PASSED THE SENATE.

The Public Elevator Bill Runs the Gauntlet of the Upper House.

Annual Sessions, With Salaries for Members, Recommended to Pass.

The Senate Takes a Whirl at the Judicial Reapportionment.

Usual Amount of Routine Ground Out by the Seigniors.

No senator returned to the bosom o his family and to confront his constituents in a happier nor prouder frame of mind than did Senator Canestorp last night. His pet measure, the gigantic public elevator project at the city of Duluth, passed the senate. The bill has been the burden of his mind and efforts ever since it was introduced. Daily he has made a spirited effort to get it passed under a suspension of the rules. Indeed, his zeal had that sharp sincerity that he could not possibly realize that there was a man that did not believe just as he did upon this class of legislation, but he had to bide the time of the senate and he was unable to force the issue. The bill came up in its regular order upon the calendar yesterday morning and it was passed, and will go to the tender mercies of the house.

The bill proposing annual sessions of the legislature was favorably passed upon by the committee of the whole, after being amended so that the salary of members shall be $500 instead of $1,000, as was at first proposed.

At the close of a very busy week the tired senators took an adjournment until Monday evening at 7:30. This will necessitate a postponement of the proposed meeting of the coal combine investigation committee that had been called for that evening, until Wednesday evening, and Senator Donnelly requests all witnesses that had been subpœnaed for Monday evening to take cognizance of the change of date.

THAT DULUTH ELEVATOR.

The Bill as Amended Passes the Senate.

Senator Canestorp's Duluth public elevator bill provoked another contention. It came up on the calendar and the author urged its passage as amended. The size of the elevator had been reduced from 2,500,000 bushels capacity to 1,500,000 bushels. Moreover, the entire expense is to be borne by the grain growers, inasmuch as the $200,000 appropriated is taken from the grain inspection, and really belongs to the farmer, and this point was accentuated by Senator Hompe, who insisted in contravention to the arguments made by Senator Crandall that the state inspection fund is not a part of the state funds.

Senator Dean presented an amendment to the bill that met with the opposition of the former contingent of the senate. This amendment provided that the grain and warehouse commission may lease an elevator or elevators at Duluth for the purposes of the measure. The object was to relieve the expense of building. Senator Hompe insisted that the temper of the people is towards a permanent institution. The state should own the elevator absolutely. Senator Dean did not offer the amendment in a spirit of opposition to the bill. He thought he was adding a proviso that would strengthen the bill. Senator Tawney wanted the bill referred back to Senator Dean for the purpose of attaching his amendment, and he so moved. The proposition is one of unusual magnitude, and, moreover, it is all an experiment. If the lease system demonstrates that state control of elevators is a success, then the state can build, conscious that no mistake is being made.

The Domination of the State.

Senator Brown argued that if the state will take its hands off the farmer, the farmer will protect his own interests. He was opposed to the bill upon the theory the state cannot conduct an enterprise as well as an individual, and this thought or proposition brought Senator Donnelly to his feet. He contended that the state could manage more systematically than a private individual, for the reason that the power is behind it. Under the proposed scheme the farmer will have practical control of his wheat until it reaches the mart in Buffalo, thereby subverting the elevator and wheat ring that has been robbing the farmer of 30 or 40 cents a bushel.

The fund to be drawn upon is a specific fund created for specific purpose, cannot be diverted, urged the Sage, without the consent of the men who own it.

"Who owns it?" asked Senator Brown.

"The farmers," returned the Sage.

"No, no: the whole people."

"Not so; it belongs to the farmer. The clergy, the doctors and the lawyers have no interest in it for they never contributed to it. Now, that is clear," pursued Mr. Donnelly, and he hoped the day is not far distant when the state will not only have elevators in Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis, but will have agents in Buffalo and other points to protect the sale of the wheat product. The senate had warmly and cordially aided in the investigation and prosecution of the coal combine.

Worse Than the Coal Combine.

"But this coal combine," said Mr. Donnelly, "has not stolen one dollar where the wheat ring has stolen a hundred."

Senator Crandall, in combatting the measure, cited the twine plant in Stillwater. He asserted that there was never a bigger mistake made than to suppose that the plant had reduced the price of twine to the farmers.

Senator Little stated that he had attempted to have the fund transferred to the road and bridge fund, but that having failed, he wanted the money to go to the benefit of the farmers, and he thought it s the duty of the senate to stand by the farmers. He urged that it would be a good investment if for nothing more than for storage purposes.

"We have passed measures here," said he, "to protect the fowls of the air, the fish in the water and the horse. Now let us protect the farmer. If we do not do it the name of the Republican party will be Dennis!"

The Bill Passed

upon the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Ayers,	Geissel,	March,
Bell,	Glader,	Mayo
Borchert,	Grafe,	Mott,
Burkhart,	Hompe,	Nelson,
Canestorp,	Keller,	O'Brien,
Daugherty,	Kelly,	Probstfield,
Davis,	Kiester,	Sanborn,
Day,	La Due,	Sevatson,
Dedon,	Little,	Wood—31.
Donnelly,	Lommen,	
Erickson,	McHale,	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Allen,	Craven,	Phillips,
Barr,	Eaton,	Smith, E. R.,
Brown,	Leavitt,	Smith, John D.,
Crandall,	Morse,	Stockton—12.

Those absent and not voting were:

Craig,	Lienau,	Stevens,
Dean,	McMillan,	Streissguth,
Guderian,	Peterson, J. W.,	Tawney—11.
Hammer,	Paterson, S. D.,	

Senator Craven, in explaining his vote, argued that the fund proposed to be drawn upon is really the money of the whole people of the state, and not of any class. He insisted that the farmers do not favor the project, and he opposed the measure on general principles. It is unrepublican and undemocratic.

Mr. Leavitt's Reasons.

Senator Leavitt had taken no part in the debate, but he desired to explain why he should vote against the bill. Aside from paternalism, he said, it is class legislation of the most pronounced type. Another serious objection to the measure he found in the fact that the senate had refused to permit the people of the state to elect its railway and warehouse commissioners, who under the law appoint the state inspectors and dictate the appointment of all deputy inspectors of wheat. The elevator bill gives the grain and warehouse committee the same power over the proposed elevator that it has over terminal elevators, and Senator Leavitt could not reconcile himself to these conditions. Indeed, he could not see that the farmers could possibly have more freedom of market under this bill than at the present time. The act proposes to place the elevator under control of the commissioners and to place it under such rules as they may adopt and pay the charges they may fix. He considered it inconsistent to put the whole thing in charge of the very combination that the farmers have so strenuously protested against in the past. He was sorry to vote against the measure, for he felt that his motives would be misconstrued, but he voted no because he honestly believed the bill wrong.

Senator McHale had lived in the state for nineteen years, and he had always seen a spirit of discontent at the methods of handling and storing wheat, and if this small expenditure will give the desired relief and contentment he would favor the measure. He felt certain that the result must be to the benefit of the farmers. Senator Mayo said that the government is tending towards paternalism. He realized that the farmers had been robbed at a great extent, and it is a measure that is forced upon the farmers for self-protection. Therefore, he would vote for the bill. Senator Mott conceded that the principle may be wrong, but it is the best that can be secured at the present time. It will furnish correct weights. It is only justice to the farmer and to the people.

Senator Sanborn pronounced the theories directly opposite to his ideas of the principles of government, but as an experiment he would vote contrary to his previous convictions. He voted "Aye."

ANNUAL SESSIONS.

After Thorough Discussion the Bill Is Recommended to Pass.

The bill determining annual sessions of the legislature, and fixing the compensation of members at $1,000, was again the topic of debate in the committee of the whole. Senator Sanborn moved to amend by striking out $1,000 and substituting $250. Senator Allen, to test the sentiment of the committee, moved to indefinitely postpone, and Senator Donnelly contended that the work of the present session had pretty forcibly demonstrated the salutary importance of legislative sessions. The dignity of the body had been increased in the eyes of the people. It had been proven that the legislature is the real government of the state. The cost is only a matter of a few thousands of dollars, and Mr. Donnelly thought that this dwarfs into insignificance when wise legislation may save hundreds of thousands. He reviewed again the exciting incidents of the coal combine investigation, and to perfect the work so well begun it may be of the greatest importance to have a session next winter. He thought that possibly a compensation of $500 might be sufficient. The present senators had been elected for four years, and he saw no reason why the body should not reconvene next winter to legislate like statesmen. He saw no reason why people should be divested of that which is their highest function. He took for illustration that city councils are almost constantly in session, and should a measure be passed providing that city councils should only meet once a year and then for thirty days only, the populace would

Rise Up in Indignation

and drive the legislators from their seats. The Sage, in no uncertain language, recited the lesson that had been taught the courts. He described certain expenditures as the highest type of economy.

Senator McHale was in favor of the $500 salary, without any limit upon the length of the session. He thought that at times the sessions would run as long as ninety days, but the natural effect of annual sessions would be to shorten the length of the session. He would also vote for a biennial sessions bill, with a compensation of $750. Senator Smith moved a further amendment fixing the salary at $500, and this was adopted. Then Senator Lommen moved to fix the salary at $400, and Senator Stevens thought a $300 compensation would be proper, and he wanted a chance to vote upon it. Senator Hammer moved the $300 amendment, but Senator J. D. Smith urged that the bill should not so cut the salary that poor men cannot accept the office. The amendment was defeated. Senator Lommen's motion fixing the pay at $400 a year was lost. Senator Morse sent up an amendment to strike out annual sessions and insert biennial. He thought that multiplicity of aws one of the evils of the day.

What of the Work?

"What harm has come to us from biennial sessions?" asked Senator Morse. "I don't see what advantage, or what benefit will result from this session. Now you may think this is ridicule, but I am sincere."

"I would like to say to the gentleman from Hennepin," said Senator McHale, "that if we have done nothing this winter, the people will send men here who will do something."

"The gentleman from Hennepin honestly believes himself a true Jeffersonian Democrat," said Senator Donnelly, "but had he that power of vision he would see Thomas Jefferson shaking his fist at him, because he has misconstrued a maxim. The people least governed is best governed! What a fallacy. Carry it out to the end, and what does it lead to? Why, the conclusion that the country not governed at all is best governed?"

"Oh, no," replied Senator Morse. "That doesn't follow."

"Oh, yes, it does. That is the logical conclusion," and Senator Donnelly followed this up with a panegyric. The thought that the enrolling clerk should receive a compensation that yields him $1,000 while the senators only receive $5 a day, the same that is paid the man at the door, was particularly obnoxious to the Sage. The system was wrong, and he proceeded to urge annual sessions.

Senator La Due suggested that biennial sessions might be all that is necessary in the slow-going and older New England states, but he did not believe it was enough for this great, growing and progressive state with all her infant industries. He believed in annual sessions and commensurate compensation, and Senator Keller said that

The Best Bills Are Killed.

As the senator from Dakota has said, too many good laws cannot be enacted, but Senator Keller said too much pressure is brought to bear against all the best measures. He had a kind word for all his confreres, however, and said they had worked hard the past session, and he wanted to fix the compensation at $10 a day, and pronounced for biennial sessions. Senator Leavitt did not believe the time had come for the proposed change, owing to the financial depression. Senator Morse's amendment was lost, and Senator Leavitt moved to recommend an indefinite postponement, but this was also lost. The bill was recommended to pass as amended. When the committee arose this bill was excepted from the report upon motion of Senator Morse.

Senator March said he would be glad to favor the bill if a proper and equitable reapportionment bill could be passed, but the present outrageous bill drove him from the annual session measure.

Friends in the Majority.

Upon the roll call there were 20 ayes and 10 noes, and the bill was recommended to pass.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Ayers,	Grafe,	Mott,
Borchert,	Hammer	O'Brien,
Canestorp,	Hompe, ,	Sanborn,
Davis,	La Due,	Smith, J. D.,
Day,	Little,	Stevens,
Donnelly,	Lommen,	Wood—20.
Erickson,	McHale,	

Nays.

Allen,	Leavitt,	Smith, E. R.
Barr,	March,	Tawney—10.
Brown,	Morse,	
Keller,	Phillips,	

Those absent or not voting were:

Bell,	Eaton,	Mayo,
Burkhart,	Geissel,	Nelson,
Craig,	Glader,	Peterson, J. W.
Crandall,	Guderian,	Peterson, S. D.
Craven,	Kelly,	Probstfield,
Daugherty,	Kiester,	Sevatson,
Dean,	Lienau,	Stockton,
Dedon,	McMillan,	Streissgute—24.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The Senate Takes Another Whirl at the Bill.

Senator Sanborn, in committee of the whole, with Senator Canestorp in the chair, moved to strike Senate File 490, redistricting judicial districts, from general orders. He urged that the first three sections had been stricken from the bill, and that this really deprived the measure of its vitality. Senato9 Day fought the proposition vigorously. He declared that there is a scandalous state of affairs in the matter of judicial districts. Senator Leavitt moved to amend that the committee reccommend to pass, but it was decided that the bill is in the hands of the special committee yet, and that such action could not be had. Thereupon a parliamentary spat ensued, and Senator March spoke as a member of the committee. He wanted the committee to meet at once and formulate a report. The chair ruled all this discussion out of order, and then Senator Sanborn moved to instruct the secretary when he has the general orders printed that the bill be omitted. Senator Craven raised the point of order that no motion could be entertained until after the committee should have reported, but the chair put the motion, and it was carried.

A STATE INSPECTOR.

A New Office to Be Created by the Morse Bill.

Senator March opposed the Morse bill creating a state inspector of passenger and freight elevators in buildings, Senate File 41. He explained that the cities have an effective system of inspection. The work is done by an inspector connected with the building inspector's office.

Senator Morse said he was surprised that there should be any opposition. The bill provides for the appointment of a state inspector at a salary of $1,000 a year, and all fees are to be covered into the state treasury. The inspection is to be made at least twice a year. Since the bill had been introduced three casualties had occurred in Minneapolis. Senator Day made the astounding declaration that elevator accidents are not reported by the daily papers, and Senator Donnelly, in corroboration of this, said that the stenographer of his committee had reported that an accident had happened on the interurban car the night before at about 7 o'clock, in which one man was killed and another badly injured, and that not one of the papers published the fact. Senator Tawney furthered the bill, while Senator Hammer lined up on the opposite side.

The inspection fee provided is $1 for each inspection, and a deputy inspector may be appointed at a salary of $3 a day.

Senator March suggested that the bill was improper, for the reason that it proposes a revenue. He moved to indefinitely postpone, but this failed, and then the bill was recommended to pass.

Teachers' Training School.

House File 204 proposes an appropriation of $20,000 for the maintenance of teachers' training schools. Because of the appropriation, the finance committee reported the bill back with the recommendation that the same be indefinitely postponed. Senator Stevens explained that the bill had been recommended to pass by the committee on education, and he moved that it be placed on general orders. Senator Crandall insisted that the omnibus appriation bill will take care of the teachers' training school, and he fortified his position by the assertion that very liberal appropriations would be made for public school maintenance. After discussion, the bill was referred to the committee on education to inspect.

Shakespeare's Seven Ages

FIRST AGE.

THE INFANT WHOSE MOTHER HAS NOT USED JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

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A WORKING SATURDAY

The House of Representatives Disposes of Considerable Legislation.

A Few "Purely Local" Bills Are Passed and Several Advanced.

Winston Election Law Favorably Recommended to the House.

Dr. Williams' Irrigation Resolution Passes---Anti-Cigarette Action.

"They will meet,
But they will miss us."

Thus sang in doleful voice several sad-eyed members of the house, as they wended their way from the capitol at supper time last evening. A resolution had been adopted naming 9 a. m. as the meeting hour of the house hereafter. As there is also a rule recently adopted providing for night sessions, many of the members object to the change of the morning hour. The result will be that there will seldom be a quorum present at 9 o'clock, and the night sessions will amount to little or nothing. It is not any more feasible to "burn the candle at both ends" in legislative work than in other business, and the experience of the coming week will probably demonstrate the fact.

Passage of bills under suspension of the rules was the feature of the morning session yesterday. In almost every instance the bills passed were designed for the benefit of some particular locality. The bill of most general importance so put through was Dr. Williams' joint resolution relating to irrigation, which is printed elsewhere. Half a dozen bills were advanced from general orders to the calendar, while as many more were so strongly opposed that motions to advance them were voted down.

Will Meet at 9 A. M.

After recess it took twenty minutes to secure a quorum, and a call of the house was necessary to do this. When the call was dispensed with, Mr. Peterson called up the Staples resolution, providing that the morning session begin at 9:30 o'clock. A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was lost, and the Furlong amendment was adopted.

Winston's Bill Indorsed.

At 2:30 the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cotton in the chair. The Winston election bill was taken up where the committee left off yesterday. Half the seats were vacant during the debate.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Greer which would strike out the section providing for non-partisan boards. The opposition was so strong that the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Cole moved an amendment to strike out all of section 106, making "gross intoxication" a physical disability. Lost. A like fate met an amendment offered by Mr. Knuteson to strike out all of section 106.

Mr. Salls offered an amendment which would debar an intoxicated person from receiving assistance in marking his ballot. Lost, and the section was adopted as printed. It will practically kill the ballot of a drunken citizen.

Two minor amendments were adopted, and then the question recurred on a motion of Mr. Cole, of Otter Tail, to indefinitely postpone the bill. Supporting his motion, the gentleman said the present law had worked very satisfactorily; the rural districts were satisfied with it, would have no time to post themselves on the changes proposed, and great confusion would ensue among the men available for judges.

Mr. Winston said the bill made very few radical changes. It was primarily designed to correct errors and shortcomings at present existing to simplify the counting and make the law more useful to the people.

Mr. Greer attacked several provisions of the bill, and said he could not support it unless amended.

On a vote being taken, Mr. Cole's motion was voted down, and the motion to recommend for passage was declared adopted, 33 to 16. Mr. Fleming raised the point of no quorum, but the chair ruled the point was not well taken.

Child Labor Bill Deferred.

H. F. 676, substitute for H. F. 206 and 301, by the committee on labor legislation, to regulate the employment of children in factories, workshops and mines, was considered briefly.

Messrs. McGrath and Sullivan opposed the bill as it stood. They held it would work hardship in many cases, and in deference to their wishes Mr. Holmberg consented to report progress. Before doing so, however, he made a pithy speech in favor of the principle of the bill. He asserted that it is one of the very best measures which has engaged the attention of the present legislature.

On motion of Mr. Jacobson, H. F. 502, providing for erection of public warehouses and elevators by private parties, was recommended to pass.

H. F. 642, Winston, to safeguard estates of adopted children, providing in case of their death the estate shall descend to the parents by adoption, is a corrective bill, and was recommended to pass.

H. F. 457, Fletcher, relating to injunctions and appeals; to pass.

H. F. 652, P. H. Kelly—To prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of adulterated cigarettes and sale of cigars or tobacco to minors, was recommended to pass unanimously.

In the discussion of the bill Mr. Fleming raised the point that it would be impossible to enforce section 1 without employing the services of an expert on every trial. He was decidedly in favor of the principle of the bill, and would vote for it, but he doubted the possibility of securing conviction under it.

Mr. Kelly had read a letter from Judge Flandrau vouching for the constitutionality of the bill, and without further debate it was recommended favorably.

Will Not Give Up Passes.

Mr. Moore's bill to prohibit the giving to, or carrying of passes by members of the legislature or state officers and employes, was treated in a spirit of levity at the outset. Mr. Bleecker proposed an amendment to make the penalty for violation $5,000,000 fine and 100 years' imprisonment. Mr. Moore protested against the outrageous insincerity of the amendment, but his protest was in vain. The amendment was adopted.

This brought Mr. Greer to his feet with a red-hot roast for the discourteous treatment given the bill. He cited the introduction of a similar bill in the last legislature, and its passage under suspension of the rules. Many a good man who had voted for that bill had been defeated, he said, because the matter had been made an issue in various places, and he wanted the bill given a fair chance.

A dozen members rose to say they rode on passes and did not care who knew it. They did not want the bill loaded down with senseless amendments, however, but were willing to let out its life blood with a lusty good will. So the Bleecker amendment was stricken out and the bill was then recommended for indefinite postponement.

Measures Recommended.

H. F. 218, Bleecker, providing for rebonding by defendants in justice courts in replevin proceedings, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

H. F. 360, Wyman, providing for daily settlements between state treasurer and state auditor; to pass.

H. F. 553, Zelch, relating to building of roads and bridges; to pass.

H. F. 455, Greer, relating to personal service in certain cases of legal proceedings; to pass.

H. F. 735, Horton, defining powers of park commissioners, was given a big jump up the line, and then progress was reported, to allow of consultation with the Hennepin delegation.

H. F. 319, Leonard, relating to serving of notice of claim to wages of minor children; to pass.

H. F. 431, Fletcher, relating to ownership of stock certificates; to pass.

H. F. 474, Staples, relating to roads, cartways and bridges; to pass.

At 5 o'clock the committee rose, its report was adopted, and the house adjourned to 9 o'clock Monday morning.

MOVE FOR IRRIGATION.

Text of the Williams Joint Resolution as Passed.

The joint resolution relating to irrigation introduced by Mr. Williams and yesterday passed by the house is as follows:

Whereas, In many parts of the state of Minnesota the precipitation of moisture through a series of years is so slight as to render impossible the successful growing of crops; and,

Whereas, Because of these marked and long-continued droughts very great suffering and privation is produced among the farming classes living in such temporarily arid districts, as well as great loss and business depression as to the dwellers in all parts of the state; and,

Whereas, the prosperity, development and material wealth of any country is dependent directly upon the surety with which agricultural enterprises are rewarded; and,

Whereas, Destructive floods are due, as is well recognized, to a denudation of the soil, from what cause soever produced: now be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That the congress of the United States be memorialized to cause to be made an exhaustive survey of all the navigable and other considerable water courses, and the radices of such water courses within this state. To the end that the feasibility of a system of reservoirs shall be decided, if may be, and to determine the sites of such reservoirs, for the purpose of regulating the flow of the waters of any navigable or considerable stream, and to husband the waste waters of such streams, that such water may be utilized for purposes of irrigation and other economic ends, and

Resolved, That congress be urged to appropriate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to defray the expense of this survey, and that as soon as practicable the survey shall be begun and prosecuted under direction of the proper department to its consummation, and

Resolved, That the representatives of this state in congress are herewith requested to introduce and use every endeavor to have passed a measure which shall secure the object of this memorial, and

Resolved, That the governor of Minnesota be requested to forward a copy of this joint resolution to the president of the United States, and to our senators and representatives in congress.

To Prohibit Bad Cigarettes.

Following is the text of the anti-cigarette bill introduced by P. H. Kelly and yesterday recommended to pass. It is entitled, "A bill for an act to prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of adulterated cigarettes, and the sale of cigars or tobacco to minors."

Section 1. Any person within this state who manufactures, sells, gives to any one, or uses any cigarette containing any substance foreign to tobacco and deleterious to health, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or imprisoned in a county jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. Any person within this state who sells or gives to, or in any way furnishes to any person under the age of sixteen years any cigarette, cigars or tobacco of any kind shall be subject to the penalties provided by the foregoing section.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

To Validate City and Village Bonds.

Quite an interesting discussion ensued in the committee of the whole anent the recommendation to pass Senate File 410, a curative act relating to the validity of bonds voted by cities and villages for public improvements. Owing to a certain defect, Senator Tawney explained, the bonds that have been regularly voted by some of the villages are not negotiable and the bill cures this defect. Senator McHale insisted that the bill ought not to apply to bonds that are in litigation, and Senator Craven so amended. This was adopted and the bill was recommended to pass.

Promptly Denied.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Speaker Crisp's private secretary says there is no truth in a story published this morning that President Cleveland has requested the speaker to set about rearranging his committees, as he intended to call an extra session for the 1st of September. It is said that Senator Gorman thinks the senate will adjourn about April 10, and that an extra session of congress will be called not later than Sept. 15.

Died in His Chair.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Gibson Peacock, editor-in-chief and principal owner of the Evening Bulletin, of this city, died suddenly at his home this evening of heart failure, while sitting in his chair. Mr. Peacock was seventy-one years old.

Mrs. Mackay in Gotham.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mrs. J. W. Mackay, wife of the California millionaire, arrived today on the steamship Paris.

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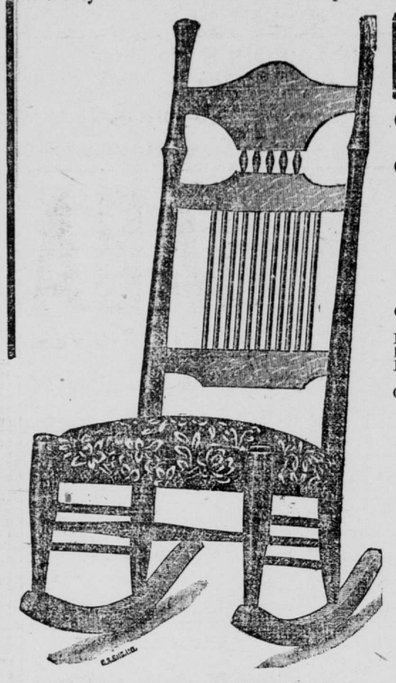
SEND us your name and address and the name and address of some one who is about to build or furnish their house, and we will send you free one of our Spring '93 Catalogues, containing 125 pages, showing cuts and giving prices of everything we carry in the house-furnishing line. By sending 6c in postage stamps we will send you samples of Wall Paper and "Guide Book," which teaches you how to economize in decorations with Wall Paper, also how to apply it to your walls, or the number of rolls needed for rooms, etc. To obtain the knowledge of this book is worth many dollars to you.

in the erroneous idea that you can buy goods cheaper because cash houses try to impress on your mind—all they ask in return is spot cash—that they can sell you cheaper than you can buy from us on our Equitable Credit Plan—part cash, balance to suit—and you won't be inconvenienced? We intend to "hit" memorably all competition this coming week, and respectfully invite you to visit our store, inspect our goods and compare prices.



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WE are going to make this a Rocker Week---not a day, but a whole week---having too many Reed Rockers on hand and needing the room. Our furniture man cut the price nearly in two. Every Chair has a red ticket with the old and new price on.

Reed Rockers that have been rocking at $6.59 rock now at $4.00

Reed Rockers that have been rocking at $9.00 rock now at $6.00

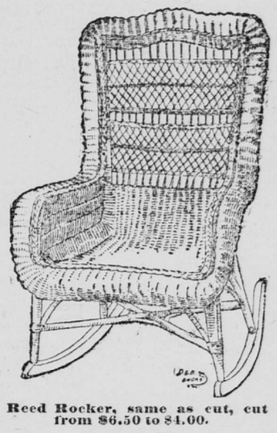
All Reed Rockers have a red ticket on with the cut price. Come and see for yourself.

CASH or CREDIT

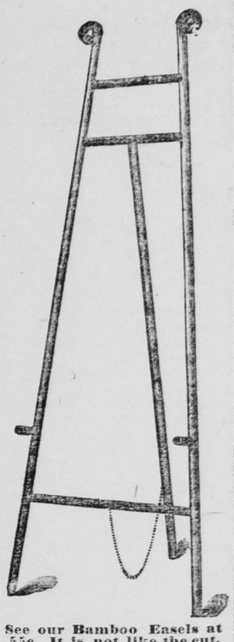
Carpet Remnants, Moquette, 27 inches by 1½ yards, **$1.15 each.**
Carpet Remnants, Body Brussels, 27 by 1½ yards, **75c each.**
Wool Rug Fringe (all colors), **18c a yard.**
China Matting, all colors, **12 1-2c a yard.**

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Chenille Curtains, 3 yards long, fringed top and bottom, all colors, $3.50 a pair.
Irish Point Curtains, 3 yards long, $3.00 a pair.
Irish Point Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, $6.00 a pair.
Brussels Point Curtains, 3½ yards long, 50 inches wide, $5.00 a pair.
Opaque Shades, in all colors, 6 feet long, mounted on spring roller ready to hang, 30c each. Get our figures on Shades if you are building. We will furnish them to you cheaper than others.



Reed Rocker, same as cut, cut from $6.50 to $4.00.



See our Bamboo Easels at 55c. It is not like the cut, but a bigger bargain than this would be at the same price.

WALL PAPER.

Handsome patterns, 2½c a roll.
Gilt Wall Paper, 4c a roll.
Borders to match proportionately cheap.
Moulding to match, 2c a foot up.

The Royal Furniture & Carpet Co.

22 and 24 East Seventh Street,
BETWEEN CEDAR AND WABASHA STREETS.

IN GLASS. That's the way Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come. And it's a more important point than you think. It keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes.

They're put up in a better way, and they *act* in a better way, than the huge, old-fashioned pills. No griping, no violence, no reaction afterward that sometimes leaves you worse off than before. In that way, they cure *permanently*. Sick and Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—the smallest in size, the easiest to take, and the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get. Nothing is likely to be "*just as good*."

The Boston St. Paul
ESTABLISHED 1870.

Love is Very Often Blind in One Eye.

And it's frequently the case that a man may be BLIND IN ONE EYE when buying Clothing, being carried away by PRICE, overlooking quality.

There's as much difference in clothing as in horses.

A Horse is a Horse.

A Coat is a Coat, BUT, there's a difference in Horses and Coats.

Fit and style, with plenty of SILK stitches, buttons put on TO STAY, can't be distinguished from best custom work. This we call QUALITY in Clothing, and it's the kind we deal in.

QUALITY WAY UP. PRICES WAY DOWN.

Spring Suits, more than ever before.
Spring Overcoats, more than ever before.

Exclusive Agents for BROKAW BROS.' Tailor-Made Clothing.

BOSTON

One-Price Clothing House,
Third Street, St. Paul.

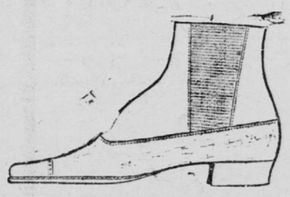
Out-of-town orders filled the same day they are received. Catalogue and Fashion Plate mailed free to any address.

SPRING STYLES

In New, Nobby and Stylish Footwear, Properly Fitted. Exclusive Styles in Children's Shoes, all sizes and widths, at Popular Prices.

Oxford Ties at Special Prices. $3.00 to $5.00 grades cut to $2.00 and $3.00.

Ladies' $5.00 and $6.00 Fine Hand-Sewed Shoes reduced to $4.00; mostly narrow widths.



Our Men's New $5 Hand-Sewed Shoes equal to many $7 Shoes sold. All sizes and widths.

Rubbers to fit all sizes and kinds of shoes. Best Quality at Low Prices.

Factory and Custom Shop—Second Floor.

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LOVERING
THE SHOEMAN, ST. PAUL