BEST BILL OF FARE
- - FOR - -
THE BABY.

BREAKFAST.
Lactated Food.

DINNER.
Lactated Food.

SUPPER.
Lactated Food.

With an occasional lunch of Lactated Food. This is the standard diet for babies of all ages. It is relished by them as well as mother's milk and keeps them strong and well.

Women Will Vote

as usual at the next school election—but for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote—every day in the week—in favor of

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands—is perfectly safe to use on the finest fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft and Smooth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

promptly returns thin, sickly children to rosy health. It is the life of flesh creating food, and almost as palatable as milk. No trouble to get the little ones to take it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Off the hinge:===

(*Not sure of the time, or what to do with it.*)

You sag and creak at every move, and fail to make connections. Fortune declines to enter. This might all be different:—time and money at command and life going smoothly—by the help of a new, quick-winding Waterbury.

A reliable, handsome watch, that every member of the family should carry, and can afford to. It is stem-winding and setting and has all the improvements.

It is made in various styles, to suit every taste and purse, for ladies, business men, and youngsters. Next time your high-priced watch is being "doctored" substitute this. All jewelers keep it. 30

WHY IT IS SO!

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."
The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-Eight Years of Success

have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the direst consumption.

The Marvelous Discovery

fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations and Consumptions in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOOD HOUSES CHEAP

We have for sale very cheap several good houses bought in at foreclosure sales. Two on Lincoln avenue and one on McLean avenue. All near street car lines. Will sell for about amount of foreclosure.

ODIN G. CLAY & CO.,
207 Bank of Minnesota Building

POPULAR WANTS.

THE SENATE LIKES IT,

And the Dean Anti-Pool Room Bill Passes by a Large Vote.

The Objectors Were Actuated Only by High Moral Motives.

Proposition to Return to Annual and Sixty-Day Sessions.

The Oratorical Flood Gates Opened on a Variety of Measures.

The first measure of especial public interest taken up by the senate yesterday morning was the famous Dean pool act. Senator Canestorp moved a call of the house as the bill came up for final reading and passage, despite the absence of the author.

The roll call began without delay, and Senator McHale was the first to explain his vote. He bitterly opposed the principle of legalizing gambling under the pretext of aiding fairs. He held that this is the worst and most dangerous form of the evil—conducted under the eyes of the people where the public gathers in large numbers.

"I vote no, most emphatically," said he in stentorian tones."

Senator Mayo also explained his vote, and an interesting dialogue between these two gentlemen was only prevented by an objection on a point of order. Mr. Mayo scored the gentleman from Scott unmercifully for voting for the wheat option resolution. He stigmatized it as an iniquitous system of licensing rich men to gamble, while the pool bill prohibits the poor man from the privileges enjoyed by the rich. However, despite Senator Sanborn's objections. Senator McHale explained that he had been charged with voting for the option measure upon high moral grounds, and upon this hypothesis those who opposed him must have done so on low moral grounds. Senator J. D. Smith voted for the measure with regrets. He was sorry the amendment setting aside the law thirty days each year had been tacked on, for he would scarcely hazard that if the bill were tested in the courts it would stand the test. The bill passed on a vote of 35 to 5, as follows:

Those voting aye were:

Allen,	Donnelly,	Mott,
Ayers,	Eaton,	Nelson,
Barr,	Geissel,	Peterson, J. W.
Bell,	Glader,	Sanborn,
Borchert,	Grafe,	Sevatson,
Burkhardt,	Guderian,	Smith, E. R.,
Canestorp,	Hammer,	Smith, J. D.,
Craig,	Keller,	Stevens,
Crandall,	Kelly,	Stockton
Davis,	Kiester,	Tawney
Day,	Leavitt,	Wood—35.
Dedon,	Lommen,	

Those who voted no were:

Mayo,	Morse,	Phillips—5.
McHale,	O'Brien,	

Those absent or not voting were:

Brown,	Hammer,	March,	
Craven,	Hompe,	Peterson, S. D.,	
Daugherty,	Lienau,	Streissguth—13.	
Dean,	Little,		
Erickson,	McMillan,		

Senator Day predicts that the house will cut off the amendment and pass the bill, and then he assures it will go through the senate.

SIXTY-DAY SESSIONS.

The Eaton Bill Opened the Flood Gates of Oratory.

At 11:30 Senator Tawney was called to the chair, and the senate took up general orders in committee of the whole. Senator Eaton's measure fixing the length of sessions of the legislature headed the list of seventy-four bills. This is an act providing for the return to the primitive sixty days' session of the legislature. The biennial system, however, is preserved. The author took occasion to point to the change of conditions since the enactment of the ninety days' law. The constitutional amendment abrogating the special law provision of the statutes, he insisted, had greatly reduced the necessary labors of the sessions. Senator Eaton produced an array of statistics in support of his hypothesis. At the last session, he stated, there were 965 senate files introduced, and of these 589 were general laws and 366 special. The house introduced 1,267 bills. Of these 577 were special measures and 690 general. Thus far in the present session 324 senate files have been introduced and 579 house bills. He even charged the two past sessions of the legislature with making an extravagant interpretation of the biennial sessions law. He averred that there was no doubt in his mind that the spirit and intention of the law was to sit ninety days only, and to draw per diem for that time. Still the law had been so construed that the sessions have been prolonged to 105 days, and pay has been stretched accordingly. He characterized this as taking advantage of a mere technicality in the wording of the law.

Senator Lienau pronounced in favor of a short session, but he deprecated any ironclad rule that would prevent necessary legislation. The senator from Ramsey suggested the adoption of a law similar to that in vogue in many of the Eastern states, as well as in congress—of paying members of the legislature a fixed salary, and then let them sit as long as they wish, or until the needs of the state have been subserved. In the event of a prolonged senatorial election contest, business would be obstructed, and under Senator Eaton's bill the legislature would be forced to adjourn without accomplishing anything. Senator John Day Smith found an opportunity to vent his views on the amendment prohibiting special legislation. He said the cities of the state find themselves in a serious dilemma, from which a coterie of lawyers, with patriotic impulses, are endeavoring to extricate them. They are laboring night and day with the recondite problem of drafting a general law to provide relief for all municipalities. But if they succeed it will only be in a partial way. He considered the amendment a great misfortune to the commonwealth. He advised his coadjutors to go slow with the bill under consideration.

Donnelly Opposes.

Senator Donnelly sent an amendment to the secretary's desk. It struck out the word biennial and inserted annual, and he then proceeded to argue the object at length, and recalled the days of 1861, when he was lieutenant governor, when the territory was a small community. For economic reasons, Gov. Ramsey conceived the idea of sixty-day sessions, and it was adopted. Since then the state has grown wondrously, and the legislative means have increased proportionately. He had known sessions adjourning with hundreds of bills that could not be acted upon because of the limitation of the session. The railway companies find the sessions expensive. They come in and obstruct and delay work, and the Sage then branded the bill as wrong in spirit and effect.

"The difference," he urged, "between the poor wretches of Russia and this country is that they are not allowed to make laws; we are. The great cities of the state are here asking for laws we are powerless to grant. They are struggling to draft a general law that may be a makeshift to relieve the great commonwealths. This measure is conceived in a spirit of false economy. I believe this great and growing state needs annual sessions. It is a very easy matter to the raise fallacious cry of economy."

Mr. Donnelly appealed to the judgment of business men, and asked them if it is reasonable to suppose that such members as the honorable chairman of the judiciary committee would remain in session longer than is necessary because of the paltry pittance of $5 a day. There are a million and a half of people in Minnesota, he urged, and not one-tenth the soil under cultivation. He employed this parallel to illustrate the possibilities of the future, and to show how foolish it is to abridge the opportunities for legislative work.

This brought Senator Keller to his feet in a stirring and characteristic speech. He said in emphatic terms that the senate had been derelict in its duties. For three weeks all that was done was to meet and adjourn. Moreover, he asserted that there is no public demand for the number of measures that are introduced. He adjured the senators to be honest and only present meritorious bills. He declared that one-half the bills are mere "leg-pullers." All this was asserted to prove that sixty-day sessions are ample. He didn't want to sit so long for $5 a day and spend $15. Members are open to all sorts of temptations to part with their money, and he enjoined his colleagues to act like business men and work for the state as they would work for themselves.

Senator Stevens at this juncture moved that the committee rise. He fortified his position with the declaration that the senate is getting itself in a bad way. He would like to adjourn until 2 o'clock and then hold an afternoon session. The proposition struck a responsive chord, and his suggestion was acted upon after a short debate. The committee reported and the same was adopted, and a recess was had until 2 o'clock.

CURT AND CUTTING.

The Debates Among Senators Yesterday Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the senate convened and immediately went into committee of the whole, with Senator O'Brien in the chair. John Day Smith's bill providing for the repairs and maintenance of bridges across streams was taken up again, all the ground that was gone over the previous day was again gone over. The author offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be operative in the case of toll bridges or bridges between cities. Senator McHale made a strenuous objection, in a strong speech, as it refers particularly to the bridge over the Minnesota river connecting Hennepin and Scott counties, and Senator Craven introduced a further amendment providing that the act shall not apply to bridges across navigable streams. Senator Smith opposed this turn of affairs. Mr. Smith's amendment was adopted, but Mr. Craven's was lost on a tie vote. Senator Smith moved to recommend the bill to pass, and Mr. Craven amended to indefinitely postpone, and this prevailed, 18 to 8.

"Docking" Horses.

John Day Smith's bill making "docking" horses a misdemeanor provoked not a little merriment. That is to say, it afforded Senator Mayo's inherent wit a wide scope, and he sent up an amendment that set the senate almost into convulsions. The senate followed up the humorous thought with a rhapsodical effort seldom attempted the present session. Soberly and dispassionately he then debated the question of moral philosophy involved, and he recited in feeling language the notorious Parkhurst case in New York, drawing a realistic and effective picture of the lecherous career of the man he criticised. He took issue with the so-called moral legislation because of its inefficiency and the tendency to only aggravate the evils it pretended to reform. Senator Smith couldn't appreciate the application to the measure being considered by the committee, but the speaker persisted he would show the connection.

"Burlesque," said he, "is the only form of language that can be effectively employed in discussing such foolish measures. It is a morbid idea of life's problems." And the eloquent senator proceeded to describe the various treatments, surgical and otherwise, to which animals are subjected, and he said as a professional man that they are all cruel, but they are all useful. The animals, said he, are all subservient to the domestic uses of man, and he thought it right. He recited experiences with vicious animals who switch their tails over the lines with such force as to strike the reins from his hands, and then he described other overt acts of the horse under such circumstances. The horse's tail is docked, and he becomes valuable and marketable.

Senator Day urged the passage of the bill and Senator Smith confessed feelings of deepest humiliation. He said the senator from Olmsted had attached an amendment that is ridiculous, and in support of the same he had attacked the principles of men and other things throughout the entire country. Senator Donnelly felt constrained to apologize for the senator from Olmsted. He said that his friend's remarks were in striking contrast to his life work. The Sage explained that he had visited Rochester and he there became familiar with the charitable work of Senator Mayo. Mr. Donnelly passed to the recent lynching of a negro for a most atrocious crime, and while there lives no man, he said, that will extenuate the crime, he believed tht a shudder of horror passed over the nation at the recital of the punishment administered the negro brute. He would vote for the bill, as he would do for every bill that tends to improve the condition of man or of the animal kingdom. The tail is given the horse as a defense.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the motion to recommend to pass was adopted.

THAT DULUTH ELEVATOR.

Senator Donnelly Thinks the Project Is Menaced.

When the senate committee on finance reported back Senate File 287, an act to transfer money from the grain inspection fund to the internal improvement fund, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, the first incident of interest in the day's doings occurred. Senator Craven, the author of the measure, moved to place the bill on general orders and then reter to the committee of the whole.

Senator Donnelly hoped the recommendation would be adopted. He characterized the measure as an overt attempt to head off the laudable project of erecting an elevator at Duluth for the relief of the farmer. He proceeded to explain that the farmers of the state sought to escape the rule of a gigantic ring. Senator Craven then came to the support of his measure in an earnest speech. He had introduced the bill at the instance of farmers and in the interest of farmers. He conceded that a big elevator at Duluth may be of certain benefit to the farmers of the western section of the state, but it would be useless to the farmers in the older counties, settled by farmers who make a good living, and who pay their bills punctilliously. The farmers in the older counties, he contended, have no interest in the Duluth elevator scheme. The farmers in the western part of the state may be able to ship in carload lots, or by train lots, but in other parts of the state the farmers are content with the home market. By placing the money taken from the pockets of the farmer as tolls for wheat inspection into the internal improvement fund, where it can be used for good roads and bridges, the farmers will derive a direct benefit. Senator J. D. Smith thought that senatorial ethics should give the author the privilege he asked. He would, as a rule, always favor allowing a bill to go upon the general orders when the author seriously desires such course, and let it be discussed in a calm and dispassionate manner. The motion was put and carried, 28 to 12, so the bill goes to the committee of the whole.

ON THE OUTSIDE—that is the best place to keep the huge, old-fashioned pill. Just as soon as you get it *inside*, it begins to trouble you. What's the use of suffering with it, when you can get *more* help from Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets? These tiny, sugar-coated granules do you *permanent* good. They act mildly and naturally, and there's no reaction afterward. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the *cheapest*—for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

Nothing else urged by the dealer, though they may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

LESSER MEASURES.

Committee of the Whole Contributes to the Calendar.

Senate file 168, a measure of considerable scope and importance, came before the committee of the whole, in the senate. It is one of J. D. Smith's anti-cruelty-animals bills. It provides that no animal shall be overworked or cruelly driven, etc., but the more important feature is the portion forbidding the transportatition of animals save in racks or cars so constructed that the animals may stand or lie down at pleasure. It is well known, as was explained by the author, that cattle are transported to slaughter houses in cars so closely packed as to render lying down a physical impossibility. But it was recommended to pass.

The committee went on from measure to measure with unusual facility. Senator O'Brien's three measures, Senate Files 143, 144 and 145, were recommended to pass. They all relate to corporations, and are curative acts. Senator J. D. Smith's Senate File 168, punishing for cruelty to animals, was also recommended to pass, while Senator Glader's bill, reducing the number of petitioners to two-thirds of the abutting property owners to secure the lowering of lakes to the low water mark, was referred to the committee on judiciary for amendment to prevent excessive drainage. Senator Tawney's bill relating to summons in justice court was indefinitely postponed, and Senator Daugherty's bill, regulating the period of existence of corporations, was recommended to pass.

The committee rose, and the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. Then ensued quite a squabble over the question of adjournment. There was a division of sentiment. Some wanted to adjourn until 10 this morning; others until Saturday at the same hour, to give the members an opportunity to visit the state prison, and there were others who wanted to go home to consult their constituents. The latter element contended that it is impossible to keep in touch with the people otherwise. A motion to adjourn until Monday at 10 was lost, as was a motion fixing the hour at 11. Then a motion to adjourn till Saturday at 10 was carried.

LEGAL PHASES.

The Function of the Lawyers in the Senate.

The senate committee on judiciary is still laboring with the two taxation bills. At yesterday's session it was voted to make the bill relating to mineral lands, etc., the special order for 3 o'clock Tuesday, and the much mooted bill taxing railway properties the special order for an hour later. The consensus of opinion favors abbreviating the arguments in the future.

The bill relating to societies taking charge of abandoned children under the age of two years was recommended to pass as amended by Senator Leavitt. The amendment forbids the contract with the people adopting the children from specifying any particular sectarian or political education. Senator Tawney's bill to relieve property from double taxation was also recommended to pass.

Single Tax Argument.

The judiciary committee now took up Senator Phillips' single tax bill. It is a measure providing for a constitutional amendment to permit cities and counties to decide by majority vote whether or not personal property shall be taxed. The bill embodies the well-known economic theories of the famous Henry George, and C. J. Buell, of Hamline, addressed the committee at length upon the subject. He explained that the purpose is to provide a local option as to whether personal property shall be taxed for local purposes. State taxes are to be collected in the same manner as at present, but the object is to relieve all products of man from the burden. Mr. Buell presented multitudinous petitions for the passage of the measure, and he represented that the leading merchants and business men favor the scheme. It will relieve all industries and all products, and the taxes must be paid by land owners. Each parcel of land is to be taxed alike, whether it has a mammoth building on it or a hovel, or nothing at all, and the speaker argued that one effect would be to stop speculating in real estate. Owners of unimproved or idle property will either be forced to improve or to sell to those who will improve. So, he schemes, great cities will be solidly built up. He acknowledged that Hennepin county property now assessed at nearly $57,000,000 in buildings and personal property would be exempt from taxation.

CHOLERA EXPEDIENT.

Senator Tawney's Precautionary Bill to Protect the State.

The bill introduced by Senator Tawney is designed to protect the state against a cholera epidemic upon the return of warm weather. It is an act, in other words, to protect the people against the importation of acute or contagious diseases by the regulation of interstate emigration and immigration. It provides that the state board of health may establish a system of quarantine against the various railroads entering the state and against navigation companies bringing emigrants and immigrants to the states. It provides for a rigid inspection by the state board of health of all trains and steamboats bringing passengers across the borders of the state to ascertain the presence, if any, of contagious diseases, etc. Powers are conferred to act even upon suspicion, and transportation companies are required to afford every facility for sanitary inspection and to submit to fumigation and disinfection at the option of the board of health. The governor is given authority to proclaim by proclamation when any railroad company or common carrier is not exercising sufficient diligence, and then all costs of quarantining and fumigating, etc., must be borne by the company. A penalty of $1,000 is fixed for breaking the quarantine without consent of the board of health.

SENATE ROUTINE.

New Bills, Petitions and Reports of Committees.

The following new bills were introduced in the senate yesterday:

By Senator Wood, S. F. No. 324—Amending law relative to term of office of county auditors and treasurers, extending the term of the former to four years; to the committee on towns and counties.

By Senator Donnelly, S. F. No. 326—Fixing classification and rates for transportation of grain; to the committee on railroads.

By Senator Sevatson, S. F. No. 327—To amend the law relating to justice court appeals; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Tawney, S. F. No. 328—To regulate interstate commerce in a sanitary sense. Read the second time and placed on general orders.

By Senator Tawney, S. F. No. 329—Limiting the aid to be extended to certain corporations by cities and counties. To the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Craven, S. F. No. 330—Authorizing Carver to issue $15,000 bonds to build a bridge across the Minnesota river. To the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Tawney, S. F. No. 331—Amending the law relating to the election of town supervisors. To the committee on municipal corporations.

Senators Davis and Ayers presented petitions protesting against all religious legislation.

Senators Barr and La Due presented petitions in favor of the anti-scalper bill.

Senators Donnelly, Lommen, Probstfield and Hompe presented protests against the erection of a new capitol.

An invitation was received to attend the Washington's birthday celebration of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, at which Senator Stevens will deliver the oration. The invitation was accepted.

Senator Tawney introduced a resolution giving the committee on municipal corporations a stenographer at $5 per day. The house has furnished one, and another being necessary, the senate was expected to provide him. The resolution was adopted.

Final action was had upon the following senate files:

S. F. No. 62—Glader's bill requiring railroad companies to erect platforms for the loading and unloading of grain; read the third time and passed, yeas 37, nays 0.

S. F. No. 127—Crandall's bill requiring railroads to give notice whether passenger trains are on time or not; read and passed.

S. F. No. 211—Dean's anti-pool room bill; read the third time and passed by a vote of 35 to 5.

S. F. No. 77—Providing for changes of venue in municipal courts; read and passed.

STILLWATER NEWS.

A Bluff City Man Killed in North Carolina.

Dr. T. C. Clark received a telegram yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., bringing the sad intelligence that Thomas Burns, of South Stillwater, had been killed in a railroad wreck at that place. No facts were given, but it is supposed the accident occurred in the lumbering camp where he was employed. Deceased had a wide circle of friends here, to whom the news of his untimely death is a sad blow. His mother resides at South Stillwater, and the remains will be brought here for burial.

Anton Barstad, an employe at Cosgrove's camp on Crotty brook, was brought here yesterday, having received injuries which may terminate fatally. Barstad was engaged felling a tree, when a so-called "side-winder" struck him on the small of the back. He was taken to the city hospital, but the attending physicians have little hope of his recovery.

Several small boys residing in this city have completed arrangements for a dog race, to occur on the St. Croix track tomorrow afternoon. The canines will be hitched up and driven by their owners.

Durant & Wheeler, one of the leading logging firms in this city, has dissolved partnership, Capt. R. J. Wheeler having disposed of his interest to E. W. Durant.

The testimony in the long-drawn-out case of J. C. O'Gorman vs. The Transfer Company is all in, and all that remains now is the summing up, which will not be done until after the trial of the action of J. C. O'Gorman vs. D. M. Sabin. The transfer company case has been on trial a month, but the parties interested in the second case expect to finish it by tomorrow, when both cases will be summed up.

Dr. F. Van Waters is confined to his bed by illness.

Inasmuch as both houses of the legislature will visit the prison today, Warded Wolfer wishes it understood that no visitors will be allowed.

To Reopen the Comstock Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Prominent directors of the Comstock mines held a secret meeting yesterday. Since the meeting John W. Mackey has admitted that the question of renewing work on the Comstock had been discussed and practically agreed upon.

Vacated Harrison's House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—J. C. Shaffer, who has occupied President Harrison's home here, moved out Wednesday, and the house will be at once repaired and made to look as much as possible like the old home as it was under Mrs. Harrison's care. The president, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and her children, will arrive here Sunday, March 5. Mrs. McKee will live with her father for some time.

Yet Another Resource.

NORTH GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 16.—The resources of this region are indeed boundless. A sharp-witted Northern gentleman, who was here recently, pronounces in the abundance of sandy soil, hereabouts, a very good quality of moulders' clay, which will answer for foundry use nearly as well as the best of sand. Truly Mother Nature has generously endowed this Gulf side spot.

An Earthquake in the West.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—Northwestern Nebraska, Southern South Dakota and Eastern Wyoming were visited by an earthquake yesterday. A slight quiver of the earth was noticeable, accompanied by a low, rumbling sound.

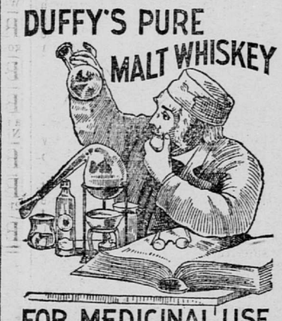
The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

No Pin Green Buried.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—The funeral of Dr. Norvin Green, late president of the Western Union Telegraph company, took place in this city this afternoon, and two services were held, one at the Green mansion and the other at Calvary Episcopal church. The first was rendered necessary on account of the aged widow's feeble condition and her inability to attend the church services. Dr. Green's remains were interred privately in Cave Hill cemetery.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For checking a cold, preventing the grip, avoiding pneumonia and warding off the first stages of consumption, this whiskey, which is the only strictly pure medicinal whiskey in the market, has never been equalled.

For aiding debilitated men, for strengthening weak women and rendering them more attractive, it stands alone. It should be taken on the first indication of the coming of a cold. Do not allow your druggist or grocer to sell you anything else, claiming that it is "just as good." Insist upon having the purest and best.

Sent [illegible] illustrated pamphlet. The D[illegible] WHISKEY CO. [illegible]er, N. Y.

A UNIQUE DEBATE.

The Farmer Members of the House Strenuously Oppose a Bill

Which Others Urge Is Intended to Benefit Agriculturists.

Itemized Accounts Called for on a $5,000 Appropriation.

Today the Solons Go Over to Stillwater to View the Prison.

Much of the time of yesterday's session of the house was given to talk. The measures which reach the calendar are so few that only three were in that stage yesterday, and they were rapidly sent through. General orders is growing daily. At present there are over two score house files and a dozen or more senate files on the list. Some one bill is allowed to consume so much time in committee of the whole that as a rule not half a dozen are disposed of at any one time. The members work hard enough in committee, and are faithful as a rule in their attendance on the house, but some feature of a bill will develop so much argument that those behind it get little show for being rushed ahead.

H. F. 337, one of the so-called farmers' bills, was the bone of contention yesterday, with H. F. 95 a good second. Further along will be found the discussion in detail.

There will be no session of the house or senate today. Members of both branches leave on a special train for Stillwater from the union depot at 10 a. m. It is also understood that arrangements have been completed to take the legislators to Chicago one week from today. A special train will leave Friday evening, 24th inst., arriving in Chicago Saturday morning. The world's fair grounds will be visited, the Minnesota building examined, and the Solons will leave for home Sunday evening, arriving in time for prayer at 10 a. m. at the capitol.

In the morning the usual grist of petitions was read and referred. That the wildly miserable and exceedingly dangerous condition of St. Paul's thoroughfares has attracted the attention of the legislature was evinced yesterday morning, when Mr. Ewen offered a resolution instructing the janitor of the capitol to clean the sidewalks around the building, in order that the citizens of St. Paul might follow the good example, and thus cease from endangering the lives of pedestrians. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Salls offered a resolution providing that hereafter no bill shall be eligible for action by the house unless it has been considered in a committee meeting regularly called.

Mr. Fleming gave notice of debate, and the resolution went over under the rules.

Belyea's Request Denied.

Quite a debate ensued over a motion made by Mr. McDonough to reconsider the vote by which a resolution was lost which directed the employment of Bronson Strain as assistant enrolling clerk at a salary of $5 per day. The appointment was requested by Enrolling Clerk Belyea.

Several members were decidedly opposed to reconsideration, in blunt language intimating that the intention was to make a place for an unemployed Republican by ousting a deserving woman. This insinuation was hotly denied, and on a standing vote Mr. McDonough's motion to reconsider was adopted. The question then being on the adoption of the original resolution, it was lost, lacking nearly twenty votes of the necessary fifty-eight.

Fred C. Talboys, a defeated candidate for representative, whose alleged contest for the seat of J. V. I. Dodd petered out in hollow fashion, thinks the state should pay him $295 for his trouble. A resolution to that effect was sent to the committee on legislative expenses for consideration.

Mr. Lockwood reported back from the committee on temperance H. F. 121, providing for what may be called county local option, without consideration.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on dairy and food products, reported back H. F. 275, amended by striking out section 10, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Christie, from the committee on claims, reported back the bill for the relief of Margaret Vogle with a recommendation that it be passed. Mrs. Vogle had an arm permanently disabled in a mangling machine while an inmate of the St. Peter insane asylum. The bill carries an appropriation of $2,000.

Mr. Vansant, from the committee on normal schools, reported in favor of indefinite postponement of H. F. 239, to make good a deficiency in the funds of the Moorhead school. The report was adopted. From the same came House Files 74, 124, 146 and 179, all relating to appropriations for normal schools, with the recommendation that they be referred to the committee on appropriations, which was done.

Mr. Fletcher, from the committee on judiciary, reported back H. F. 544 with favorable recommendation.

Mr. Cotton objected. He said H. F. 113, introduced two weeks ago, was practically the same as 544, yet it had been passed over for the later bill. As both directly affected the village of West Duluth, he desired that the people of that village should have a hearing. He moved to recommit to the committee on judiciary, and the motion prevailed.

There were only three bills on the calendar, and they were passed as rapidly as they could be read and the roll called. They were: H. F. 94, to provide for furnishing Minnesota Reports to judges, Greer; H. F. 180, relating to intoxicating liquors, Koerner; H. F. 86, to amend chapter 31, General Statutes 1878, relating to incorporations, Ives.

Itemized Bills Wanted.

After recess the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on general orders, on which were two-score house files and a dozen senate files.

When H. F. 195 was read P. H. Kelly raised the point that the house should know just what the $5,000 was intended for. There should be an itemized account submitted, and if the large amount asked was not needed, then only so much should be voted as is required.

Mr. Kelly's objection started a general discussion in which Messrs. Fleming, Greer, McGrath, Turrell, Bjorge, T. Cole, French and Abbott took part. Mr. Richardson, chairman of the committee on legislative expenses, and Mr. Staples, a member of the committee, explained that the bill was intended to create a capitol repair fund, which could be drawn on for incidental expenses in future, also to pay something over $1,300 for expenses incurred preceding the convening of the present session.

But there was "a lingering belief," as Judge Fleming expressed it, that the $1,300 item included a good many exorbitant charges. The final decision was to simply report progress. Then Mr. Fleming moved that an itemized account of the items covered be printed and laid on the members' desks by next Tuesday. The motion prevailed, and later on there will be some fun.

"Heap Big Talk"

occurred on H. F. 337, to regulate the receipt, shipment and storage of grain. At the outset Mr. Greer offered some amendments to make the provisions of the bill more explicit, which were adopted.

Mr. Brules offered an amendment to bring flouring mills under the operation of the bill, but was voted down. Then the bill was read section by section.

Mr. O'Neill objected to section 1 as lodging too much power in the hands of the grain and warehouse commission, allowing them to say who shall not operate elevators.

Mr. Maguire was opposed to the whole bill, as unnecessary and uncalled for. Mr. Bjorge opposed it on the same ground.

Mr. Abbott thought the bill was needed to shut out sharks who are preying on the people.

Mr. Greer asserted that if the bill was passed the occupation of the political demagogue would be gone. He knew that about four months before every election there were many men clamoring for just such laws, but afterward they did not want them. He thought the remedy for many evils was provided by the licensing and other features of the bill. Reliable grading would be assured by its provisions, he held, and the bill would be a long step in the right direction.

Mr. Jacobson grew vehement in supporting the bill, because he thought it would abolish the political demagogue and benefit some people somewhere in the state who are unable to help themselves.

Mr. Wyman wanted to know what the city representatives were to do as regards legislation for the farmers when two such well-posted agriculturists as Messrs. Maguire and Jacobson differed on measures presumedly for the benefit of the farmers.

Suspicious of Farmers.

Mr. Linnemann said his constituents simply wanted to be left a free people in a free country. He thought a license system was unnecessary, and he was opposed to the bill. Later on he dubbed it "a lawyers' scheme," and hoped it would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Moore was struck by the fact that the farmers on the floor were opposed to the bill, while the men who were not farmers supported it. He considered the bill unnecessary, and held it could serve no good purpose. He objected to it on general principles.

Mr. French said that, while he was not particularly interested in the measure, in glancing over the report of the state grain inspector he found that there were no public warehouses in Duluth and St. Paul, and only one or two in Minneapolis. He, therefore, thought careful consideration should be given to bills, the provisions of which might be so easily evaded.

Mr. Ives said he desired to vote for anything that would benefit the farmers, and would be governed by the wishes of their special representatives.

On suggestion of Mr. Maguire, Mr. Greer moved to make the bill a special order for next Thursday at 2:30.

The committee then rose, and its report was adopted, as follows:

H. F. 139, providing for township overseers of highways, French; recommitted.

H. F. 166, to amend the military code, Horton; progress reported.

H. F. 274, relating to stops of passenger trains at county seats, Anderson; progress reported.

H. F. 167, to supply overcoats and blankets for national guard, Horton; progress reported.

H. F. 168, to erect monuments to Minnesota troops at battle of Chicamauga, Horton; progress reported.

H. F. 195, appropriating $5,000 for the support of state government, Richardson; progress reported.

H. F. 337, Substitute for H. F. 24—To regulate the receipt, shipment and storage of grain. From grain and warehouse committee. Made a special order for next Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

H. F. 22, by Mr. Walsh—Increasing liability in case of death. Majority report of judiciary to pass as amended; minority report to indefinitely postpone. Made special order for Friday next at 2:30 p. m.

When the report had been adopted a motion was made to simply adjourn. There were many and vigorous protests on the ground that the house had accepted an invitation to visit Stillwater today, and as the prison officials had made preparations to receive them, it would be no more than fair to go over. This line of argument prevailed, and the house adjourned to 10 a. m. Saturday.

Bills Introduced.

The number of bills was small and their subject matter not of great importance. A synopsis follows:

H. F. 582, by Mr. Fleming—To legalize certain conveyances. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 583, by Mr. Underleak—Relating to sale of intoxicating liquors. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 584, by Mr. Boreen—To prevent fraud in baking powder; all adulterations are to be labeled to indicate the adulteration. Committee on dairy and food products.

H. F. 585, by J. E. Johnson—To provide extra assessments for highways. Committee on towns and counties.

H. F. 586, by Mr. Salls—Regulating offices of town supervisors. Committee on town and counties.

H. F. 587, by Mr. Cotton—To establish a uniform standard of admission to the bar. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 588, by Mr. Swanson—Relating to land drainage. Committee on judiciary.

H. F. 589, by Mr. Buck—To change the county commissioner districts of Waseca county. The rules were, on motion, suspended and the bill passed.

H. F. 590, by Mr. Furlong—Relating to corporations. Committee on municipal corporations.

H. F. 591, by Mr. Wyman—Repealing the special laws of 1891, relating to election of county commissioner of Hennepin county. Hennepin delegation.

NEW TEXT BOOK BILL.

Synopsis of Its Provisions as Reported.

The house committee on education held an extended session yesterday morning, considering the substitute free text book bill prepared by a subcommittee. It was read and discussed very thoroughly, and, after being amended in some particulars, the committee decided to recommend it for passage.

By the terms of the bill the board of trustees or board of education in every school district is authorized and empowered to collect, adopt or contract for the text books needful for the use of the school or schools under its charge; and provide for the loan, free of charge, or sale at cost, to pupils in attendance, but no contract shall be for a period of less than three years nor more than five years, during which time the text books adopted or contracted for shall not be changed.

It is made the duty of the state superintendent of public instructions to furnish a certified copy of lists of books and prices filed in accordance with provisions of section 2 of the act to the district clerk of each common school district in the state.

Whenever five or more legal voters of any common school district of the state petition the board of trustees to submit to the legal voters thereof the question of providing free text books to the pupils attending the school or schools under its charge, it is made the duty of the board of trustees to call a meeting of legal voters of the district, giving ten days notice, which notice shall state that the question of free text books shall be submitted at such meeting. Such question may be submitted at any annual meeting, providing that notice shall have previously been given. In case of a majority of the legal voters present and voting vote in favor of free text books it shall be the duty of the board of trustees to provide for the same, providing all special and independent districts may avail themselves of this by applying the provisions of the same. In no event shall a written request of more than 1,000 qualified voters be requested.

All books purchased in accordance with the provisions of this act are to be paid for out of the school funds of the respective districts and it is made the duty of the board of trustees to see that sufficient funds are raised and set aside or the purpose.

There was a slight difference of opinion among the members as to whether adoption of the principle should be compulsory or optional. Mr. Gorman voiced his sentiments in favor of the free text book principle, but he desired to leave the matter in such form that country districts might vote on the proposition and adopt or reject it. In his estimation this would be the preferable proceeding in a majority of the rural communities.

A GREELEY LETTER.

The Great Editor's Wisdom Emphasized by it.

In March, 1868, "Uncle Charlie" McEwen, at present the faithful representative from Renville county in the state legislature, addressed the following letter of inquiry:

HON. HORACE GREELEY—Dear Sir: First—Do the United States own mines rich enough in the precious metals so that the profits—if the mines were worked by a force enlisted and controlled under a sort of semi-military organization, following up scientific prospecting—would be likely to pay the national debt?

Second—Would the labor markets of the world be likely to afford the necessary amount of labor?

Third—Would the employment of such a force be beneficial to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country?

Fourth—Would such discharged laborers be likely to make good citizens of the country?

NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1868.

SIR: There are many rich mines in the United States, but none that can be worked to profit by state labor. The workman must have an interest in his