against him. Carl Larson and James F. Johnson, who assisted Frey in his divorce suit by their testimony, also were found guilty and fined $50 each.

Frey was charged with conspiracy in securing a divorce in July, 1901, from Myra Frey through fraud and perjured testimony. Frey testified that Myra Frey had deserted him two years before, while it was shown in the present trial that she had lived with him up to a month of the time he filed the bill. In order to induce Mrs. Frey to leave him, it is claimed that Frey invented a fictitious personage whom he claimed to have married in his teens. He told Myra Frey that she (Myra) was therefore not his legal wife. By this means Mrs. Frey was thus induced to go to Ohio and while there Frey instituted divorce proceedings.