

MARCH THE 20TH.

Agreed Upon as the Day of Adjournment.

The Governor Refuses Approval of Assembly Bill 273.

Old Battle Over Insurance Matters Again On in the Senate.

New Order of Business Adopted by the Senate—Sacramento and Folsom Road Bill Passed.

In the Senate yesterday morning, Doty's bill, providing that crushed rock shall be furnished from the State plant at Folsom for the purpose of macadamizing the highway between Sacramento and Folsom was passed, though not without considerable opposition.

In the afternoon the Assembly concurrent resolution providing for the abrogation of joint rules 40, 48 and 49, which have throughout the last month caused a sea of trouble between the two houses, and fixing the date of adjournment sine die at noon on Saturday, March 20th, was adopted without argument, and the Senate breathed free for the first time in many days.

The abrogation of the rules created the necessity for a new order of business, and at the evening session considerable oratory was expended before an agreement was arrived at. In the end, however, a satisfactory concurrent resolution was agreed to, and being at length free, giant strides were taken into the bills carrying claims and appropriations.

Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$45,000 for improving the harbor at San Diego, and another appropriating \$20,000 to pay the claims of W. W. Foote and Robert V. Hayne for attorneys' fees in a case in which the Railroad Commission was interested.

SOME PROGRESS. Before the Assembly committee of investigation of the bribery charges yesterday, several more Assemblymen who had voted for A. B. 273 were examined as to their votes. All testified with alacrity and unanimity that they had voted for the bill on its merits and without being approached by anyone with offers of money or other consideration of value.

Superintendent Jaynes was before the committee and testified that he had examined carefully all telegrams sent to or by Senator Voorheis during this session, and not one had any bearing, directly or indirectly, on this bill. Mr. Jaynes holds himself at the disposal of the committee to produce any specified dispatches, but the Western Union Company declines, through its manager, to turn over the private messages of its clients, en masse, for the inspection of anyone.

G. W. Baker, an Oakland attorney, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the corruption telegrams which were to astound the Legislature, is expected at the Capitol today and will be before the committee at 3:30 p. m.

IT IS A LAW. Up to the time of adjournment of the two houses last evening, no word had been received from the Governor announcing his approval of the State printing deficiency bill for \$300,000. In another column will be found the action of the State Board of Examiners with regard to the bill yesterday afternoon, and as the ten days' term expired at midnight, it has now become a law whether signed by the Governor or not.

SENATE STEADIES DOWN.

Solid Work and No Sensations in the Upper House Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday morning, Voorheis called attention to the fact that the Governor desired to consider A. B. 977, in connection with S. B. 273, now in his hands, and he requested and received permission to have the former measure placed upon the special urgency file.

The Senate bill in question is the one referred to by the "Examiner" as having been passed through and by the proper application of bribes, and while the difference between it and the Assembly bill is slight, it is deemed important. The former provides in Section 4, that "when it appears from the affidavit or affidavits on file, that either party believes or has reason to believe that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial before the justice or judge about to try the case, such justice or judge shall forthwith secure the services of some other justice or judge," etc., while the Assembly bill is the same, except that the words, "believes or has reason to believe," are eliminated.

THIRD READING FILE. The third reading file was taken up and Voorheis' bill, 339, authorizing the Board of Supervisors or other governing body of the several counties, cities and towns of the State, to provide pension benefits for the relief of aged, infirm or disabled firemen, came up for final action.

Bulla said it appeared that the bill provided for pensions of some kind, and desired an explanation from the author. Voorheis offered an explanation, showing that the Act merely made it optional with cities or towns to provide a fund for the relief of its firemen who have grown old in the service. He made a gallant defense of the measure, but the Senate was not with him. Gillette and Smith opposed the bill

and it was refused passage by a vote of 11 to 17.

SACRAMENTO TO FOLSOM. S. B. 513, by Doty, to provide for the construction of a State highway or wagon road from Sacramento to Folsom, was taken up.

Doty explained that the measure merely provided for furnishing the metal for the road by the State, and that the people along the line would furnish \$15,000 to complete the work.

Bulla, Luchsinger and Boyce spoke against the bill, contending that the State at large could derive no benefit, whatever, from the road it was proposed to build, and that crushed rock from the State Prison, free of charge, was another name for an appropriation.

Mahoney made a strong plea for the bill, and did much to assist in its final passage.

Doty explained that the intention was to build the road as an object lesson to the entire State. He said he was growing tired of having the assertion thrown into his face that Sacramento city and county was getting everything the State had to give. He repudiated the statement and submitted that outside of appropriations for State institutions the city and county had received nothing. He, however, did not propose to stand up and beg for the favor, for with the railroad shops and the Legislature, Sacramento would be able to get along without it.

The bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 9—title amended.

LOYD COMPANIES. Bert called up his motion to reconsider the vote whereby S. B. 12, prescribing conditions under which insurance companies known as Loyds may be permitted to transact business in the State, had been refused passage.

Bert explained that Loyds insurance companies were now transacting business in the State, and that under the present law they were not under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner. This bill, he submitted, was intended to place those companies under the direction and control of the Commissioner.

While the motion to reconsider was agreed to, the opposition to the bill came thick and strong. Scarcely a Senator on the floor, aside from the author of the measure, raised his voice in its favor, and after a long debate it was amended and ordered re-engrossed.

Bert called up his notice to reconsider the vote whereby S. B. 490, to prescribe the duty of the Attorney-General and Insurance Commissioner in regard to the admission of insurance corporations, associations or individuals to do business in the State, was refused passage. The motion to reconsider carried, and the bill was amended and ordered re-engrossed.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH. A message was received from the Assembly announcing that A. C. R. 12, providing that the two houses of the Legislature adjourn sine die at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, March 12th, was passed.

On motion of Voorheis, the resolution was taken up and adopted without argument by a vote of 29 to 0. The resolutions of the joint rules were definitely settled.

S. B. 429, by Morehouse, to add a new section to the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to the filing of accounts of executors and administrators after their death, was passed by a vote of 29 to 0—418.

S. B. 504, by Andrews, to establish a State Lunacy Commission, to provide a uniform government of the State hospitals for the insane, and to provide for the care, custody and apprehension of persons believed to be insane, and the commitment of insane persons, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXECUTIVE APPROVAL. A message was received from the Governor announcing that the following Senate bills had been approved by him:

373, by Langford, to amend Section 456 of the Civil Code, relating to railroads.

155, by Withington, for the creation of a commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, and to appropriate money for its expenses.

529, by Judiciary Committee, relinquishing to the United States of America the title of this State to certain lands.

441, by Bulla, authorizing the Common Council, Board of Trustees, or other governing body, of any incorporated city or town, other than that of the first class, to refund its indebtedness, to issue bonds therefor, and to establish a fund for the payment of the same.

394, by Stratton, to amend an Act to establish a tax on collateral inheritances, bequests and devises, to provide for its collection, and to direct the disposition of the proceeds.

519, by Boyce, relating to absence of certain officers from the State.

Afternoon Session.

The special file of Assembly bills was taken up and Bridgford's bill, 730, to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, was read the third time, amended by special committee and ordered re-engrossed.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS. A. B. 902, by the Committee on Highways, to create a Department of Highways, to define its duties and powers, to provide for the appointment of officers and employees, was amended by special committee, striking out the clause providing that two of the members of the board shall be civil engineers of at least five years' experience, and increasing the salary of the stenographer from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. Several other minor amendments were also made in order to make the measure constitutional, after which the bill was ordered re-engrossed.

A. B. 943, by the Committee on Roads and Highways, to provide for the location, construction and maintenance of State highways in the several counties of the State, and to define the duties of certain State officers and county and district officials in connection therewith, was read the third time, and the amendment adopted and ordered to print.

A. B. 944, by Committee on Roads and Highways, to provide for the classification of the roads in the State, was amended by special committee, and S. B. 905, being a companion bill to the three foregoing, was passed on the file to return its place.

FINAL ACTION. A. B. 8, by Dibble, to amend an Act to provide for the burial of ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines who may hereafter die without leaving sufficient means to defray funeral expenses, was passed by a vote of 23 to 0—title approved.

A. B. 783, by the Committee on Roads and Highways, to amend Section 2737 of the Political Code, relating to

bridges and highways and the construction of bridges over ditches and across highways, was passed by a vote of 21 to 0—title approved.

ISSUANCE OF SUBPENAS. Substitute for A. B. 374, by Dibble, to authorize Boards of Health of municipalities and counties to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and to compel attendance of witnesses before such boards, was read the third time.

A long discussion followed, the ground covered at former considerations of the bill being again gone over, and after a call of the Senate the bill was refused passage by a vote of 14 to 17. Before the vote was announced Simpson changed his vote and gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

S. B. 501, by Morehouse, to amend Section 427 of the Civil Code, in relation to insurance, was refused passage by a vote of 14 to 16. Morehouse gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Braunhart moved that S. B. 263, by Mahoney, relating to the appointment of attorneys for the poor, be read the second reading. He asked the Senate to kill the bill, which was intended to pile up more expense, and save San Francisco from herself.

Wolfe said he opposed the creation of additional offices in San Francisco, but desired to repudiate the stunts cast by Braunhart, who throws aspersions upon all public offices in San Francisco.

A personal squabble ensued, until Mahoney finally got the floor and spoke for his bill. Bert followed in the same line, Braunhart withdrew his motion, the bill was read the second time and amended, and on motion of Smith, at 4:15 o'clock, recess was taken until 8 o'clock p. m.

Evening Session. Owing to the abrogation of the joint rules and to the fact that a date had been fixed for adjournment sine die, a new order of business was necessary, and after considerable discussion an agreement was reached fixing, by resolution, the order as follows:

ORDER OF BUSINESS. First—Senate bills making appropriations for any State department, including deficiency bills.

(a) Senate bills providing for the payment of claims against the State.

(b) Senate constitutional amendments.

(c) Senate joint resolutions.

To be considered daily immediately after the correction of the journal and until 12 o'clock, in the order named.

Second—Third reading of Senate bills.

Third—Second reading of Senate bills.

Fourth—Special urgency file of Senate bills, to be made up from time to time as the Senate may direct, and to be considered every evening.

Fifth—Assembly special file, to be considered daily from 2 o'clock to 3:30 o'clock p. m. The Assembly bills, constitutional amendments and joint resolutions now on the twelve-day file to be put on the special urgency file, after bills now on the file in the following order:

(a) Deficiency bills.

(b) Claims bills.

(c) Constitutional amendments.

(d) Joint resolutions.

All bills received from the Assembly hereafter shall be put on the Assembly file in the order that they are received from the Assembly.

SUBSTITUTION AND WITHDRAWAL. Voorheis, for the Finance Committee, recommended that Senate bills identical with Assembly bills now upon the Senate file be withdrawn.

The recommendation was acted upon, and identical Senate bills to the number of forty were withdrawn.

S. B. 678, by Toner, relating to second-class coaches on railroad trains, was amended by special committee and ordered re-engrossed.

SPECIAL URGENCY FILE. S. B. 294, by Withington, appropriating \$45,000 for the improvement of San Diego Harbor, was passed by a vote of 29 to 1—title approved.

THE VEXATIOUS QUESTION. A. B. 977, by Bridgford, relating to Judges, and providing when they shall not hear cases, was read the second and third times.

Gillette called attention to the fact that the bill was similar to A. B. 273, which had recently passed, and so much trouble in the Legislature, and to the same objections might be urged against its passage as had been offered against the passage of the latter. The Governor had only vetoed the bill, and the speaker proposed to fight it to the last ditch, and he seemed to him that there was a power behind it, unseen, urging its passage. The Act, if passed, would undoubtedly work hardships in counties having only one Superior Judge.

Seawell said it mattered nothing to him what forces were behind the bill. The only question with him was, "is the bill a good one?" He said he intended to amend A. B. 273, but his attempts failed. In A. B. 977 he saw the amendments he had desired inserted, and being inserted, in his opinion, it left the bill a good one. He argued that it was not just that a litigant might demand a change of judges, if he had. He declared that if he had never seen a more just or equitable measure than the one under consideration.

The bill finally went over without further action.

A. B. 234, appropriating \$2,100 to pay the claim of the "Tribune" Publishing Company, for publishing the constitutional amendments, was passed by a vote of 25 to 1—title approved.

A. B. 224, by Guy, appropriating \$1,051.30 to pay the claim of Luke Kavanaugh for reporting, was amended fixing the amount of the appropriation at \$877.60, and ordered to engrossment.

ATTORNEYS' FEES. S. B. 303, by Voorheis, appropriating \$20,000 to pay the claims of W. W. Foote and R. V. Hayne, as fees for services to date, as additional counsel employed to assist the Attorney-General in the defense of the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by the Southern Pacific Company against the Board of Railroad Commissioners, was read the second and third times.

Simpson offered an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$20,000 to \$10,000. The motion to amend was lost by a vote of 13 to 15.

Seawell thought the claim was a just one and should be allowed.

Simpson said he had scratched his conscience when he offered the amendment to reduce the amount of the appropriation to \$10,000. He had been an attorney for twenty years of his life and seldom raised his voice against attorney's fees, but \$10,000 was more money than most men earned in five years, and he deemed it his duty to the people of the State to raise his voice against the passage of the bill. The Senate had thought proper to vote down his amendment, and he in his turn would vote to kill the bill.

Boyce spoke for the bill and Bulla opposed it on the ground that the claims committee had fixed the amount of the appropriation at \$12,500, and he did not propose to go back of the report of the committee of which he was Chairman. By his action, he aimed to cast no re-

flection upon the attorneys employed, whose ability he recognized, but in his opinion the claim was exorbitant. He considered \$12,500 entirely adequate.

Wolfe and Morehouse favored the passage of the bill, and Gillette offered an amendment fixing the amount of compensation at \$12,500 instead of \$20,000, or \$6,000 for each attorney.

Braunhart opposed the amendment, and Gillette and Bulla favored its adoption.

The discussion followed, and the question as to whether the Railroad Commission should be continued or not. Personally he did not believe in a commission, but the people desired one, and to refuse to pay the attorneys of the commission for fighting its legal battle, virtually meant its abolition. He thought if the fight was worth carrying to a conclusion it was worth paying for, and the Legislature ought not to quibble over a few thousand dollars. He thought it best to allow the fight to go on and thus determine whether the Railroad Commission was able to accomplish anything.

Gillette's motion to amend was lost. The question being on the final passage of the bill, it was passed by a vote of 21 to 9—title approved.

At 10:50 o'clock, on motion of Hall, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

County Government Bill Amended One Hundred Times.

After the opening exercises yesterday morning, leave of absence was granted Robinson for the remainder of the week.

FOR THE CHILDREN. The amendments, to Ennis' 498, for the protection of children, were so formulated as to be satisfactory to those who had objected to the wording, and the bill was at once sent to the printer and kept its place on file. From indications there will be little or no opposition to it when it comes up to-day.

FRATERNAL AND BENEFICIARY. Jones' 891, an Act to define and regulate fraternal beneficiary orders, was explained by the author to be intended to put such beneficiary orders on a more certain and business-like basis, and to protect the members from loss by fraud. The bill was passed.

MARCH TWENTIETH. The Assembly drew a long breath yesterday morning after it had voted to adjourn on Saturday, March 12th, providing for the adjournment sine die of the Legislature at noon on Saturday, March 20th.

The resolution was at once transmitted to the Senate, by which body it was adopted a little later, as also was the A. C. R. of Cutter dispensing with joint rules 40, 48 and 49.

ONE MORE BILL. The expenses of the joint investigation of the office of the State Printer, now in progress, are provided for in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Price. It provides that the sum of \$5,000 or as much thereof as shall be needed for the necessary and extraordinary expenses of that investigation. The bill was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. The entire morning, with the exception of the brief procedure recorded above, was spent on the amendments to the county government bill.

For the county of Sacramento, Sims offered the following amendments:

Striking out the salary for Justice of the Peace of Sacramento county.

Giving the County Surveyor a salary of \$2,400 per annum instead of fees.

Giving reporters—not to exceed two in number—a salary of \$2,000 per annum each, in place of fees, the fees now paid in city suits to be paid to the county treasury. At any time that the three departments shall need an extra reporter his compensation must be paid by the other two.

At 12:30 the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

BULLA'S FIVE BLOCK BILL. The first work of the afternoon session was one of destruction. Bulla's S. B. 392, amending a section of the Civil Code relating to street railways operated under different managements, has been known as the "five blocks bill," and prohibits the use of one company's line by another for more than five blocks in all. It lost its life suddenly yesterday when Dibble moved to strike out the enacting clause and the House at once carried the motion.

GONE, BUT NOT REGRETTED. The county government bill was finally amended to the very last line, letter and dot yesterday afternoon, and some time during the dark hours of the night, when the weary clerks shall have retired in slumber, it will be transmitted to the printer.

COUNTY FEE BILL. The county fee bill, North's 872, being on third reading, was passed and transmitted to the Senate.

THE FILE OF EIGHTY. Dryden's 647, providing for the establishment of a Board of Examiners for the California Therapeutic Society, was electrocuted by Dr. Keene in the fashionable method—its enacting clause was stricken out.

Mulvey's 312, to pay \$5,000 to Charles F. Wells, was passed.

Andrews' S. B. 4, appropriating \$35,000 for improvements to the Whittier Ship Canal, was passed.

H. T. Powers' 323, to provide for the survey and construction of a wagon road from Tallac to McKinley's along the shore of Lake Tahoe, was read in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House favorably as amended.

VENTILATING THE CAPITOL. Henderson's S. B. 419, an Act which provides \$90,000 for the purchase and erection of a complete system of apparatus for the proper and perfect ventilation, automatic temperature regulation, and sanitation of the State Capitol building, was subjected to amendment and also to considerable discussion.

It was claimed by several members that the bill, as framed, describes a particular system so minutely as practically to exclude all competition. North, of Alameda, introduced some amendments and Cutter offered an amendment raising the appropriation to \$75,000.

North's amendments, as approved by the special committee consisting of Lieutenant-Governor Jeter, Senators Flint and Voorheis, as modified by the report of the committee, were in its application. As amended, it provides the sum of \$75,000 be appropriated out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by the State Board of Capitol Commissioners to provide ventilation, automatic temperature regulation and sanitation of the State Capitol building.

The State Capitol building shall be under the control and management of the State Board of Capitol Commissioners.

Cutter violently opposed the amendments of North, and several members supported the now amendment raising the

appropriation \$15,000 was also opposed but both were finally carried, and the bill went to printer as above.

FOR COUNTRY STUDENTS. Caminetti's A. C. A. 38, relative to grammar schools, was adopted. It proposes to the people to amend the Constitution so that grammar schools shall include schools organized in a school district or union of school districts, having more than 1,000 inhabitants in which a course of study shall be taught which will prepare pupils to enter the agricultural, mechanical or scientific department of the University of California.

Andrews' S. B. 574, amending the Political Code relating to the Superintendent of State Printing, was read the second time, amended and sent to the printer.

On motion of Austin, an extra clerk for the overworked engrossment office was appointed. An assistant to the Chief Clerk was also allowed by the House. Grant Towle was appointed.

On motion of Cutter, the several claim bills which are on second and third readings were listed as special file to be considered this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PROPERLY ENGROSSED. The Engrossing Committee reported Nos. 872, 691, 615, 922, 318, 410 and A. J. R. 23 properly engrossed.

DISSEMINATING INFORMATION. North of Alameda called up his concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 30,000 illustrated copies of the resolution of welcome to the International Christian Endeavor Association which was adopted and moved its adoption. The motion carried. The House took a recess until 8 p. m.

Evening Session. The first measure considered after recess were two Assembly bills adopted by the Senate. The bills were Hill's 76, relating to the crime of rape, and a code revision bill, 419. The House concurred in the Senate amendments, and the bills went to enrollment.

ON SPECIAL FILE. Linderberger's 780, amending the Civil Code relating to the liability of directors of corporations, was refused passage.

Cutter's 667, amending a section of the Civil Code relating to religious, social and benevolent associations, was passed by a vote of 57 yeas to 2 nays.

Voorheis' S. B. 440, providing for the purchase of additional land to be cultivated by the inmates of the Preston School of Industry at Ione, was read a second time and reported favorably from the Committee of the Whole.

A FIGHT FOR A BILL. Bettman, who had been the Assembly champion for Langford's S. B. 90, appropriating \$75,000 for the relief of agricultural districts, saw the heart stricken out of it Tuesday evening by the striking out of the enacting clause. He then gave notice of motion to reconsider, and last evening brought it up in the face of strong opposition. Many members regarded the appropriation as needed for the necessary and extraordinary while others considered the indebtedness with which a number of agricultural districts are burdened as a debt owed by the State and the argument was lively. Bettman, aided by Shanahan, got the bill reconsidered, when it was amended and sent to the printer to come back on final passage once more.

LaRue's 100, amending the Act to prohibit the adulteration of wine, was read third time and passed.

Malcolm's 691, to establish a State Lunacy Commission was read third time and passed.

RECONSIDERATIONS. Emmons, who had in hand the motions to reconsider the rather unpopular constitutional amendments, made a gallant fight to keep them on the file with the opposition of a tired and heated house, angry that the regular order should be interfered with.

Amendment No. 1—For the referendum—was reconsidered and lost again.

A. C. R., for a commission to locate a site for a new State Prison, was reconsidered and it took its place on file.

A. C. A. 26, for woman suffrage, Emmons had to make a single handed fight on, as many members were determined to put it through, while Emmons, believing the temper of the House unpropitious, fought for and gained his point, to make it a special order for to-day—no more.

At 11 p. m., the well-worn House adjourned.

A. B. 273. The Governor's Veto and the Reasons He Gives Therefor.

Yesterday afternoon Governor Budd announced to the Assembly that he declined to append his signature to Caminetti's A. B. 273, amending the Act of 1872 relating to the disqualification of Judges.

This is the now celebrated measure providing for a change of Justice, Judge or Justice of the Peace where affidavit is made by either party to the case that the Judge or Justice is biased. It is the bill concerning which it has been claimed by a San Francisco paper that bribery had been offered and accepted in the thirty-second session of the Legislature, and that it was framed to suit the case of the pending Hale & Norcross litigation before Judge Hebard of San Francisco.

Caminetti, after the bill had been passed by Senate and Assembly, appeared before the Governor, and that meeting resulted in the veto message given herewith.

THE VETO MESSAGE. Executive Department, State of California.

To the Honorable Assembly of the State of California—Gentlemen: I return herewith A. B. 273, without my approval, and with my objections thereto.

Acts which provide for the disqualification of a prejudiced or biased Judge are in operation in other States, and any proper legislation which will relieve a litigant from the necessity of having his case tried before a Judge who is biased or prejudiced against him or who has a fixed opinion on the case, is desirable and praiseworthy. A statute having for its object the relief already exists as to Justices' Courts, but the fact of the limited jurisdiction of such courts, and the fact that a new trial on appeal can always be had in the Superior Court, make regulations which are beneficial in the limited territorial jurisdiction of Justices' Courts inexpedient and dangerous in Superior Courts.

A careful scrutiny of the terms of Bill No. 273 has led me to believe that in its present form it should not become a law.

The decisions are numerous holding that the expression "when it appears" occurs in a law of this kind it is construed as requiring an allegation of facts, not opinions, conclusions or hearsay, yet the provision contained in the bill "that he does believe," may modify these decisions to such extent that such belief may be sufficient to cause the

A Winter Ball in White River

WHAT CAME OF BREAKING THROUGH THE ICE IN A WISCONSIN RIVER IN FEBRUARY.

From the Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.

Five years ago last winter, there was considerable commotion on the banks of the White River, Wisconsin, as a young man named E. N. Halleck, had broken through the ice, and for some moments lost to view. It was not long, however, before Mr. Halleck came in sight again, and by artistic means was fished from the dead and restored to society. If the ducking had been all, it would have been well, but unfortunately, the young gentleman contracted a heavy cold, resulting in chronic rheumatism, complicated with disease of kidney and urinary organs.

"For six months," writes Mr. Halleck, "I was laid up, and not able to do anything. During this time I suffered with pains in the stomach and small of the back, and headache, urination was frequent and painful, my heart's action was increased, and I had aches all over my body, and was generally used up. Then I was able to go out, but was a confirmed invalid, and for nearly four years I was in that condition, and expected then that I should always be disabled for nothing that I took gave me any relief.

"In December, 1885, I received an advertisement about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and on speaking of it to Mrs. A. E. Derby, she strongly urged that I should take them, as she said she believed they would cure me. I had been under physicians' care for over two years, but as they did me no good I did not ask their advice about taking these pills, but laid in a supply and began to take them. In about ten days I began to experience substantial relief, and continued to take

them for four months, by which time I was cured. The first benefit I obtained was a less frequent desire to urinate, and, ensuing of that dreadful pain in the back, which ceased altogether very soon. My stomach became comfortable, and my heart's action normal. After the first break my recovery was rapid, and to-day I flatter myself I am a sound man, and able to attend to my business better than I ever could before."

(Signed) E. N. HALLECK. I, E. N. Halleck, do hereby certify, that the foregoing statement correctly states the true STATE OF ILLINOIS, ) ss