he will labor, and to abandon such em-ployment whenever he may desire. In the determination of this question it is needful to look to the conditions which

trust property, and inflicting great in-convenience and hardship upon the public. The restraining portion of the writ complained of, and now under con-sideration, prohibited these men from combining and conspiring to quit this service with the object and intent of

service with the object and intent of crippling the property of the receivers, and embarrassing the operations of the

road, and from

gave rise to the

ISSUANCE OF THE WRIT.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS OBSTRUCT ALL TARIFF REFORM PROGRESS.

Hill and Murphy, of New York, and of other transactions of a character

delay in the senate by the majority was made manifest when before the conclusion of the regging sion of the reading of yesterday's journal Mr. Chandler (Rep.) made the point of no quorum, and the roll was called. quorum were present. After a delay of fifteen minutes, four senators dropped in to complete the quorum, and the reading of the journal was concluded, and the routine business was proceeded which was presented by both the Mistion of the reciprocity clause of the Mcand seconded the motion, and even Sen-

SECONDED BY SENATOR VEST. evident that the vote would be close, and when it was announced, 25 to 26, a fact that he was joined in the vote in

them, and Senator Brice, of Ohio, was paired in favor of the motion. Of the Populists, Stewart voted with

of the Populists, Stewart voted with the Republicans, and Allen, Kyle and Peffer with the Democrats. The resolution introact ed some time ago by Senator Welcott, looking to the drafting of a treaty with Mexico by which the United States should coin silver dollars at its mints, was ladd before the senate, and Mr. Teller said after he bad made a few remarks he welld ask to have it lie over until Monday as Senator Wolcott was absent.

The Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators tive. The Republican vote is significant of solid party opposition. Senators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans, and Senator Brice was paired favorably for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists. Senator Stewart also voted in the affirmators Hill, Irby and Murphy voted with the Republicans voted solidly for the motion; also the four Populists.

by half-past 2 there was only a corporal's

resumed his speech. Senator Peffer had proceeded for two hours when Senator Gallinger suggested that he be allowed to suspend his remarks and conclude at the next meeting of the senate. Senator Peffer assented to this, but asserted that he was not speaking against time, and did not desire to have his speech drifting along over two or

subsequently withdrew the motion, and Mr. Harris stating that the tariff bill had never been read in full, and that the senate had refused to dispense with its formal reading, asked that it be then A bill to increase t

The Republicans thereupon began dilatory tactics, Mr. Aldrich moving that the senate go into executive session, and Mr. Harris demanded the yeas and nays, which showed the absence of a quorum. Mr. Aldrich's motion being voted down, there was a roll call, which disclosed the presence of a quorum. At 4:35 p.m., on motion of Mr. Harris, the senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-

### REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTER. They Are Beginning to Block the

Tariff Road.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Senator Harris said this afternoon that he had not supposed that filibustering on the tariff bill would begin so soon. Senator Aldrich had just moved that the senate adjourn upon the development of the lack to go into executive session. Senator Aldrich retorted that there was no purpose on the Republican side of resorting to filibustering. The proceedings throughout the day had been of a nature



## ITCHING HUMORS

TACTICS OF THE ENEMY. to remind a spectator of the extra sesadjourn until Monday, and Senator Aldrich's motion for an executive session, the call for a quorum and other proceedings of a like character, together with the fact that a roll call was demanded by one side or the other on all the motions of this character, became a CAUSE DELAYS AT EVERY STEP. art of the record; but ineces sarily no official note was taken of the con-ferences on both sides of the chamber, Join With the Republicans- to show that the tariff contest has Remarkable Desertion of Sen- reached an acute stage. Senators ators From the Chamber When sion. The motion to adjourn made by Peffer Begins to Talk Tariff— son, Democratic members of the finance He Saws the Air for Two Ho urs | committee, were in whispered conversation a considerable part of the after-

lican leaders were on the qui vive to discover the import of the conference. They at last, whether through inference or information, concluded that the showing that four senators less than a Democratic leaders were preparing a scheme for the reading of the tariff bill, which was afterwards proved to be correct, and this the Republicans resolved to antagonize. They don't want the bill read at length, for if this should be with. Among the petitions presented done it would afford opportunity for a was one from the millers of St. Louis, parliamentary coup like that which occurred on the seigniorage bill. Whether souri senators, praying for the reten- the plans of the Democrats were correctly divined or not, the senate ad-Kinley law. An interesting test of strength was developed by Senator efforts to obtain a quorum, an hour and journed amid a confusion of fruitless Hill's motion that when the senate ad- a half in advance of the usual time, Mr. journed today it should be till Monday. Harris having asked Mr. Morgan to The Republicans jumped at the idea, withdraw a motion for an executive session in order that the bill ator Harris' request that the motion be might be read just before the withdrawn had no effect, so he demand- lack of a quorum was developed. ed the yeas and nays, in which demand The close vote upon Senator Hill's motion to adjourn until Monday, the fact that he, a Democrat, whose position As the roll call progressed, it became | with reference to the bill is doubtful, sigh of relief escaped from the Dem- his support of the motion by two other Ocrats.

The vote was with few exceptions a Democrats, and that there were other Democrats absent, and either paired for party vote. The Republicans voted for the motion, and Senators Hill and Murbined to render the proceeding signifi-cant, and some of the Democratic members of the finance committee evidently looked upon it as ominous.

The Republicans voted solidly for the was absent.

Mr. Teller then briefly addressed the senate in favor of the resolution.

Senator Lodge (Mass.) delivered a ringing speech in support of the resolution, urging its passage because the experiment was worth trying, while it could do no harm. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, followed in support of the resolution. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the resolution went over without action, and was laid before the senate.

There was a very slender attendance of senators on the floor when Mr. Peffer rose to speak on the tariff question, and this number dwindled by degrees until the purpose of the Democrats to press the purpose of the Democrats to press the bill from this time forward, while guard present.

Mr. Quay made the point of no quorthe Democrats profess to see an intenum. Before the roll was finished enough senators came in to make a quorum, and the senator from Kansas and to even resort to filibustering if and to even resort to filibustering, if

> HASTINGS' WAGON BRIDGE. Mr. Hall's Bill Passes the House Without Objection.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The house Mr. Morgan moved that the senate went ahead with appropriation bills proceed to the consideration of execu- again today. Some routine business was, however, first transacted. A bill At the request of Senator Harris he authorizing the city of Hastings, Minn.

leased for hotel purposes from ten to twenty acres was passed. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hatch in the chair, and the co sideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Henderson (Dem.), sent to the

clerk's desk and had read an appeal to congress against the further exten-sion of second-class mail privileges. Over 250,000,000 pounds of second-class mat-ter was carried by the mails last year. It said 5,492 news publications were started last year, and the efficiency of the mail service was crippled by the limitless quantities of second-class mad-ter carried. Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) op-posed the amendment on the ground it posed the amendment on the ground it would swamp the department. It would cost the United States, he declared, ten millions annually. Mr. Lound offered and advocated an amendment to increase the appropriation for railroad transportation from \$25,500,000 to \$26,500,000 on the ground that the fact the first that the first 900,000, on the ground that the former sum would prove inadequate. It was

Mr. Dunphy offered as an amendment Mr. Dunphy offered as an amendment to the amendment a proviso to prevent the bureau of engraving and printing from doing any of this work. After some further debate in support of the point of order raised against the Dunphy amendment by Mr. Berry (Ky.), the committee rose, and the house at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to pension bitls.

Appropriate Recognition.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The appointment of Col. John Bidlake, of Cavalier

### MAGIC CITY COUPON.

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BE SURE AND FILL OUT THE ABOVE COUPON examining board for Brainerd.

Baranquilla, United States of Colompia, will be considered as singularly appropriate by the many friends of the gentleman throughout the Northwest. Col. Bidlake was the original old settler in Cavalier county, North Dakota, and may be fairly regarded as the organizer of the Democratic party in that section of the state. He has been a member of the legislature since 1886.

HOW TO GET A QUORUM. Mr. Springer Suggests a Rule Which May Be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Many plans have been suggested to secure a quorum of the house when a minority of n.embers oppose any particular measure. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, has prepared a rule which he intends to offer at the first opportunity and endeavor to secure favorable action upon it. It is as follows: "Whenever, on a yea and nay vote upon any question, the record shows that no quorum has voted, the clerk shall again call the names of those not voting. When the name of any speaker shall state the question to him and ask him how he desires to his name shall be entered on the journal as 'present and not voting. In determining the result of the vote, those present and not voting shall be counted with those voting in the negative. If those voting and those present and not voting shall be a majority of the whole house, a quorum shall be deemed as constituted and the question shall be decided by the record as thus ascertained. If those voting and those present and not voting shall not constitute a quorum, the speaker shall immediately issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of all members who may be absent without the leave of the house, who, when arrested, shall be brought to the bar of the house, and the speaker shall state to each member thus brought to the bar of the house the question pending and ask the house the question pending and ask the member how he desires to vote. If he votes his vote shall be recorded, if not he shall be recorded as present and not voting; and when a quorum is constituted thus the result shall be announced. After a quorum appears and the subject matter pending is disposed of the house may require any member who was arrested as provided in this rule to show cause at the bar of the house why he should not be punished for being absent without leave of the house.

"If a quorum is not constituted as povided herein when the house shall have adjourned or taken a recess, which may be done, in either case, by unanimous consent, the question pending shall be the first business in order when the ouse again meets.

"And members who have not voted or who have not been recorded as pres-ent and not voting shall again be called, and those who may be brought to the bar of the house shall also be called upon to vote as if originally present, and the same course shall be pursuid as in the first ins ance until a quorum is constituted."

DAVIS WILL OPPOSE IT.

Micaragua Canal Bill to Be Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-The senate committee on foreign relations held two meetings today and considered the Nicaragua canal bill. It has been decided to report the bill introduced by Senator Morgan favorably as soon as he can A bill to increase the amount of land in the Yeliowstone Park reservation and the Yeliowstone Park reservation gan's report will be approved by most

TICKET SCALPING.

The Commerce Committee Con-

sider the Prohibitory Bill. WASHINGTON, April 6.- The hearing on the bill to prohibit ticket scalping was continued by the house commerce committee today. William Daniels, of Cedar Rapids, Io., on behalf ef the railway conductors, submitted some remarks in favor of the bill. He was followed by C. M. Aldrich, of Peoria, Ill., of the Travelers' Protective associaion, who said the business of ticket scalping was the only safeguard against continued aggression by railroads in the direction of higher rates.

George McKenzie, of Chicago. a member of the executive committee of the American Ticket Brokers' association, spoke against the bill. He said in reply to questions, that probably 30 to 40 per cent of the tickets handled by the scalpers were handed to them by railroad companies, the remainder were obtained from the purchasers of the tickets. There were no ticket brokers' associations or ticket brokers in European countries because there was no discrimination in railroad rates there the very thing from which the business grew. So long as ticket scalping continues, he said cities of 5,000 and up would not be likely to suffer from discrimination in railroad rates, and, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, it does away with the necessity for the interstate commerce law.

Rev. Wright's Scalp Saved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.-Dr. G. W. T. Wright, formerly a well-known Methodist clergyman in Minnesota, for several years past clerk in the treasury department, has been compelled, by force of political convictions, to give up his place. Through the influence of Vice President Stevenson and Senator C. K. Davis Mr. Wright's official scalp has been saved, through the agency of a transfer to the pension bureau

Want an Income Tax Hearing. ecial to the Globe.

Washington, April 6. — Ex-Gov. Austin and J. C. Haynes, of Minneapolis, are in the city, striving to secure a a hearing before the committee to se-cure an amendment to the income tax buil relieving savings banks and building and loan associations from the con-ditions of the proposed law. They ex-pect to have a hearing in a few days.

Pensions and Postmasters. ecial to the Globe

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Pensions: Original, Elisha M. Murch, Marine Mills; Calvin Terpena, Brown's Valley. The only postmaster for Minnesota today was C. E. Krause, New London, Kandiyohi county, vice Peter Lanson,

Wilson Improving Rapidly. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- William H. Wilson, son of Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, writes to Clerk Talbot, of that committee, that his father has progressed so well that he is now in better health than he was when he left Washington.

New Brainerd Board.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-Drs. J. L. Camp, William Hempstead and C. J. Grover were today appointed a pension

Would furnish ample remedy, and that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injury. The pecuniary penalty for contumacy does not go to the owner of the property injured. Such contempt is deemed a public wrong, and the fine enures to the government. The injunction goes in prevention of wrong to the owner of the property and injury to the public welfare; the fine in punishment of contumacy. The authority to issue the writ is not impaired by the fact that, independently of the writ, punishment could be visited upon the wrong-doer for interference with property in the possession of the court. The writ reaches the inchoate conspiracy to injure and prevents the contemplated wrong. The proceedings in contempt are ex-post facto, punishing for a wrong effected. Asserting then, as undoubted, the right of the court by its writ to restrain unlawful interference with the operations of this railway, I turn my attention to the objections urged to particular paragraphs of the writs. It is contended that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for the property injured. Such contempt is not compensation for the property injured. Such contempt is not compensation for the property injured. Such contempt is not compensation for the property injured. Such contempt is not contempt is not contempt is not impaired by the fact member who is present is called the the elaborate decision than usually vote. If he refuses to vote, the only one of the receivers present in court. He was accompanied by George P. Miller, the local attorney for the receivers. The only representative of gave rise to the

ISSUANCE OF THE WRIT.

Here was a railway some 4,400 miles in length, traversing some seven states of the Union, engaged in interstate commerce, carrying the mails of the United States. This vast property was in the custody of the court, through its receivers in trust, to operate it, to discharge the public duties imposed upon it, to keep it a go ing concern, until the time should come to hand it over to its rightful owners, with all public duties discharged, and with its franchise, rights and privileges unimpaired.

The receivers employed in the operation of the property some 12,000 men. These men are pro hac vice officers of the court, and are responsible to the court for their conduct. The petitions presented to the court—and the facts are confessed by this motion—that some of the men threatened to suddenly quit the service of the road, and to compet, by force and wideleng other employee. the petitioning labor organizations was Charles Quaries, one of the attorneys. It took the judge nearly two hours to read the decision, and at the close the court adjourned. All of the attorneys present pronounce the decision a comprehensive

and masterly analysis of the strike problem. Attorney Quarles, of course, was not pleased with it, but said he had anticipated the decision from the time the petition was argued. The case will be appealed. Before adjourning Judge Jenkins said, as the question involved was a highly important one and it was desirable that it should be reviewed by co-operate with counsel in the co-operate with counsel in the service of said, would sit with the appellate court in Chicago. May 31, and the appeal might be taken so as to have the case decided at that time. The case decided at that time, the service, to quit their employment; that by organized effort, and by force and intimidation, they would prevent others from taking service under the receivers in place of those who of forcing the co-operate with counsel in the service of the service, and would, and service and would, of forcing the co-operate with counsel in the service of the se a court of last resort, he would gladly the technical modification of the sup-plemental order asked for by the pe-titleoners while it resiterates means of forcing plemental order asked for by the petitioners, while it reiterates more strongly the real position taken in the injunctional order. In reality there is not a point yielded, as will be seen from the text. The order to strike out the offensive clause in the supplemental injunction, taken in connection with what goes before, is a delicately pointed rebuke to the counsel for petitioners, for quibbling over the ambiguity of a trust forcerty, and inflicting great in trust forcerty, and inflicting great in quibbling over the ambiguity of a clause the substance of which was clearly and strongly stated in preceding sentences. The decision rests upon two propositions which are elaborately elucidated. These ere the illegal purpise and character of the strike which the order was to prevent, and the authority of the court to prevent and

THE DECISION. In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by the motion, it is not the province of the Morgan favorably as soon as he can prepare a report upon the measure, upon which he is now engaged. When the bill was before the senate last it was opposed by Senator Davis, of Minnesota, now a member of the committee on foreign relations. It is intimated that the aggregated power of combined labor is perilible. It may be that the aggregated power of combined capital a fraught with danger to the republic. It may be that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined and that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined capital are that the aggregated power of combined that the aggregated power of combined capital are that th court to assume part in the contest be-With that the judicial power of the government is not concerned; but it is the of the courts to restrain those warring factions so far as their actions may infringe the declared law of the and, that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded, and that the individual and corporate rights may not e infringed. If the combination and conspiracy alleged and the acts threatened to be done in pursuance thereof cessfully denied that restraint by injunction is the appropriate remedy. It may be true that a right of action at law would arise upon consummation of the threatened intury, but manifestly such remedy would be inadequate. The threatened interference with the operations of the railway, if carried into effect, would result in paralysis of its business, stopping the commerce epbing and flowing through seven states of the Union, working incalculable injury

to the property, and causing GREAT PUBLIC PRIVATION. Pecuniary compensation would be wholly madequate. The injury would be irreparable. Compensation could obtained only through a multiplicity of suits against 12,000 men scattered along the line of this railway for a dis-tance of 4,400 miles. it is the peculiar function of equity in such cases, where the injury would result, not alone in severe personal, but in great public wrong, to restrain the commission of the threatened acts and not to send a party to seek uncertain and inadequate remedy at law. That jurisdiction rests upon settled and unassailable ground. a court of equity may restrain threatened trespass involving the immediate
or ultimate destruction of property,
working irreparable injury, and for
which there would be no adequate compensensation at law. It will in extreme
cases, where the peril is imminent and cases, where the peril is imminent, and the dauger great, issue mandatory in-junctions requiring a particular service to be performed. or a particular direction to be given, or a particular order to be revoked, in prevention of a threatned trespass upon property or upon public rights.

I need not enlarge upon this subject.
The jurisdiction, beyond question, is plenary and comprehensive.
The judge then cited several authorties and continued:
It would be anomalous indeed if the court holding this properties are

court, holding this property in possession in trust, could not protect it from injury and could not restrain interference which would render abortive all efforts to perform the public duties charged upon this railway.

It was suggested by counsel that as improper interference with this property. mproper interference with this proper

POSSESSION BY THE COURT services of the receivers. Read in the light of the petitions upon which the

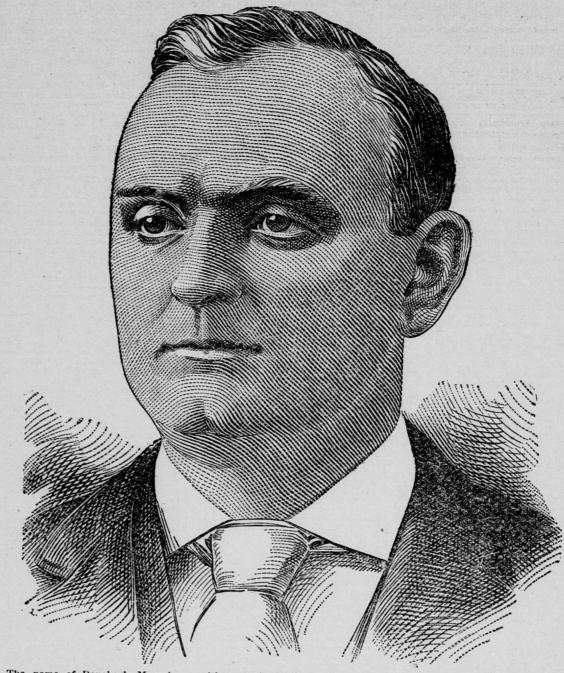
Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

PUBLISHER OF DONOHOE'S.

What the Great American Catholic Monthly Owes to Paine's Celery Compound.



CARRYING THAT CONSPIRACY into effect. The writ was in the pre-vention of the mischief asserted. In no respect, as I conceive, does that portion of the writ interfere with individual liberty. In the case under consideration the receivers sought to change the did work for greater religious tolerance

acy. The second branch of the action has reference to the writ of injunction issued upon the supplemental petition declamatory address to excite the passions and prejudices of men, but could not. I think, be susceptible of such strained construction by a judicial mind. The language of a writ of injunction should, however, be clear and explicit, and, if possible, above criticism as to its meaning. Since, therefore, the language of this particular of the receivers, restraining any com-bination or conspiracy, having for its purpose the inauguration of a strike upon the lines of the railway operated by the receivers, from ordering, ad-vising or approving, by communication or instruction or otherwise, the emphrase may be misconceived, and the re-straint intended is in my judgment comployes of the receivers to join in a strike. This part of the motion pre-sents the issue whether a strike is lawprehended within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect will be granted and the clause stricke trom the writ. In all other respects the motion will be denied.

Washington, April 6.—Representa-

rul. The answer must largely depend upon the proper difinition of the term. The judge then cited the various definitions of the word strike, and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that

NO STRIKE WAS EVER HEARD

of that was or could be successful upon tive Boatner would not discuss Juage Jenkins' later decision, and the chair man of the investigating committee of that was or could be successful, un-accompanied by intimidation or vio-lence. Continuing, he said: "One says that he and his associates now oc-cupy a quasi-judicial attitude which precludes them from expressing an opinion. Mr. Boatner telegraphed toclause of the supplemental injunction has been characterized as wholly un-warranted. That clause is, 'And from day to William G. Curtis, counsel for the receivers of the Union Pacific, stat-ing that the investigation would begin ordering, recommending, approving or at 10 o'clock next Menday morning at the Pfister house, Milwaukee. The advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway on Jan. 1, 1884, or at any other the Pfister house, Milwaukee. The heads of the various labor organizations have already been notified by Repre-sentation McGann, chairman of the

DECISIONS CONFLICT.

Agree in Their Ideas.

tive Boatner, chairman of the congres sional committee to investigate the

famous anti-strike injunction of Judge

made by Judge Caldwell yesterday will

not alter the plans of the committee.

They will proceed to Milwaukee on Saturday, as at first arranged, without

reference to the changes which the late decisions may effect. The investi-

gation is into Judge Jenkins' decision

gation is into Judge Jenkins' decision, and the propriety of this is not affected by the decisions which other judges, or Judge Jenkins himself may make. Representative McGann, of Illinois, who introduced the resolution, has already left for the West, and will be in Milwaukee when the investigation is in progress. The decisions of Judge Caldwell and Judge Jenkins conflict; each indre is supreme in his own jurisdic-

well and Judge Jenkins conflict; each judge is supreme in his own jurisdiction, and neither judge is under any obligation to be bound by the decision of the other, each acting as in his judgment is best, though it is customary for judges to accommodate their views as far as practicable. Either party to the Caldwell or Jenkins decisions has the right of appeal, and it is presumed that eventually the question of the rights of labor will come to the United States supreme court, which is final and con-

supreme court, which is final and con trolling arbitrator, to whose judgments all other courts must bow.

Jenkins, says the modified decision

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Representa

"In fairness this clause must be re-ceived in the light of the statements of the petitions. It was therein asserted to the court that the men would not strike unless ordered so to do
by the executive heads of the
national labor organizations, and
that the men would ovey such
orders, instead of following the direction of the court. The clause is specially directed to the chiefs of the several labor organizations. The use of the words "order, recommend, approve or advise," was to meet the various or advise," was to meet the various forms of expression under which, by the constitution or by-laws of these organizations, the command was cloaked—as, for instance, in the one organization the chief head "advises" a strike; in another he "approves" a strike; in another he "recommends" the quitting of employment. Whatever terms may be employed, the effect is the same. It is a command which may not be disreis a command which may not be disregarded, under penalty of expulsion from the order and of social ostracism. This language was employed to fortify the restaaints of the other portions of the writ, and to meet the various disguises under which the command is cloaked. It was so created out of

It was so created out of ABUNDANT CAUTION,
that the meaning of the court might be
clear, that there should be no unwarrantable interference with this property, no intimidation, no violence, no
strike. It was perhaps unnecessary,
being comprehended within the clause
restraining the heads of these organize. restraining the heads of these organiza-tions from ordering, recommending or restraining the heads of these organiza-tions from ordering, recommending or advising a strike, or joinder in a strike. It is said, however, that the clause re-strains an individual from friendly ad-vice to the employes as a body, or individually, as to their or his best in-terest in respect of remaining in the

AIR BRAKES.

The Northern Pacific still keep The Northern Pacific still keeps things humming, sending out colonists. Capt. W. Brown, of the Yakima Irrigating company. of Kennemick, Wash., was in the city yesterday, and with him was a party of eighteen, destined for the beautiful Yakima vailey, through which the Northern Pacific passes. These people came from Rockford, Ill., and will settle in the Yakima district.

President J. J. Hill of the Great and will settle in the Yakima district.

President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, will, in all probability, arrive in the city this morning from New York. For about a month and a half he has been abroad, visiting the countries of England, Scotland and France. He left New York for Chicago early Wednesday morning, and reached New York from Liverpool last Saturday.

ing into a state of nervousness recently, I took the advice of a medical friend, and bought Paine's celery compound. Its use gave me strength, energy and buoyancy. Business cares were made lighter than before.

"I believe in the efficacy of Paine's celery compound!"

Mr. Toomey's experience is like that of thousands of others.

Brain workers, those who suffer from debility, exhaustion, mental depression, sleeplessness, find Paine's celery compound makes the weak celery compound the celery celery compound the celery celery compound the celery celery compound the celery celery compound the celer

The name of Donohoe's Magazine, founded by Mr. Patrick Donohoe, of Boston, in 1879, is known and respected throughout the English-speaking world. Within the past year it has achieved almost marvelous success, and stands today peerless in its field, doing splendid work for greater religious tolerance and better economic conditions. This success has been won under the direction of its new publisher, Hon. Daniel

sachusetts.

Mr. Toomey writes as follows in a candid and interesting letter:

"I believe in Paine's celery compound. If I tell you why, you may, perhaps, wish to publish my words. But even that does not deter me from believe in fresh nervous energy give a hopeful outlook. Paine's celery compound instens convalescence wonderfully.

In the spring, if ever, there is need of food for the nerves and brain. Paine's celery compound a certain rejuvenator of the vital portions. Hard study among students

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The system needs a stimulant: something to build up strength; there is nothing so good as a pure Port Wine---

# "ROYAL RUBY" PORT WINE

is pure.

Absolutely pure.

Convalescents will find it a

flesh producer,

an appetizer,

a strengthening cordial for the weak and aged, and those reduced by

wasting disease.

Try it this spring instead of a patent medicine.

Remember,

"Royal Ruby" Brand is what

you want.

No substitute "Just as good" will do. We guarantee every bottle over five years old at time of bottling. Your dealer may say his is, but he does not know it as a fact. We do, and will give \$500.00 reward for any bottle found under five years old or in any way adulterated.

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