

Daily Globe.

BY H. F. HALL.

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Minneapolis Office, 213 Hennepin avenue, up stairs.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

"A certain guardianship matter," is the way the *Dispatch* now alludes to it.

Axiom (?)—School books that are good enough for rural schools, are not good enough for cities in Minnesota.

If the people are asking for the passage of Hall's amendment to the Merrill law so as to make it compulsory for fifteen years, why is it necessary for Appleton & Co. to send Lane, their agent, here just at this critical time, and just before the amendment is considered by the House.

Mr. C. E. Lane, agent for Appleton & Co., publishers of the proposed State school books, arrived direct from the East, Tuesday, and was met at the depot by the State contractor, with open arms, and escorted to the Merchants, where he has quarters. What is he here for?

It is a trifling inconvenience for the Chamber of Commerce to propose to save forty or fifty thousand dollars by grinding down salaries so low that competent men cannot afford to work for the public, and vote an increase of seventy-five thousand dollars in our bonded indebtedness for a high school and bridge. Especially so when the seventy-five thousand dollars is only an entering wedge for an expenditure of two hundred thousand dollars.

JUDGE MAYNARD, in his interview with a *GLOBE* reporter, made a good point in reference to the Auditor's salary in Ramsey county. That official formerly received five thousand dollars, but it has now been reduced to four thousand. Out of this he must pay his clerk hire, and the business of the office requires three clerks all the time, and portions of the year even more assistance is necessary. Even the radical reformers do not propose to reduce the Auditor, and as a matter of justice the old salary ought to be restored.

Mr. Lane's immigration bill introduced in the House yesterday, is faulty in that it appropriates five thousand dollars for immigration purposes. This sum ought certainly to be raised to ten thousand. A much larger amount could be used to advantage, but that sum is really as small as the State can afford to expend. There never before was such a favorable time to secure people from other parts of our own country as now. The business depression has unsettled people who heretofore were immovable, and the State will secure big interest on ten thousand dollars, if that amount is expended in making public our advantages.

We give below the names of 20 clerks who have been buying books of publishers since 1876:

Stephen Hewson, Oxford; Hogan Anderson, Westbrook; Matthew McMillan, Anna; J. H. Thompson, Long Prairie; Ira D. Beaman, Blooming Grove; A. J. Phillips, Smith Lake; C. G. Oom, New Albany; R. C. Jordan, J. H. Nelson, Hayward; J. B. Johnson, Spring Valley; Z. Bunch, Eggleston; Ole Gilbertson, Anderson; S. W. Jacobson, Tordenskjold; S. D. Welch, Hyde Park; A. J. Jordan, St. Mary's; Z. B. Chatfield, Lexington; W. P. Smith, Roscoe Center; S. B. Howell, Forest Lake; A. P. Wilson, Janesville; John Montgomery, Minneapolis.

Is any other proof needed to contradict Mr. Donnelly's statement that "schools could not buy books direct of publishers before the passage of the Merrill law," than the names of the twenty clerks which we publish this morning? If so, the names of five hundred others can be furnished.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature to prevent the further drainage of Lake Minnetonka. A terrible steamboat explosion occurred on that lake last summer, which suggests a most important matter than drainage. The Legislature ought to pass a law providing for the inspection of all steamboats on Minnesota lakes. The calamity last year was bad enough, but less something of this kind is done, Lake Minnetonka or White Bear or some other inland lake will supply a more frightful casualty. Thousands visit these lakes every summer, and any irresponsible party can set a tub afloat upon them with an old, patched up boiler in charge of a novice. The State should have a law requiring all of these little boats to pass inspection and keep a licensed engineer. The public is entitled to this protection.

QUERY.

The friends of the Merrill law claim that the amendments secured in the Senate compel the contractor to send the books to the depositories in the different counties on commission. Is this a fact? The amendment reads, "And said persons designated shall act as a depository, to whom the said contractor shall furnish a supply of text books, at THE STATE LIST PRICES." This manifestly means that Mr. Merrill shall get his pay for the books as soon as they are shipped to the county depositories.

JANUARY 1, 1863—EMANCIPATION.

Carpenter's painting, commemorative of one of the greatest events in history, now adorns the walls of the capitol. On the 1st day of January, 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued that great proclamation declaring the slaves in the rebel States free. In 1862, he had proclaimed the intention to emancipate the slaves. The crowning act followed, but it was only consummated, when, two years later, the cause of the Union triumphed, and later still, when every State that had formerly owned slaves, accepted and adopted the amendment to the constitution, making every man throughout the wide extended borders of the United States free, and classing all alike with the inalienable rights of citizenship.

Two days ago, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the people, the former Vice President of the "Confederate States" accepted, on behalf of Congress, the painting of Lincoln signing the proclamation of emancipation. Nearly two centuries ago England, by the treaty of Utrecht, secured a monopoly of the slave trade. With trinkets and toys, and worthless arms, she robbed Africa of her children, and peopled America with slaves. It was this infamous trade that poured countless wealth into England, built up and strengthened the British throne, and reared and established an empire of slaves in Hindostan. To-day England is proud and potent and her victim, the South, is still desolate in ashes.

Time changes all things. Wonderful events are hastening to fulfillment. The boast of the Irish orator that whenever a slave touched British soil he breathed the universal air of freedom, was a mockery of his own people, and the day may yet come when the wealth and the power and the splendor gathered from the slave trade may disappear and leave not a trace behind.

This is now the land, at least, of nominal freedom. Slavery—African slavery—exists no longer, and there is no one who wishes its restoration. It is the mission of the present to preserve the government and the State free. It is proper that the walls of the National Capitol commemorate that great event which appears to be more the immediate act of God than either the inspiration or the deed of any human hand.

AN INDEPENDENT BUREAU NEEDED.

Mr. Mead's resolution, offered in the House yesterday, instructing the State Auditor to supply members of the Legislature with copies of the report of the Commissioner of Statistics, forcibly calls attention to the importance of making an independent statistical bureau. Mr. Metcalf has supplied a volume of immense value to the State. It is a document which can be made to do great service in promoting immigration. It seems, however, that the Secretary of State claims that the work was printed by the wrong contractor, and hence declines to receive it. The valuable publication is accordingly kicked about in the corridors of the capitol instead of being applied to its legitimate use.

With the printing controversy we have nothing to do, but this episode furnishes additional proof of the importance of changing the law and making the Commissioner of Statistics an independent bureau. It has been the appendage and foot ball of the Secretary of State's office long enough. If it is worth having at all, it is worth making effective. The present Commissioner of Statistics, whose appointment was announced a few days ago, was selected purely on nationality grounds and without any regard to his qualifications for the office. It is really no disparagement to Mr. Jacobson to say that he is unfitted for the place. We do not believe there can be found ten men in the entire State suitable to fill that position. Men of ability in other respects will prove lamentable failures in that work. It is time to give this office the independent position which it deserves, and make the appointment by and with the advice of the Senate. It is time to place that office in such a position that no petty printing squabble can prevent the State from receiving its benefits. It is time for the State to assert that being a native of the United States is not a positive disqualification for discharging the duties of the office of Commissioner of Statistics. It would be better to abolish the office altogether, rather than waste money on the present plan.

THE LOUISIANA MARTYRS.

Wells, Anderson, and their associates in New Orleans and at Washington are trying hard to make martyrs of themselves. What martyrs! Perjurors and thieves—that's the kind of martyrdom the American people are invited to sympathize with. Who has forgotten the condition of Louisiana before the last Presidential election? For ten years that unfortunate people had been the victims of every kind of oppression and suffering. Its condition excited the pity of friends and enemies both alike.

When the Presidential election came there was hope that the yoke might be thrown off. Then the State fell into the hands of the merciless scoundrels of the returning ballot. The people were disfranchised, and the State robbed of the electoral vote.

The moderate Republicans, prior to the fraud of the electoral scheme, could not, and did not go further than to hold, that the vote of Louisiana should be thrown out. It was conceded and known that the State had, as a matter of fact, voted for Democratic ticket by 8,000 majority at least, and that Anderson and Wells swindled the State out of the vote.

There could be no condoning of the crime. If an attempt was made to do it, if John Sherman, Eugene Hale and the Republican managers condoned the crime, they should be indicted, convicted and sent to the penitentiary along with their guilty associates. This government cannot afford to exist even under the suspicion of fraud and crime. When the machinery of the constitution shall be used to perpetrate the crime of partisanship, and the plunder and bribery of perjured scoundrels, revolution and anarchy will soon end all in ruin.

SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS.

The GLOBE has already commented approvingly of the Wood tariff bill, and especially on that portion which proposes to lop off the bumper portion of the custom's force, and thereby largely reduce the cost of collecting the revenue. We can see no commercial reason why a Deputy Collector should be retained at every place where a few vessel loads of lumber and iron are loaded and unloaded. This not only entails an unnecessary expense on these vessels in having to pay one dollar at each entry, and the same for clearance, but also an expense to the government be-

side, as very few of these so-called ports collect enough to pay the salary of the collector. They are mere sinecures, kept up for use in political machinery. There are altogether on the lakes, between Suspension bridge and Chicago and Duluth, over three hundred customs officers, of whom one hundred could be dispensed with without detriment to the government. At all points where an officer is needed, either to protect the revenues and prevent smuggling, or for the collection of the revenues, trusty and reliable officers should be stationed, and a fair compensation allowed; but political deadbeats and bums should be gullitoned at once. Mr. Wood and his committee should look after this important matter.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS TO TEST THE INVENTION OF M. J. ADAMS.

The object of the invention of Mr. M. J. Adams is to secure a permanent channel in rivers. His invention consists of a line of flumes, with valves openings, laid in the bed of the river—the water being forced into the flumes and let out through the valve openings, abrading sand and mud, throwing it out and deepening and broadening the channel.

Mr. Adams has made this invention a study for years, struggling along in poverty, unaided, and under extraordinary difficulties. He has succeeded in perfecting his invention, and has perfect confidence in its success. He has received encouragement from the highest scientific authorities and one of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the United States. The National Tube Works, at McKeesport, Pa., are ready to test the invention. All that Mr. Adams asks is, that the Legislature shall enable him to place the matter before Congress that the invention may be tested. Mr. Adams is an old citizen of Minnesota—he has devoted the best years of his life to this study, and has struggled and toiled to accomplish his purpose. If it shall prove successful, it will be the greatest invention of the age. The French government is now testing the invention, and so far perfectly satisfied with the results, and it is attracting great attention. The Legislature will do a graceful act, and recognize a highly deserving citizen by promptly passing the memorial.

APPLETON & CO. IN THE FIELD.
It has been claimed all along by the advocates of the Merrill law that the people are clamorous for it and want to have it made iron-clad if possible.
It is evident, however, that Appleton & Co., whose books are to be universally introduced under the law, have just heard that some of the people of Minnesota seriously object to having Quackenbush's books crammed down their throats continuously for the next fifteen years, for as announced above they are in the field.
Mr. C. E. Lane, their general agent, arrived on Tuesday and has established his headquarters at the Merchants.

We give him notice that he will find it difficult to organize a machine strong enough to coerce the whole people into taking his worn out books, even if the proposed amendment passes.

The Senate yesterday acted on THE GLOBE's suggestion, and referred the controversy relative to the State prison contractors to the judiciary committee, with instructions to ascertain the status of the case now in court.

THE SUCCESSORSHIP.

The Catholic Powers Threaten to Interfere in the Naming of the New Pope—Schisms Among the Cardinals.
ROME, Feb. 13.—The ambassadors of the Catholic powers have jointly intimated to Camerlengo that if some cardinals known for their uncompromising spirit, whom they named, were likely to obtain the suffrages of the conclave the ambassadors would be compelled to oppose their election. Camerlengo has found the Pope's seal a sealed packet with instructions for delivering it into the hands of his successor. He also found 400,000 scudi, the destination of which, probably, is designated in the Pope's testament. The Pope's wealth, altogether, is said to amount to 1,500,000 lire, which is mostly in the hands of the Rothschilds at Paris.

The Liberator states that three parties have formed in the Sacred College, namely, the irreconcilables, advocates of compromise, and advocates of the maintenance of the status quo. The first, by Cardinal Manning, commands about twelve votes; the second is said to have decided to support the election of Cardinal Maretta, Archbishop of Ravenna; while the third, which is the most numerous party, is said to have elected Cardinal Lange St. Canosa, Archbishop of Verona, as its candidate.

THE MAUCH CHUNK MIRACLE.

Father Heinen has to Read a Commemorative Letter from the Archbishop.
MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Feb. 10.—Father Heinen stepped briskly into the presence of his congregation at 7:12 o'clock with the air of a man who had work to do. It had been given out that the letter of Archbishop Wood would be read, and notwithstanding a storm of sleet and rain and the unseasonable hour, the church was well filled. At the proper time during the service Father Heinen read the letter, both in German and English, as follows:

The Archbishop having heard and carefully considered the circumstances preceding and accompanying what is derisively called the "Mauch Chunk miracle," said to have been wrought on the person of a woman whose eccentric piety has neither good sense nor sound Catholic doctrine for its foundation, requires me to instruct you that in his judgment it is a delusion, and that he has no objection to the person's being left alone. Without inquiring as to the extent to which others participated in this lamentable folly, he desires to mark the whole proceeding and the principal actors in it with his distinct and unqualified disapprobation and condemnation, and to say that a repetition of anything of the sort in this diocese will be visited by the severest censures authorized by the church.

Father Heinen uttered no word of commendation. At the close of the service he entered his carriage to be driven twelve miles out to the backwoods to hold services in another of his churches. Father Duncree read the letter in the same words. He said he did not hold himself responsible for the occurrence, but was merely present as a witness on Saturday. That was all he had to do with the case, and he thought it would be well to say so.

What Will He Do?

[Nashville American.]
Mr. Lamar, then, finds himself confronted by a resolution of instructions, which, according to Democratic practice and precedent, constrains him to vote for the Blair bill or resign.

Two Old Rats.

[Wheeling Standard.]
Thurman and Hendricks are like two cats in opposite corners of a room eying each other. They are both watching the same rat-hole—the Presidency.

THE LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAY A DAY OF SOLID WORK.

The State Prison Matter.—The Senate Does Not Take Kindly to the Ring Plan—Resolving Foreclosure by Advertisement—Batch of Bridge Bills Killed in the House—Does the State Geologist Earn His Money—His "Wood Chuck" Temporarily Suspended.

Senate.

With two sessions yesterday this body disposed of a large amount of business, so that it starts in to-day in good shape. Among the important measures disposed of was the bill for foreclosure by advertisement, vote of 28 to 9. Before a vote was taken Mr. Donnelly took the floor in opposition, and indulged himself in one of those extravagant speeches so frequently occurring, as to greatly injure his influence. Thus, when he told the Senators that two-thirds of the State had been ravaged by grasshoppers last season, and made other statements equally extravagant, the majority of its members turned their attention to the matters before them on their tables, or retired to the lobby to smoke, and when he had got through with his speech voted for the bill.

If the will of the Senate is carried out, the head of navigation on the Minnesota river will be fixed at Little Falls, (as desired by Senator Henry) Carver county, that being the bill, notwithstanding Senator C. D. Gillilan called attention to the fact that by the ordinance of 1717 such water courses should be maintained inviolate as public highways.

An innovation upon the jury system is proposed by Senator Goodrich, who has introduced a constitutional amendment, accompanied by a bill, authorizing judges in civil suits to accept the findings of 12, 11, 10 and 9, jurors, as the case may be, as a verdict. Minnesota ranks A 1 among the States of the Union for the educational advantages offered. By a bill introduced yesterday, it is proposed to still further add to the standing of certain of our schools, by offering State aid to such high and independent schools as shall incorporate into their course of instruction a preparatory University course, to be regulated by a commission of education. The proposition is worthy of careful consideration. The following is the

Routine Report.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—Senator Pillsbury presented a petition for legislative action to prevent the further draining of Lake Minnetonka. A long list of names was attached to the petition.

By Senator Edgerton—Relating to the dismissal of actions.
By Senator Rice—Authorizing the commission of Kandiyohi county to raise bonds to \$30,000 for the purchase of seed corn. (Rules suspended and bill passed.)

By Senator J. B. Gillilan—Appropriating \$500 for building a bridge across Rum river in Isanti county; also to repeal chapter 61 of the general laws of 1877, relating to the sale of real estate.

By Senator Henry—To change the name of Union cemetery, Belle Plaine, to Oakwood. (Rules suspended and bill passed.)

By Senator J. B. Gillilan—Appropriating \$500 for building a bridge across Rum river in Isanti county; also to repeal chapter 61 of the general laws of 1877, relating to the sale of real estate.

The joint committee upon State prison made the following report:
That they have visited the said institution at Stillwater and find it in good condition, so far as management, health and industry are concerned. They recommend that the same be maintained as at present, and that no further action be taken.

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Chairman Senate Committee.

Senator Doran, one of the committee, differed from the report. He did not meet with the committee, nor having any notice of the same. He was opposed to giving any further in this matter until Seymour, Sabin & Co. came up and settled with the State and paid what was due. He was of the opinion that the institution was before the Legislature last year, they came before it and promised, if the appropriation was made, to give bonds to the State, and he refused to fulfill their contract, now owing the State some \$35,000. The action was taken by the committee, and the State, and he wanted to stop right now. For one, he did not propose that Seymour, Sabin & Co. should be shut out of the State. The proposition was in the interest of the State, and he was not in the least bit opposed to it. He was of the opinion that the bill provided the only fair and equitable basis for the country districts, and demanded that the bill be allowed to go to the committee of the whole for discussion. The earnest appeal of the Doctor prevailed, and he will yet be heard defending his proposed system for ascertaining the numerical basis of school children in each district.

During the afternoon session Col. Colville created some merriment by seeking to have the temperance bill referred to the committee on military affairs. It was a question, he said, affecting military supplies and he thought the committee knew how to deal properly with such a momentous question. The friends of the bill, however, were evidently afraid to trust it in the hands of the gallant colonel and his committee, and so to gratify them, the House refused to take it from committee of the whole, where it now is.

Later on in the afternoon, the bill appropriating \$3,000 annually for three years for a geological survey of the northern section of the State, to be expended under the direction of Prof. Winchell of the State University, came up for its third reading. Unanimous consent was asked to amend by inserting "four" instead of "three" years, and was given without objection. The roll was then called, when it was found that 44 had voted for the bill and 38 against it. Mr. Morse moved to reconsider, as he had voted against the bill, with the intention, if it was lost, of making such a motion. The motion was carried, and the bill was taken into its merits. At this point, Col. Colville said a few years ago it was generally understood that the appropriations that had been made for geological surveys were being used by Prof. Winchell in the interest of private speculation, and that was what would be done with the money appropriated by this bill if it became a law. He said further that it was a well-known fact that the Professor of Geology in the University was years and years behind what he ought to be. He was by no means a scientific man and had long been employed in hunting up pine lands. Compare the Minnesota geological report with that gotten up in Wisconsin. The report of teachers of this branch in that institution were not only incompetent, but it is a well-known fact that they have been employed for years in pine and mineral land speculations.

Col. Feller contended there were merits in the bill. The charge made by the gentleman from Goodhue was a very serious one. He (Col. Feller) had a land office at Duluth for

Donnelly, Goodrich, Liscann, McClure, Nelson, Remore, Rice and Wheat.

HOUSE BILL PASSED.

Incorporating the village of Montgomery, Le Sueur county.

Recess to 10 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Goodrich—An amendment to section 4, article 1, of the constitution, giving courts power to receive as a verdict the finding of nine jurors in civil cases; also, a bill for carrying such provision into effect if adopted.
By Senator Finckh—Making paupers a town charge in Goodhue county.

By Senator Macdonald—Amending the special law creating the independent school district of St. Cloud, in the aggregate, the conveyance of lots in Plainville cemetery.
By Senator McHenrich—Authorizing the conveyance of lots in Plainville cemetery.

Senator Mealey presented a bill creating a commission of the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the State university, ex-officio, and one other person to be appointed by the Governor, to be called a high school board, whose duty it shall be to inspect such independent and high schools which may teach such branches prescribed as requisite for admission to the collegiate department of the State University not lower than the third or sub-freshman class, with a view of giving such schools aid not to exceed \$400 each for any one year, and \$3,000 in the aggregate. The members of the board are to serve without compensation, except the last named, who is to receive \$3 per day when actually employed.

Nine bills were ordered engrossed for a third reading, including a memorial to Congress to make the head of navigation on the Minnesota river at Little Falls, Carver county. The bill in relation to foreclosures by action was referred to the judiciary committee for amendment, and that in relation to commitments to the reform school laid aside at the request of Senator Mealey.

The President announced as the special committee on the memorial of the State Agricultural Society, Senators Donnelly, Shallen, Clough, Swanstrom and Drew.
Adjourned.

House.

Now that the Page matter is nearing its close, at least preliminarily, the petitions read before the House comprehend and are embraced within three subjects—the text book bill, the temperance bill and the bill for the removal of the Scott county court seat. Upon each side of the two first named, there were several petitions read yesterday, to each of which was attached quite an array of names.

Upon the county seat question, Representative Giles sent up petitions claimed to be signed by 1,448 persons, in favor of its removal to Jordan, or rather the submission of the question to the vote of the people. To offset this petition, Mr. Hinds sent up a remonstrance which was said to have been signed by 1,424 persons. It thus appears that 2,872 persons have enrolled themselves *pro* or *con* on this question, or nearly 500 more than the number of votes cast in the entire county during the late Presidential campaign.

When the reading of the petition had been gone through with, on the order of reports from committees, Mr. Ladd, from the committee on ways and means, threw a bombshell into the House in recommending for indefinite postponement all the bridge bills thus far presented this session. The sonorous voice of Chief Clerk Flower had scarcely echoed through the hall when half a dozen clamors were on their feet prepared to battle for their pet projects. Mr. Bowler, of Renville, moved to amend the recommendation of the committee, by referring all the bills to a special committee consisting of the members who had introduced them. Brandt, of Brown, and Bohan, of Blue Earth, made earnest and vigorous protests against the proposed action of the House in consigning these relics to an untimely grave. But it was all in vain. The House was bent on the sacrifice and it was consummated despite all the piteous appeals that could be made.

One of the reports of the committee on education also provoked quite a breeze. For some time past a bill had been pending before that committee, in which the author—Dr. Miller, of Winona—sought to change the rule whereby the proportion of school moneys is allotted to each district on the basis of actual attendance, and make, instead, the actual number of schoolable children in the district within the ages of five and twenty-one the basis, as was heretofore the practice. In this view, the committee were not inclined to coincide, and accordingly recommended the bill for indefinite postponement. This, of course, did not meet the Doctor's ideas, and he accordingly warded in the passage of his bill, and in the course of an earnest and vigorous speech, charged the committee with a want of disposition to show fair and courteous treatment to the measure. He contended that his bill provided the only fair and equitable basis for the country districts, and demanded that the bill be allowed to go to the committee of the whole for discussion. The earnest appeal of the Doctor prevailed, and he will yet be heard defending his proposed system for ascertaining the numerical basis of school children in each district.

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Col. Feller contended there were merits in the bill. The charge made by the gentleman from Goodhue was a very serious one. He (Col. Feller) had a land office at Duluth for

years and he had never heard of Prof. Winchell being engaged in pine land speculations or in hunting up pine lands. He believed some such appropriation as this should be made. He had never doubted the existence upon the north shore of vast deposits of mineral wealth—in fact, he had himself seen fine specimens of iron ore from that region, and he thought the State could not possibly expend her money to better advantage than in assisting in the development of the boundless resources of that portion of the territory. The discussion was further continued by Morse, Sabin and others, when the motion to reconsider to the committee of the whole was lost. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Colville to refer to a special committee of five, Mr. Mead said he wanted to present the report of Prof. Winchell to the committee of the whole. The report was simply an advertisement of the city of Minneapolis, giving the price of brick yards, city lots, &c. The motion to refer was then carried.

The most important bill introduced yesterday was that by Mr. Ladd, of St. Peter, which appropriates \$5,000 for the encouragement of immigration. It simply authorizes the Governor to expend and disburse, disseminating all necessary statistical information relative to the resources and general advantages, &c., of the State.

On motion of Mr. Bowler, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing Kandiyohi county to issue bonds not to exceed \$30,000, for the purchase of seed grain for the destitute, was put on its third reading and passed.

The House is now in the busiest stage of the session, and is, or will be in a few days, confronted by an immense accumulation of work. It is at the stage when business accumulates rapidly, and when the utmost diligence and industry is requisite to keep up with the natural and anticipated rush of business. The chief clerk has before him, from now to the close of the session, a period which will try his really fine reading abilities to their utmost, and he will practically be standing alone in this department as he really is. If he can stand the strain through this session he will have undeniably demonstrated his title to the claim of being one of the very best chief clerks in the history of the State. And he will do it, too.

Routine Report.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—After the presentation of a large number of petitions relating to the school book law and the pending bill for the protection of the people against the pauperism and crime resulting from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and also relating to the Scott county seat removal question, a report was read from Mr. Ladd, of the ways and means committee, recommending the indefinite postponement of all the various bridge bills thus far presented, and which by previous action of the Senate had been referred to that committee. A long discussion ensued, but the report of the committee was finally adopted.

The attention of the House was occupied during the entire morning session, and on the completion of this order of business at 12:40, the House took a recess to 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Mead offered the following, which was on notice of debate by Mr. Hicks, laid over until the rules.
Resolved, That the State Auditor be requested to furnish each member of this House with three copies of the report of the Commissioner of Statistics.

Mr. Colville moved to take the bill relating to the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors from the general order, and refer the same to the committee on military affairs. The question was an affecting military supply question, and as the committee had not yet had a great deal of experience of these matters, he thought it ought to be sent to them. Besides, it was an important question, and seriously affecting the personal liberty of every person within the State.

Messrs. Purdie, McBrown, Muir and others opposed the reference, when the motion was lost.

Mr. West, of Fairbairn, moved that the clerk be instructed to have printed and placed on the members' desks 300 copies of the State bill providing for uniform text-books for the public schools of the State, which was carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Richter—Authorizing Le Sueur county to sell its poor farm and purchase land for a new location.
By Mr. Ladd—Appropriating \$5,000 for the encouragement of immigration in this State.

By Mr. Mead—Amending the laws of 1877 relating to evidence.

By Mr. Crandall—Amending statutes relating to sale of public school lands.

By Mr. McBrown—Amending the statutes relating to the Indebtedness Act.