

Sensation in Minneapolis Luna Hides Her Face for a Short Period.

Weather: Fair; Warmer.

HINGES ON ALLISON

Ex-Senator Washburn Hinges His Political Hopes on the Iowa Man.

PLAIN OLE FLETCHERSON.

Congressman Fletcher Resumes His Old Name as a Friend of Nelson.

DULUTH WAS ADVERTISED.

Reed's Costly Break on the Cannon Resolution-Capital Gossip.

Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, March 10.—As a rule, men who have been actively engaged in politics do not feel a defeat very severely, but ex-Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, is an exception to this rule.

REV. DIXON RESIGNS.

He Expresses a Desire to Reach Non-Church-Going People.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Rev. Thomas Dixon offered his resignation as pastor of the Twenty-Third Street Baptist church at the morning service today.

WILL GET A PORTFOLIO.

The relations of Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Mr. Washburn have been of the closest description during the past six years, and from a thoroughly reliable source I have it that in case of the success of the Iowa statesman in the next presidential contest Mr. Washburn will be made a member of his cabinet.

MAYOR STRONG'S RIGHTS.

Speaker Fish Doesn't Care to Interfere With Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—Speaker Hamilton Fish tonight affirmed very positively to the Associated Press reporter that there will be a police report made for the city of New York.

LOOK OUT, DUCKS.

REED'S COSTLY BREAK. The big man from Maine made a very serious error when he refused to vote for the resolution offered by Representative Cannon, of Illinois, on behalf of the minority, thinking the speaker would be fair and impartial in his office.

Fix a Uniform Scale.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The salary pottery operators of the United States met today in Trenton for their national headquarters and formulated a new constitution and by-laws by the Operators' Protective association.

Banker McAllen Dead.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., March 10.—E. L. McAllen dropped dead this evening. He was head of the banking firm of E. L. McAllen & Co., and one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the city.

Died in a Box Car.

RICHMOND, Va., March 10.—The man who died here last night from starvation and exposure has been positively identified as Gary C. Arthur, of Ohio. He was found in a box car partially loaded with coal. It is not known how he got there, and he had been in the car probably a week.

Better Times in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 10.—That better times prevail in Western Kansas than elsewhere in the state was the opinion of the board of directors of the Topeka National bank, which was held at the Topeka National bank building here today.

Funeral of Bishop Thomas.

SALINA, Kan., March 10.—The funeral of Rt. Rev. Elisha S. Thomas, Episcopal bishop of Kansas, who died Saturday night, will be held at Grace cathedral in Topeka Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

Movements of Steamships.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York.

BAD INSANE LAWS

Are Responsible for the Present Crowded Condition of Asylums.

CHANGE OF METHOD NEEDED

"Railroading" of Disagreeable Relatives an Easy Matter.

COMMON DUMPING PLACES

Or Big Poorhouses Is What the Asylums Are Considered.

Wherever a group of legislators could be found about the hotel yesterday the GLOBE article on the disgraceful state of affairs existing at the St. Peter insane hospital was under discussion. It will serve to bring before those who should know the facts, and if any change for the better shall result the GLOBE will be satisfied.

But there is more to be said. There are too many people being sent to insane asylums in Minnesota. Many are incarcerated simply because under our law it is a sinfully easy process to send all kinds of people to an insane hospital.

Individuals, and counties, have come to regard the insane hospitals as dumping grounds to relieve them of unpleasant responsibilities. There cannot be any good or valid reason advanced in favor of the present system. The big, unmanageable and overcrowded asylum buildings ought to be torn to pieces, and the inmates scattered in their places. We should have a cottage system, and very few cottages.

Positive statements like the preceding demand backing, and they are based on the expressed views of men who have given these matters the greatest deal of attention. While here recently the lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, in conversation with a group of senators at the capitol, said that if one of the big asylums in his state were to burn down he would never be rebuilt. I am not mistaken, his idea is that the state should provide only one large institution for the safe keeping and care of incurables and violently insane.

When the big asylums abolished, the cottage plan substituted, and the present laws tightened up, so that people cannot so rapidly shift onto the state responsibility they are too selfish or too mean to assume them, our insane asylums would not be so crowded that a fourth one would be necessary.

AS HARMLESS AS HOPELESS. Perhaps one-half to two-thirds of the patients I saw crowded together at St. Peter are perfectly docile, passive and harmless. There is about as many as ever so careful, let them there as there is why those who have quartered them on the state should be sent to the penitentiary—probably not a man. Undoubtedly scores of them are made worse, perhaps ruined, by their unfortunate condition, by daily and hourly association with hordes of crazy people of every kind and description. They close their eyes to shut out sights that disturb, and cover their ears to rid of sounds that excite the mind and brain, they are in a very avoidable state of physical contact with the restless, unsteady, irresponsible patients who are never still, and are entirely careless of the rights of others. Let the doctors by ever so careful, let the nurses be watchful as they will, the cramped quarters make avoidance of these things impossible.

There is a class of mad virago, in a jealous fit, shut three different patients into rooms, because she considered them in her way when she was nursing her mother. A nurse sought to restrain her, but the demented creature vehemently rebelled against interference. Other instances of similar character came under my observation. At these active, stirring, noisy ones are, perforce, continually mixing with others, young and old, who most assuredly cannot get on in any way. In reply to questions several of the nurses said they became used to it; and I suppose they do. Daily experience and association have inured them to observe such a matter of course, and that strike the casual visitor with disagreeable force.

A BIG POORHOUSE. The light in which some folks regard the insane hospitals will be shown by the fact that the St. Peter asylum is a frequent experience to have men bring children with an insane mother and ask to have them left with her. Sometimes it is difficult to convince them this cannot be done. Others, again, when they ascertain that the state supplies clothing, such as it is, proceed to strip the unfortunate one, especially if it be a woman, of everything at all valuable she may have, like a cloak, a good dress, shoes, and sometimes they would strip them altogether, if it were possible.

An asylum is a great big poorhouse in the eyes of one class. To another class it is a convenient place to leave disagreeable or afflicted relatives. No one they say, to leave good clothes here; she will have no use for them; and we might as well take them away. But no great anxiety is manifested, except in a few instances, to take away from the one who wore the clothes in happier days.

If our law could be so changed that each county should be compelled to pay for the insane in their own territory, anywhere from \$1 to \$2 per week toward the expense of keeping each patient sent to the asylum, there would be no temptation to ever again invest great sums of money in additional asylums. Such a scrutiny would be exercised by county authorities that every Tom, Dick and Harry could not rid themselves of those whom they should especially care for. It would be a great relief to the state, and it would be a relief to the afflicted. It would be a relief to the state, and it would be a relief to the afflicted. It would be a relief to the state, and it would be a relief to the afflicted.

FELLOWS IS INDUSTRIOUS.

Many Indictments for Raising a Police Fund.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The World tomorrow will say: District Attorney Fellows is authority for the statement that the mayor and terminer grand jury, which, since Jan. 7, has been investigating the police and other city departments, will Friday file a batch of indictments. It is understood that these indictments will deal with the police officers who have been indicted for having worked industriously in thousands of pages of evidence taken before the Lexow committee have been examined, and every person who appeared before the grand jury, interrogated. Besides scores of other witnesses have been called. Among those examined were the presidents and treasurers of the different ward associations of the liquor dealers, in regard to raising a fund for police officials. Several indictments have been found on the part of the grand jury in these cases, according to the district attorney, will conflict. Between fifty and sixty indictments, it is said, will be filed.

GENTRY ON PRISON FARE.

Murderer of Madge York Gets Rough Usage.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—James B. Gentry, the murderer of actress Madge York, was removed from the hospital to Moyamensing prison, where the ambulance arrived at the prison with Gentry and the physician, they were escorted to a low narrow cell with two cots in it. One of the cots was empty. The other was occupied by a negro convict who was being taken to the hospital, on the ground that the police had presented the condition of affairs. The prison authorities refused, asserting that they had signed the papers which delivered him to the police officials, and that he was now the property of the city.

SHOE STRIKE OFF.

That at Haverhill, Mass., Brought to an End.

HAVERRILL, Mass., March 10.—The strike of the Haverhill shoe workers is ended. The end came today at a large meeting of the strikers in the Lafayette hall. Almost the first business that came up was a motion to declare the strike off. This met with considerable opposition by several speakers, and the matter was carried to a vote. The motion was carried by 256 to 136. All operatives who have signed the contract for the new system in Haverhill shall be free to return to work tomorrow morning, and those whose places are already taken by non-union employees will probably be allowed to do the same conditions that existed previous to the strike.

CAUSED TYPHOID.

Body of a Negro Found in a Michigan Canal.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 10.—The badly decomposed body of an old negro, whose disappearance has for some time been a mystery, was this afternoon found in the hydraulic canal which runs through the city. The body was found in a larger part of the city's water supply. The drowning is believed to have been purely accidental. A great number of cases of typhoid fever have developed at Niagara Falls of late, and the recovery of this body will probably lead to a thorough examination and cleaning out of the canal.

BAD IOWAN SUICIDES.

Found to be a Forger to the Extent of Fifteen Thousand.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—At Cromwell, a little town near New Creton, 10, Dave Blosser, a prominent citizen, committed suicide by hanging himself today that Blosser was a forger, but to what extent is not known definitely. The Creston National bank became aware yesterday that it had collateral on Blosser that was forged, and that the investigations revealed that the population of Blosser was about 15,000. All this time Blosser was in the city. It is variously estimated that Blosser's forgeries will reach \$15,000.

Andrews Tips His Hand.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 10.—A letter just received by the Sumner university managers here from President E. B. Andrews, Brown university, Providence, R. I., cancels that gentleman's engagement for next summer. He says: "I expect to be in July either in England or in Europe, and I am unable to attend the conference, also using every minute in getting ready to go." The letter is important from the fact conveyed that the Sumner university managers are disappointed in the fact that Andrews is to be one of Mr. Cleveland's appointees there.

Rev. David Harro Dead.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—Rev. David Harro, one of the oldest and best known Welsh ministers of the country, died here today. He was born at Caerwent, South Wales, in 1824. His last active ministerial work was in Chicago, where he had charge of the Welsh Presbyterian church for nineteen years. Three years ago he met with an accident which physically disabled him and he retired from the ministry.

George Will Retire.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 10.—It is authoritatively announced here that United States Senator J. Z. George will not be a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his present term. Senator George has been in the senate eighteen years.

MID-SMOKE AND GAS

Nine Men Are Entombed in a Mine in New Mexico.

THEIR FATE IS UNKNOWN.

There Is Grave Danger That They Have Been Suffocated.

A VERY THRILLING ESCAPE.

Miner Drops Two Hundred Feet and Is Tipped Into the Drift.

WHITE OAK, N. M., March 10.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the change room of the hoist house of the Old Abe mine, and in a few minutes the structure, a large and well-built one, was a mass of flames. It was completely destroyed, together with the Wood & Smith shops. The mill, sixty feet away, escaped without damage. The woodwork of the shaft was burned out and the hoisting machinery destroyed. The damage runs high up into the thousands, but the most distressing feature is that some men are imprisoned in the dark depths, whose fate is unknown. There is little ground for hope that they will be able to escape suffocation. It will not be possible to enter the mine to search for them until some time tomorrow. Rescuing parties have been unable as yet to get down further than the third level by the air shaft. The smoke and gases from the hoisting work of the hoist shaft has penetrated the upper levels, and it is impossible to pass them. The entombed men are: CHARLES SHERRICK, E. J. WILLIAMS, FRANK WILSON, JOHN DAVIS, G. BAXTER, RICHARD SCALES, JERRY CONVER, J. P. MITCHELL.

IT IS ALL OVER.

China Ready to Sign a Treaty With Japan.

TOKIO, Japan, March 10.—China has been informed in general terms of the conditions upon which Japan will consent to peace. Japan has been notified that China is ready to accept these conditions and to sign a treaty. The correspondence, by means of which this agreement was arrived at, was carried on through the United States minister to the two countries—Minister Edwin Dun at Tokio, and Minister Charles Denby at Peking.

GIRLS IN A RIOT.

Thirty-Four Females Riot in Rebellion in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Riot broke loose in the Illinois state home for female juvenile offenders at 314 Indiana avenue tonight. Thirty-four girls, ranging in age from ten to eighteen, rose in rebellion against the matron, Mrs. A. M. Dayton. Mrs. Dayton and her assistants were powerless to control their charges, and were assaulted and compelled to shut themselves in rooms to escape their almost frenzied assaults, while the girls went through the house breaking furniture and windows, smashing crockery and everything they could lay their hands on. The police were summoned and restored order, which was no easy matter, as the ring leaders fought desperately. Four of the girls, supposed to be the ringleaders, were arrested. The trouble arose because the punishment given by Matron Dayton to Mamie Davis, sixteen years old, who is said by the attendants at the home to be the one among the inmates most hard to manage. According to the girls, however, the punishment meted out to the girl served only as a pretext for an uprising which had been gathering for some time, and was due to the great dissatisfaction among the girls over their treatment in general and particularly because of a system of punishment which included confinement in a dark room, 10 by 12 feet in size, the culprit being chained to the floor with a heavy chain, and also a system of dieting, on which the offender was not allowed meat, and was kept in the room for a length of time determined by the number of the offense charged against her.

AMERICAN HOUSES.

Demand for Them in Sicily and Catalonia.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—United States Consul Brub, at Catania, Italy, has discovered a fine market for ready-made American frame houses of from two to five rooms, well furnished, and at a low price. The recent and frequent earthquakes in Sicily and Catalonia have destroyed or damaged many buildings, and the people are anxious to purchase American structures as better calculated to resist shock. A member of the royal earthquake commission was interested in the subject, and the consul is anxious to obtain illustrated catalogues to lay before the commission.

LOSS OF A MILLION.

Great Fire Raging in the Hazelton Slope.

HAZELTON, Pa., March 10.—The worst mine fire in the anthracite region was reported today from the Hazleton slope of the Lehigh Valley Coal company. When the fire broke out six weeks ago it was at first thought to be a low fire, but it has since become a closed shortly afterwards. Since then hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to subdue the flames. The chances of getting the fire out in the next six weeks are dubious, and the probable loss of the company cannot be estimated. The mine was the deepest operated by the company, and was one of the most valuable, employing some 1,000 men. The destruction of this great colliery is a great loss to the anthracite region.

Appealed From Shiras.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 10.—The Union Loan and Trust company, after a week of litigation from the decision of Judge Shiras awarding to J. Kennedy Tod & Co. \$340,000 worth of Sioux City & Northern Pacific securities, deposited with Tod & Co. as security for a loan of \$1,500,000, but previously pledged to the Union company to secure \$300,000 of indenture bonds, has filed an appeal from the decision of the court, which has required the assets of the Union company.

Harrison Much Better.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—Ex-President Harrison, after a week of illness that threatened at one time to take a dangerous turn, is rapidly recovering, and will be able to be about in a few days. This evening Mr. Harrison's physician expressed the belief that his patient would be up in a few days. The danger point had been passed.

Doesn't Countenance Strikes.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, of which Charles E. Felt was elected president at the last meeting, met this evening with forty-two members present. The new constitution was adopted, the most important feature of which is the entire omission of anything which may be construed as countenancing strikes.

Religion for Reprobates.

WELLINGTON, Kan., March 10.—A delegation of W. C. T. U. women, accompanied by a number of men, visited all the joints in the city last night and held religious services in each. They were treated politely and no unusual disturbance occurred.

Rock Fell on Him.

READING, Pa., March 10.—While a

MOON WENT OUT.

A Total Eclipse of the Moon Causes Wonder on the Earth.

THE DARK CLOUD CAME ON

Shortly Before Eight O'Clock and Hung Around Till Nearly Midnight.

BRIGHT VARYING COLORS

Over the Moon's Surface Present a Beautiful and Unusual Picture.

There was a total eclipse of the moon from 8:51:30 to 10:27 last night, the earth, in its movements round the sun, coming between the sun and moon so as to prevent the rays of the sun from being reflected from the lunar body. The eclipse began at 7:53:42, and it was 11:24:48 before the earth had passed out of line so as to allow all the rays to be again reflected. The eclipse began on the

lower left hand quadrant of the moon, the edge of the moon becoming dark. It then worked gradually across the upper right hand quadrant until the whole body was obscured. Just then the moon took on a dark red and copper color, making a very pretty sight. This variation was due to the irregularities on the surface of the moon. At times it would grow a little darker, and then again it would show these varying colors clearly, these transitions from dark to light and light to dark being due to the

CHANGES IN THE SKY. A few seconds after the time announced for the ending of the total eclipse the disc became almost wholly invisible again, and then a tiny trace of the upper right-hand quadrant could be seen peeping through the darkness, similar in shape to a new moon, only a smaller segment of a circle. From this it kept growing larger and larger, until finally the whole disc became visible. The moon presented a most beautiful appearance, and was easily seen by holding a small round looking glass some distance from a lighted lamp. Then slowly the moon grew larger and larger, and at times as great in diameter as the shadow of the intervening substance on the glass will represent the eclipse of the moon. Many people, however, may easily be misled by holding a small round looking glass some distance from a lighted lamp. Then slowly the moon grew larger and larger, and at times as great in diameter as the shadow of the intervening substance on the glass will represent the eclipse of the moon. Many people, however, may easily be misled by holding a small round looking glass some distance from a lighted lamp.

CLEAR AT CHICAGO. Observations at Northwestern University Very Satisfactory.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The eclipse tonight was observed at the Northwestern University in Evanston, by Director George W. Hough, Prof. B. C. Annis and others. The moon entered the field of vision at 7:53:42. The first contact, that is when the limb, or outer edge of the moon entered the shadow, took place at 7:45 o'clock. By this time the moon was in half eclipse. The sky about the moon was clear from even the trace of clouds, and Prof. Hough photographed the lunar disk in partial eclipse. He later secured six photographs at various points of contact. The second contact, or total eclipse, took place at 8:52. The third contact, when the moon began to emerge from the shadow, took place at 10:27, and the fourth contact occurred at 11:23. After the first half hour the sky was remarkably clear, and the moon presented a beautiful picture of delicate colors, varying from light yellow or golden to dark red copper color. The eclipse was a most satisfactory one to those interested in astronomy.

HARVARD DISAPPOINTED.

The Weather Too Cloudy for Successful Observations.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 10.—The astronomers at the Harvard observatory were disappointed at their observations of the eclipse this evening. The heavens were cloudy, and little or no satisfactory results were obtained. Three Bruce photographic instruments were exposed, but there is little hope of any results, and the astronomers were given little chance to study the new satellite, which has been reported to exist somewhere near the disk of the moon. The chief interest in the eclipse at the Harvard university observatory was the study of the occultation of the stars, thereby hoping to obtain the moon's orbit, and

AT LICK OBSERVATORY.

The Moon's Disc Varied From a Yellow to a Coppery Hue.

The total eclipse of the moon was observed at the Lick observatory under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, the sky being obscured during the first time by a thin haze. The moon was obscured by one-half the earth's shadow when it appeared at six hours no minutes, Pacific standard time. Totality began at 6:51:30 and lasted until 10:27:30. The moon left the earth's shadow at 9:25:30 and came back at 10:50:30. The moon's disc was visible at all times, and exhibited a greater portion of its totality. The color of the unobscured portion of the disc varied from yellow to a light coppery hue. The total eclipse of the moon was observed at the Lick observatory under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, the sky being obscured during the first time by a thin haze. The moon was obscured by one-half the earth's shadow when it appeared at six hours no minutes, Pacific standard time. Totality began at 6:51:30 and lasted until 10:27:30. The moon left the earth's shadow at 9:25:30 and came back at 10:50:30. The moon's disc was visible at all times, and exhibited a greater portion of its totality. The color of the unobscured portion of the disc varied from yellow to a light coppery hue. The total eclipse of the moon was observed at the Lick observatory under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, the sky being obscured during the first time by a thin haze. The moon was obscured by one-half the earth's shadow when it appeared at six hours no minutes, Pacific standard time. Totality began at 6:51:30 and lasted until 10:27:30. The moon left the earth's shadow at 9:25:30 and came back at 10:50:30. The moon's disc was visible at all times, and exhibited a greater portion of its totality. The color of the unobscured portion of the disc varied from yellow to a light coppery hue.

THE ECLIPSE ELSEWHERE.

Clouds Hid Luna in the Capital City.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Preparations were made at the observatory and other places in Washington to observe the total eclipse of the moon tonight, but owing to the foginess of the weather and the quantity of clouds in the way no accurate view could be made. The eclipse was observed at the beginning and ending could not be learned. There were a great many people in the streets watching the progress of the moon when the moon was visible between the rifts of the clouds. It was normal in every way, offering no features of special interest.

The principal object of the observation at the observatory was to make correct calculations on the diameter of the moon by observing the time of occultation of fixed stars. There were, however, only six such occultations, and the cloudiness prevented any advantage being taken of them. JACKSON, Miss., March 10.—Clouds early in the evening obscured the moon, and the beginning of the eclipse could not be seen. The sky became clear and afterwards perfect views were seen.

PIEBLO, Col., March 10.—Not a cloud broke the sky in Colorado, and the lunar eclipse was observed most satisfactory.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—It was partially cloudy here this evening, but the total eclipse of the moon was observed at Creighton college were unable to obtain anything satisfactory from a scientific standpoint.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—The sky was perfectly clear tonight, affording an uninterrupted view of the eclipse of the moon, which began at 10 o'clock and ended about 11:25. Astronomers at different points made observations, which they declare to be highly satisfactory.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Clouds prevented the astronomers at the Cincinnati observatory from getting a view of the moon. The moon was seen in New York City tonight in a satisfactory manner. The sky was clear and pointed many persons who had gathered at various points to witness the eclipse. Prof. J. K. Rees, of Columbia college, was one of the astronomers who made any observations at the college, and no special scientific data was obtained in this city.

BOODLE IN HOOSIERDOM.

Charge That It Was Used on the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—The Indiana legislature will adjourn tomorrow night at 10 o'clock. The session cost the state \$100,000, but the general appropriations bill shows a reduction over \$300,000 from two years ago. There are now the governor's message, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint police commissioners away from the governor; the vetoing it in the mayors of cities was vetoed, and failed to pass over the veto. The bill was drawn in the interest of the Republican party, which controls the majority of municipalities, and is therefore, a victory for the governor, who is a Democrat. A bill was also passed giving councils the power to gerrymander cities, which is distinctly a partisan measure. Provision has been made for a fractional mill tax for educational institutions. The Moore temperance bill, a drastic measure, has already been signed. Among the more important bills that have become laws are the Robin bill to prevent forgery or making the constitutionality of which is questioned; the congressional and legislative apportionment bill; the bill taking the power to appoint