HOUSE NEEDS REPAIRS.

New Supports Will Keep the Structure Sound.

The Nerves Need Food, the Blood Needs Nourishment—Lucius Hayward's Recovery From Nervous Prostration Due to Paine's Celery Compound—Had on Two Occasions Employed Physicians—The Famous Remedy Made Him Well.

"The house is tumbling to pieces, and the landlord refuses to make further repairs," says many a sick man who may be well.

The body, to be sure, is a house that is hard to repair.

But new supports, like real foods for the nerves and blood, can keep the structure sound. Such a well-seasoned prop and nerve food has Paine's celery compound proved, that but to name it is to praise it. Says Mr. Lucius Hayward, of Campello, Mass., whose portrait is given above:

"About three years ago I was sick with 'the shingles.' Dr. Hammond attended me through them, but I was not cured. I was so nervous nights that I could not sleep much. I could work some, but my nerves troubled me all the time. I finally took cold and was sick again.

"I then called Dr. Freeman. He pronounced it nervous prostration. I was sick for a long time, but I finally recovered and began to gain strength, and got so that I could work some. But I was still nervous, and took bromide to make me sleep at night. At the same time my back and kidneys were sore and weak, and now and then I had to go to the doctor's and get a prescription. Whenever I took cold I went back again where I was before. My liver troubled me, and my kidneys were weak and my back lame.

"I chanced to look over the Boston Journal, and saw a notice of Paine's celery compound, and determined that I would try it. When I had used one bottle I began to feel strong, and my stomach began to feel better, and my appetite began to come back, and my kidneys and back were stronger. I told my wife that I felt more like myself than I had for a long time, and I continued taking the compound until three months ago. I have required none since, and work every day except the Sabbath. It made me well. I have recommended Paine's celery compound to my friends, and to all those who have trouble with their nervous system."

Paine's celery compound is the prescription of one of the most eminent practitioners medicine has had. It is the remedy that when work begins to be a bore, and the nerves are out of order, and sleep is not easy, should be taken at once.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Not Execution, but Where a Corporation Lies at Fault.

The House Vehemently Discusses the Question of Liability.

Proposed to Make No Distinction Between Death and Injury.

Many Measures Which Yesterday Busied the Delegates.

At the morning session of the house Mr. Noyes called up his concurrent resolution, offered Thursday, directing that the speech of Senator Stevens, delivered on Washington's birthday, be printed in the journals of both houses. There was considerable opposition to the passage of the resolution. Recent instances of refusal to print important matters in the journal were quoted by Mr. Bleecker and Mr. Comstock, of Blue Earth. Messrs. Abbott and Sullivan spoke in favor of the resolution, and the latter offered to pay the expense if necessary. On a call of the ayes and nays the resolution failed to receive the necessary fifty-eight votes and was lost.

The senate transmitted a joint resolution extending to March 3 and 20, respectively, the time within which appropriation and other bills may be introduced and reported back from committee.

Mr. Koerner offered a resolution in the form of a memorial to congress relating to incidents of the bloody Indian uprising, and praying that pensions be granted to Jesse Branham, Thomas Holmes and Albert Sperry. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Anderson secured a reconsideration of the vote which defeated his bill to compel trains to stop at county seats, and the bill was placed on the calendar for third reading.

The committee on military affairs having reported favorably on H. F. 613, Mr. Abbott moved a suspension of the rules that it might be read a second and third time and passed. It authorizes an investigation of the facts surrounding the flag incident at the battle of Nashville, over which a dispute has arisen between Charles A. Rose, janitor of the capitol, and Col. T. J. Sheehan. The motion prevailed, and the bill was read a second and third time and passed.

P. H. Kelly offered a resolution authorizing the committee on legislative expenses to employ a stenographer for the committee of lawyers which is preparing the general charter bill. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Boggs offered a resolution extending to Capt. S. R. Vansant, member from Winona, the congratulations of the house on his election as senior vice commander of the department of Minnesota. It went through on an enthusiastic, unanimous vote.

Mr. Bleecker offered a resolution reciting that several railroad companies have abandoned their charters by sale or lease of their roads, and directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report a bill which shall provide for taxation of the lands of the roads named in the resolution, and direct the attorney general to begin quo warranto proceedings to wind up the companies. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Fletcher moved a reconsideration of the vote by which H. F. 19, to enable savings banks to operate in other states, was defeated.

Judge Fleming opposed the motion in an earnest speech, asserting that to pass the bill would be very bad and dangerous policy, as it would allow these savings institutions to go beyond control of the state in loaning their funds.

Mr. Wyman made an explanation of how the bill came to be put on the calendar before it had been printed and considered as amended. He held it was done against the protest of the author, and hoped the bill would be placed on general orders for fuller consideration.

Mr. Leonard was also opposed to reconsideration, on the ground that the bill was not wanted and was plainly presented in the interest of the banks.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was ordered placed on general orders and printed as amended.

Mr. Young called up his resolution of Thursday, to accept the invitation of the world's fair commissioners to visit Chicago on the day following the adjournment of the house. In moving the adoption of the resolution the member from Swift said the senate had already accepted the invitation for that time and the governor and his staff could then accompany the legislature.

Several members suggested that if the trip was deferred until final adjournment not a corporal's guard would go to Chicago, and that an acceptance of the invitation under such a condition would be a virtual refusal.

Mr. Cairns sought to make the issue a political one, and said if his Democratic friends wanted to go he desired and was willing that all hands should be placed on record.

This stirred up the Democratic members, and Messrs. Ives, Bleecker, Williams, P. H. Kelly and Furlong resented this. Dr. Williams was opposed to going at all, and others favored going after adjournment. After a go-as-you-please discussion the vote was reached, and the resolution was lost by the following vote: Ayes 36, noes 58.

Mr. Furlong, in voting against the resolution, said the members were evidently misinformed, and hoped they would think differently later on. Mr. Furlong will move a reconsideration of the vote. The house then took a recess until 2:30.

LIABILITY FOR DEATH.

Hot Discussion on the Change, Putting Death and Accident on Same Footing.

The members were late in arriving after recess, and it was 2:35 when the speaker's gavel dropped to call the house to order. There was a very slim attendance and a call of the house was demanded in order that there might be a full attendance to consider H. F. No. 22, Mr. Walsh's bill, increasing the limit of liability in case of accidental death from $5,000 to $12,500. This bill was a special order for 2:30 p. m., and there has been a fight on it almost ever since it was introduced.

The call had the effect of bringing the members in from the lobbies, committee and cloak rooms. At 2:45 the sergeant-at-arms announced that there were 110 members present. Cole, T., moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and it was so ordered. On motion of Mr. Young the house went to the committee of the whole, and the speaker called Mr. Young to the chair.

Mr. Walsh asked leave to offer a substitute for the bill as he desired to amend it, and thought it would be better to offer the amendments in this form.

The substitute would apply to all actions now pending, as well as to any arising in the future, besides wiping out the limit altogether.

Mr. Jacobson objected, as the substitute differed from the original bill.

Mr. Turrell sustained the objection, and Mr. Wyman also spoke against allowing it to be introduced.

Mr. Walsh withdrew th substitute and offered the amendments which would make the bill the same in effect as the proposed substitute.

Mr. Cotton objected to receiving them, inasmuch as the amendments would make an entirely new bill, since it makes it necessary to introduce a new title and a bill that is entirely different from the original. Mr. Cotton raised the point of order that the amendments were not germane to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Walsh spoke on the point of order and held that the amendments were in order.

Mr. Rodger also objected, and hoped that Mr. Walsh would withdraw the amendments and offer a new bill this morning.

Mr. Young, in the chair, ruled the amendments germane.

Mr. Fleming thought the original bill should be considered now, or that action should be defered until it could be printed and considered by the members.

Mr. Wyman objected to substituting bills in this way.

Mr. Walsh moved the adoption of the amendments, and said that the effect of them was to wipe out the limit altogether. He hoped the committee would act upon the amendments yesterday afternoon and settle it then.

Mr. Cotton thought Mr. Walsh was seeking to do by amendments what he cannot do by the substitute bill, and made a strong plea for fairness. He thought the bill should be carefully considered, and not be rushed through by means of parliamentary tricks or in any other way. The passage of the bill would mean bankruptcy to many a man, many a firm and many a small corporation in this state. He thought it unfair to ask the house to consider a measure of so great importance without full and careful consideration. Mr. Cotton then moved as a substitute that when the committee arise progress be reported.

Mr. Horton thought the proper course to be pursued, in view of the decision of the chair, was the consideration of the amendments offered by Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Schofield could not understand the amendments and held that they should be printed before they were considered.

Mr. Winston wanted an opportunity to consider amendments of such importance as these.

Mr. Jacobson thought it strange that amendments to a bill, that entirely destroy the original bill, could be taken up at this time. Mr. Walsh had failed on the introduction of the substitute and now was trying to reach the same end with the amendments. He thought the only course for the members, when they do not understand the matters under consideration, is to vote no, and, if the amendments were pushed at that time, he hoped they would do so.

Mr. Walsh then backed water, and asked to have the amendments printed, to be considered together with the original bill.

Mr. Rodger thought there should be a repeal of the law fixing a limit, as it was unnatural to fix the price of a man's life.

Mr. Bleecker thought all this talk was buncombe. He made quite a speech in support of the motion of Mr. Walsh that the amendments be printed, and they and the original bill be considered together at a future time.

Mr. Gorman thought considerable time had already been consumed, and asked that action be taken at this time on the amendments.

A. B. Kelly favored the printing of the bill.

Mr. Wyman was in favor of extending all the courtesies to Mr. Walsh that are due to any member. He had no fear that the bill would ever be recommended to pass.

Mr. Greer held that the ordering of the amended bills to be printed would, in effect, adopt them.

Mr. Walsh's motion that the amendments be printed and made a special order for 2:30 p. m. Monday, to be considered in connection with H. F. No. 22, prevailed. The committee then arose and reported progress.

The house resumed the regular order of business and began the introduction of bills.

H. F. No. 638, by Mr. Vansant—Relating to terms of members of the state board of health. Committee on health and sanitation.

H. F. No. 639, by Mr. Christie—Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants in any depot or within 1,000 feet of any railroad yard. Makes violation a misdemeanor and fixes penalties. Committee on temperance.

H. F. No. 640, Mr. Geissler—To prevent exhibition of freaks and monstrosities and making the same a misdemeanor. Judiciary committee.

H. F. No. 641, Mr. Bleecker—Relating to filing of decrees of probate courts affecting real estate, requiring that they be filed monthly with county auditor. Judiciary committee.

H. F. No. 642, Mr. Winston—Relating to estates of adopted children, making natural parents heirs of such children. Judiciary committee.

H. F. No. 643, Mr. Markham—Relating to taxation of timber lands. Taxes and tax laws.

H. F. No. 645, H. M. Richardson—Amending chapter 208, General Laws of 1887, relating to delivering prisoners at the state reformatory and fixing the sheriff's fees therefore. Judiciary committee.

The house concurred in the senate resolution fixing the limit of time for the introduction of bills appropriating money from the general improvement fund at March 3.

A number of senate bills were given their first, and several house bills their second reading.

The speaker thought he had been in error in his decision during the morning session on the Noyes resolution, providing for printing Senator Stevens' speech in the journal. There was an extended discussion as to whether the majority of the members could order the speech printed and incur the additional expense. It was maintained that the expense could not be charged against the appropriation for legislative expenses. The matter, after a lengthy discussion, petered out for lack of ammunition.

The house having talked itself out, a motion to take a recess to 7:30 was voted down; another to adjourn to 9 o'clock this morning met the same fate and the house then adjourned to the usual hour, 10 o'clock this morning.

IT'S RATHER TOO MUCH FOR YOU

—the ordinary, bulky pill. Too big to take, and too much disturbance for your poor system. The smallest, easiest to take, and best are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They leave out all the disturbance, but yet do you more good. Their help *lasts*. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

If you're suffering from Catarrh, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy ask you to try their medicine.

Then, if you can't be cured they'll pay you $500 in cash.

BOTH ARE DOCKAGE.

O'Brien's Bill to Compel Full Insurance for Total Losses,

And Smith's Measure to Prohibit the Docking of Horse Tails.

Senator Leavitt Wants to Say He Is in Not One Coal Combine.

The Senate Otherwise Puts in a Very Steady Day's Session.

The most important measure passed upon by the senate yesterday was the O'Brien bill to compel insurance companies to pay the full face of a policy in the event of total loss by fire, but it was not passed without a hard struggle There were members who esteemed the act pernicious in its effect upon the insured. Perhaps the measure that will rank second in importance was John Day Smith's bill forbidding what is commonly known as "docking" horses' tails. Aside from these the day was pretty generally given up to dry routine work, and a goodly number of bills that were on the day's calendar were passed with little or no opposition.

Senator Leavitt, immediately upon assembling in the morning, felt constrained to criticise the GLOBE'S editorial strictures upon the coal combine that is being investigated by a joint committee of the legislature. His remarks are reproduced below. He construed the article in question as an implication that all coal dealers are in the combine; and, while he asserts that he is a dealer, he actually knows of no combine.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Senator Leavitt Challenges the Globe on the Coal Combine.

Senator Leavitt disagrees with the GLOBE'S editorial comments upon the coal combine. He is a dealer himself and he asserts that he belongs to no bureau or combine, and he holds that the GLOBE has done a grave injustice to the independent coal men of the state.

Mr. Leavitt, rising to a question of privilege, read the following from an editorial in the GLOBE of yesterday:

"The investigation now in progress of the legislative committee of the workings of the Minnesota coal trust, so far as the few open sessions have disclosed, presents the situation in this way: Every retail and wholesale dealer in the state is in the combine, procures his coal through the Northwestern Fuel company, sells it at such prices as are dictated by one John J. Rhodes, who lives in St. Paul, and if he is a retailer pays $25, and if a wholesaler $300 a year to Rhodes for his services and the privilege of being a member of the trust. The duties of Mr. Rhodes are to decide for each locality in the state at what price coal shall be sold there and send out monthly circulars to each dealer, apprising him of the price he must sell the fuel at during the month; and his only remaining duty is to excommunicate any member who is proven to cut prices. An excommunicated dealer can get no more coal to sell except at open rates.

* * * * *

"Not an ounce of hard coal can come into the state except through the Northwestern Fuel company; not an ounce can be sold at a cent less than the price dictated by John J. Rhoues, and the power of these two autocrats is barricaded by every coal dealer in the state."

"In view of the statements made by myself," Mr. Leavitt then said, "at the time the committee upon the investigation of this subject was appointed, I deem it but just to myself and my associates upon this floor that I should not allow these sweeping charges to pass unchallenged. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I speak only for myself and my associates in the coal business, having no knowledge outside of personal experience regarding the subject under consideration. I deny that the Greenleaf Lumber company, of which I am a member, ever paid John J. Rhodes, either directly or indirectly, $25 or any other sum for the purpose of becoming a member of the alleged trust, or any trust whatever, for the purpose of controlling the price of coal or any other commodity; that the Greenleaf Lumber company ever received from John J. Rhodes or any other person, company or corporation, any circulars, cards or quotations, dictating or suggesting in any manner as to the price that coal should be sold for in any locality where said lumber company is retailing coal, and that no attempt was ever made by any person or persons to influence or dictate as to what price should be charged for coal at such places; that the Greenleaf Lumber company is not now and never has been a member of any coal trust or combination of any kind, character or description since I have been a member of the company, or at any other time; and I respectfully request the chairman of the committee investigating this subject to inquire of any or all witnesses examined whether these statements are true or not."

NO MORE "DOCKING."

The Horse's Caudal Appendage Must Be Left Intact.

As had been anticipated, there was another exciting controversy when Senator John Day Smith's prevention of cruelty to animals bill came up in the senate for final reading and passage yesterday morning. The author renewed his arguments for the measure, denouncing the custom of "docking" as cruel and inhuman in the extreme. He asserted that there are only a few horses in Minneapolis that have suffered the operation, and these are owned by alleged fashionable people who fancy that the short tails give the equipage a distinguished air. Senator La Due read an effective speech to combat the position assumed by Senator Smith. He challenged the author or any one else to show that the speaker had ever been cruel to a horse in his life. He opposed the bill as a horseman and a practical breeder. He explained that he had gone even so far as to forbid barbed wire fences on his farm, and he had known of more cruelty inflicted by these torturous fences in his locality alone than has been inflicted throughout the country by the process of "docking."

Dr. Mayo, as a practicing surgeon, denied that "docking" was a painful operation, and he insisted that it is absolutely necessary to some horses—those that have the vicious habit of switching their tails over the lines. He had narrowly escaped runaways many times because of such animals, and such horses are not marketable until "docked," and then they became valuable. He referred to his speech upon the subject in the committee of the whole, and added that he was sorry if any one had taken offense. He had used ridicule because he thought it foolish and bad legislation.

Senator Day denounced the custom of docking as a snobbish practice indulged only by such as desire to ape the British aristocracy.

Senator Probstfield was opposed to such legislation, and said it was like a bill forbidding women to wear corsets or to wear tight shoes. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 15.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS.

Insurance Companies to Pay Full Face of Policies.

When the O'Brien insurance bill came up for final passage in the senate yesterday, it was the theme of another exciting debate. Senator Donnelly thought there was merit in the measure. It reminded him of the story of an old German:

"He was a worthy German," said the Sage, "and he had a fire insurance policy on his house and also a life insurance on his wife. The house burned, and the insurance company learned that the policy was too high, and, instead of paying it, they replaced the building, to the disgust of the German. He went to the office of the company, and said:

"'I vants you to stop that policy on mine vife.'

"The agent told him that such a course would be very foolish. His wife had been insured a long time, and the premiums paid amounted to quite a sum. The agent also said that the woman was getting old, and that she could not live very long.

"'Oh, yes, I know,' replied the German. 'I know vat you do. Mine vife dies, you say she vas only a Dutchfrou, and you get me nice young American gal.'"

Senator Crandall was opposed to the bill. He contened that the owner of a building knows better than an insurance company the actual value of the property. If he misrepresents the value to the insurance companies, he should not be able to collect more than the worth of the property in case of fire. Senator O'Brien argued at length for his measure, claiming that the effect of the act will be to prevent incendiarism, for the reason that no company will over-insure. Senator Donnelly also claimed that the present law is an incentive to arson, and innocent parties have to suffer from the misdeeds of the guilty. Senator Tawney reiterated some of his arguments against the bill made in the committee of the whole the other day, and supplemented it with the reports of the insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, pronouncing

The Law Pernicious.

After eight years' experience Wisconsin finds that the losses by fire had been greatly increased under the law proposed in the O'Brien bill. The price of insurance had been increased to the people because of the expense to the company in employing experts to inspect property before a policy can be written.

Senator Morse supported the bill upon the hypothesis that it compels the insurance companies to do business upon common business principles. It compels them to live up to their contracts. It will prevent litigation. Senator Bell stated that he was not in favor with the theory of protection, but if a law is intended to protect it should be binding. The senate should not stand as censor of insurance companies, but should a company contract to pay a stipulated price in case of fire, that company should be forced to pay in the case of a total loss by fire.

Senator John Day Smith renewed his arguments that the proposed law will necessarily increase the cost of insurance. He asserted that the agents of Eastern companies are not combating the bill, for the reason that it will increase the premiums, and their commissions will be proportionately larger. They will make more money. At this juncture Senator Hompe thought there had been talk enough, and he moved the previous question, and the bill was passed—30 to 15—as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Bell,	Glader,	Mayo,
Borchert,	Grafe,	Morse,
Brown,	Hammer,	Mott,
Canestorp,	Hompe,	O'Brien,
Craig,	Kelly,	Peterson, S. D.,
Davis,	La Due,	Phillips,
Day,	Little,	Probstfield,
Donnelly,	Lommen,	Sevatson,
Erickson,	McHale,	Smith, E. R.,
Geissel,	March,	Wood—30.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Barr,	Kiester,	Sanborn.
Crandall,	Leavitt,	Smith, J. D.,
Craven,	Lienau,	Stevens,
Eaton,	McMillan,	Stockton,
Guderian,	Peterson, J. W.	Tawney—15.

Those absent or not voting were:

Allen,	Daugherty,	Keller,
Ayers,	Dean,	Nelson,
Burkhardt,	Dedon,	Streissguth—9.

SENATE ROUTINE.

Good Progress Made on the Calendar Yesterday.

Soon after convening in the afternoon Senator Tawney moved to go into the committee of the whole, but it was lost. It developed that eleven senators who had not been excused were absent from their seats, and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to seek out the absentees. After the call of the senate, Mr. Tawney renewed his motion, and again it was lost on a roll call. The calendar was resumed, and without discussion Senator Phillips' bill amending the garnishment law was passed. It provides that municipal corporations shall be subject to garnishment, and is considered a meritorious measure. Hitherto the salary or other moneys due the employe or officer of a city has been exempt from such action.

Other bills were passed as follows:

Senate File 190, relating to the repairs of crossings, introduced by S. D. Peterson; Senate File 257, Senator Craig's bill, relating to swamp land grants; Senate File 26, Senator Dedon's bill, establishing a uniform system of weights and measures to conform with the Northwestern states; Senate File 250, providing for court reporters, introduced by S. D. Peterson; Senate File 265, Senator O'Brien's bill, authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money for hospital purposes; Senate File 253, Senator Dean's bill, amending the penal code by increasing the penalty for publication of indecent literature; Senate File 310, Senator La Due's bill, regulating the construction of sewers by village councils; Senate File 247, increasing penalty for distributing obscene literature; Senate File 188, the Grafe bill providing for the relief of non-resident paupers; Senate File 279, J. D. Smith's bill directing the attorney general to give legal opinions in his report; Senate File 166, J. D. Smith's bill making the certificate of the state grain and weighmaster prima facie evidence instead of conclusive; Senate File 28, the O'Brien bill compelling insurance companies to pay the full face value of an insurance policy in case of total loss by fire.

The senate then adjourned until this morning.

Passing Bills.

In the forenoon these bills were passed upon:

Senate File 145, the O'Brien bill placing electric corporations in the same category with railroad and manufacturing companies. Lost on a vote of 23 to 18.

Senate File 143, the O'Brien bill providing that corporations organized under special acts may amend their articles of agreement the same as though organized under the general law. Passed.

Senate File 144, the O'Brien bill relating to bonds and obligations. Passed.

Senate File 168, J. D. Smith's anti-cruelty to animals bill. Passed.

Senate File 134, the Dougherty bill, extending the time of corporate existence. Passed.

Senate File 121, J. D. Smith's bill relating to abandoned animals. Passed.

Senate File 199, Morse's bill requiring county officers to make sworn statement of fees received under penalty. Passed.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced in the senate and referred:

By Senator Guderian, S. F. 372—Draining of overflow lands for sanitary purposes; to the committee on drainage.

By Senator Little, S. F. 373—Amending the law incorporating a town in Dodge county; to the committee on municipal corporations.

By Senator McHale, S. F. 374—To amend the law relating to deeds, mortgages and conveyances; to the committee on judiciery.

By Senator McHale, S. F. 375—To amend the law relating to civil actions; to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Grafe, S. F. 376—To amend the boiler inspection law, making inspection compulsory; to the committee on manufactures.

By Senator Tawney, S. F. 377—To amend the grain and warehouse law, declaring all elevators doing a general business public warehouses; to the committee on grain and warehouses.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The Senate Committee Postpones Action on Free Text Books.

Senator Smith's free text books measure was taken up by the senate committee on education yesterday afternoon. After a brief discussion of this bill, together with the act introduced by Senator Nelson, it was postponed for further deliberation. The Smith bill provides for local option upon adopting the free text books for the use of the public schools, and Senator Nelson's bill provides for a uniform system, in counties, of free text books.

Senate File 197 was also considered. It relates to the examination of teachers, and provides for an appeal from the action of the county superintendent to the state superintendent in cases of dissatisfaction on the part of the teacher examined. The committee decided to report the bill back without recommendation, and it was decided to recommend the passage of Senate File 297, relating to higher education.

READ

Or Get Left.

Soo Line will change time of their Boston and New York Express Train, beginning Feb. 26, to leave St. Paul at 6:25 p. m., Minneapolis at 7:05 p. m. daily, forty minutes earlier than at present.

The local train for points on the Wisconsin Division will continue to leave Minneapolis 8:20 a. m.

HOUSE NOTES.

The committee on state prison and reformatory met yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend for passage Mr. Craig's bill, H. F. No. 141, as amended. The amendments fix the salary of the principal keeper of the reformatory at $1,500, and that of the chief clerk of the same institution at $1,200.

The bill sent up Thursday by Gov. Nelson, which provides for establishing the parole system at the Stillwater prison in order to relieve the present crowded condition of the St. Cloud reformatory, was recommended to pass and to have its second reading.

The committee on municipal legislation met yesterday afternoon and decided to favorably recommend the following bills: H. F. No. 590, Furlong, authorizing municipal corporations to issue bonds for the purpose of funding indebtedness, and S. F. No. 54, Stevens, to limit the time within which vacation of streets and alleys may be called into question. H. F. No. 517, Leonard, covering the same points as H. F. No. 590, was recommended to be indefinitely postponed; also H. F. No. 394, Mr. Nilsson's bill to prohibit incorporated cities making concessions, in the matter of transfers, to street railway companies.

A meritorious measure and one that is certainly in the interest of humanity, was introduced yesterday by Mr. Geissler. This bill makes it a misdemeanor to exhibit freaks or monstrosities. The bill will, in all probability, be amended to prohibit the use of pictures of such malformations before it is passed.

P. H. Kelly does not intend to abandon the prohibition of the use of the cigarette. He introduced yesterday another bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes containing adulterated tobacco; also prohibiting the gift or sale of such pests to any person under sixteen years of age. The senate judiciary committee having decided that his former bill on the same subject was unconstitutional, care was taken in drawing this one that no such objection could be raised against it. At Mr. Kelly's request the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Wacek's bill to require railroads to build elevators and track scales at all stations where any considerable amount of grain is shipped is similar to one now under consideration in the senate. It is an effort to compel the railroads to provide the same facilities for handling grain that they do for handling any other commodity.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Railway Connections.

NORTH GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 24.—Railroads are the arteries of trade. Wherever they reach they carry a measure of life and prosperity with them. North Galveston is in direct connection with the great network of Western railways, and, on the other hand, has ideal water connections. These transportation facilities form the cap sheaf of North Galveston's advantages. Possessing as it does boundless agricultural and manufacturing resources, "a way to market" insures for it a rapid and healthy growth.

Commercial Crisis in Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 24.—A serious commercial crisis is threatening in Patras in consequence of the slackness of the current trade and rash speculation in bullion. Several old houses are bankrupt, and more are expected to fail.

A CONSTANT COUGH WITH FAILING STRENGTH, and Wasting of Flesh, are symptoms denoting Pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all Lung or Throat ails in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

"Long Life and Good Health"

For the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach.

A large porportion of Pains in the Back, Sides and Lower Part of the Bowels are the Result of Disease of the Kidneys. There is probably no class of Complaints which Occasion so much Misery as those Connected with the Kidneys including Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gravel, Womb Complaints and Uterine Affections, which are the Outgrowths of a Disordered Stomach and Liver, and cannot be cured without first regulating these organs. For all these troubles

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is a Sovereign Remedy, and *Never* Fails to restore the Kidneys to Health.

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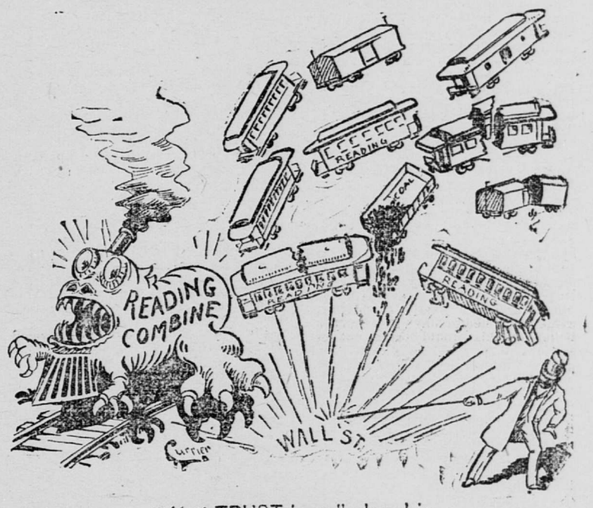
KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO., HEALY & BIGELOW, AGENTS, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Another Trust Forced to the Wall.
Reading Succumbs to the Will of the People.



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Dropped on Sugar, Children love to take it

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Think of it! Although originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810 Johnson's Anodyne Liniment could not have survived over eighty years unless it possesses extraordinary merit.

INHALE IT FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT ESTABLISHED 1810.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER For Purely Household Use. Stops Inflammation in body or limb like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, Lame back, Stiff Joints, Sprains. Illustrated Book free. Price 35 cents, six $2.00. Sold by druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING

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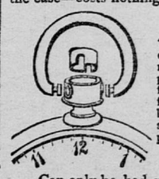
The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves firmly locking the bow to the pendent so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

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