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THE LEGISLATURE.

WAR ON NEW CAPITOL

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA SENATORS OPPOSE ITS COMPLETION ON PRESENT PLANS

HUNG UP ONE AMENDING ACT

It Extended the Limit So That the Commission Could Get to the $2,000,000 Which It Was Allowed Under the Act of 1897—Lively Day in the Smaller of Minnesota's Legislative Bodies.

The capitol fight was renewed in the senate yesterday.

The support of S. F. 111, Senator Horton (Rep.), of Ramsey, the author, said that the capitol commission felt that the 10 per cent reservation of money from contractors was a hardship on those who were doing the big contracts, especially the Butler-Ryan company, who were doing all the work on the exterior. This firm had $25,000 already tied up.

Senator Larson (Rep.), of Sibley, thought the change in the law would give the surety company a loophole through which to escape from its obligation.

Senator Halvorson (Rep.), of Lac qui Parle, wanted progress reported. He felt that he could not vote intelligently on the bill. His motion was lost, and the bill recommended for passage.

The companion bill, S. F. 125, taking the ten-year limit off the annual .2 mill appropriation, was explained by Mr. Horton as necessitated by the decrease of the assessed valuation of the state. Ten years on the present assessment basis would not provide the $2,000,000 needed to complete the building according to the present plans.

If the board was compelled to get along on the present annual appropriation, it would be necessary to surmount the marble walls with a terra cotta dome and keep it whitewashed, and to finish the interior in plaster and stucco, instead of in stone, doing credit to the quarries of the state.

Senator Knatvold (Rep.), of Freeborn, said the people of Ramsey county should keep faith with the people and stand by the present law.

Senator Horton disclaimed any special interest in the bill on the part of Ramsey county.

"I would like to ask," cut in Senator Knatvold, "if all the amendments to this law have not come from Ramsey county."

"As to that," retorted Senator Horton, "I cannot say, but I hope that is true, for in my judgment they have been eminently judicious and worthy measures."

Senator Greer (Rep.), of Wabasha, asked that progress be reported, and Senator Horton consented.

Senator Young (Rep.), of Swift, said he had opposed the original capitol bill, but he was not now in favor of anything that would delay the completion of the needed improvement.

Senator Brower (Rep.), of Stearns, said that his district had been keenly disappointed at the selection of the material for that structure, but they wanted is finished as quick as practicable. The state needed a new capitol, and a safe place for its treasures.

Senator Knatvold resented an "insulting insinuation," as he called it, by Senator Young, that he "was playing to the galleries."

Senator Ryder (Rep.), of Polk, thought interest would not be as much as the loss by depreciation, if the work was stopped. Progress was finally reported.

TAX COMMISSION HUNG UP.

The finance committee amended the Greer tax commission bill so that the members shall not get any compensation, and appropriating only $1,000 for actual expenses.

Senator Greer said the tax committee was agreeable to the amendment.

Senator McKusick (Rep.), of Pine, opposed to change of laws, but he wanted the work done right, and he did not believe that lawyers should be asked to serve without pay.

Senator Young (Rep.), of Swift, favored the bill.

Senator Schaller (Dem.), of Dakota, objected to going on record on the bill as it stood. He favored a revision of the tax.

The bill was sent back to general orders, with the amendments.

CHILDREN'S HOME BILL.

Senator Fitzpatrick (Dem.), of Winona, said he could not support the bill, much to his regret. He thought it took away too many rights from the individual. It was an effort to improve upon the Divine plan of distribution of children. The state was compelled to establish homes for its own protection, but this duty was so sacred it should be delegated to private corporations. It gave the concerns the rights of parents, without imposing the parental obligation. Poverty should not compel people to surrender their children.

Senator Stockwell (Dem.), of Hennepin, also declared himself as opposed to the bill. It was giving up a right of the state.

Senator Coller (Dem.), of Scott, thought parental authority was higher than the state's.

Senator Schaller (Dem.), of Dakota, said he did not believe in the principle of the bill at all.

The vote was 48 to 7 in the affirmative.

EXTENDS AUDITORS' TERMS.

Senator Sheehan (Rep.), of Ramsey, introduced a bill to extend the terms of all the county auditors in the state two years and make the term for those offices hereafter four years. It is contended in behalf of the bill that two years is too short a time for a new incumbent to master the details of the office, and that the bill will be a saving to the counties.

MERELY A CURATIVE ACT.

Senator Greer (Rep.), of Wabasha, secured a favorable recommendation in committee of the whole, Senator Everett (Dem.), of Le Sueur, in the chair, on S. F. 116, which he said was "merely a curative act to legalize acknowledgments taken by officers, directors or stockholders of corporations as notaries public of instruments in the corporations they were interested in.

FEES FOR JURORS.

The bill of Senator Roverud (Rep.), of Houston, relating to fees of jurors in justice courts, was recommended for passage with an amendment by Senator Schaller (Dem.), of Dakota, giving them six cents a mile. The bill pays jurors $1 a day.

CITIES ARE PROTECTED.

Senator E. E. Smith's bill, giving telephone companies the right to cross railroad rights of way, was passed with an amendment to so limit it that in incorporated cities no company shall lay or string wires without first having secured a franchise from the city council.

NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The senate committee on drainage presented a bill for a permanent drainage commission to act with the governor, state auditor and secretary of state. The commission is given authority to hear all applications for ditches, to lay out laterals as well as main ditches, and condemn land for this purpose. The bill carries an appropriation of $100,000 to complete the work in the Red River valley and other parts of the state. The committee also recommended that the legislature indorse the North Dakota memorial for a resurvey of the Red river valley for drainage purposes.

SPECIAL ORDERED AHEAD.

The bills to make the railroad and warehouse commissioners and other offices elective were made a special order for Friday at 10:30 a. m.

M'GOVERN WANTS TO KNOW.

Senator McGovern (Dem.), of Waseca, introduced a resolution calling on the attorney general to state what steps, if any, have been taken to recover from the bondsmen of suspended banks the state deposits therein at the time of their suspension. It was adopted.

"DEATH IN THE POT."

"Death in the pot." That sentence condenses the story of a tragedy. A little family gathering. A fine dinner cooked in the large copper kettle long disused, and the entire family poisoned by the accumulated verdigris. The story was told by the newspapers from one end of the land to the other. But it was soon forgotten. The moral of it is, that the purest of food, put into a foul vessel, instead of ministering to life may become a minister of death.

If the stomach is diseased it is like the poisonous kettle, which taints everything that goes into it. The symptoms are irregular appetite, undue fullness after eating, distressed feeling in the stomach, of fluttering and sinking sensations, palpitation, dizziness, ringing in ears, sour or bitter risings and constipation. Not all these symptoms may be present at the same time, but any of them shows disease in the digestive or alimentary tract.

The intimate relation of the stomach to the blood, heart, liver and lungs makes it a medical maxim in exploring the causes of obscure diseases to "start with the stomach." It is upon this principle that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects so many and such remarkable cures. It cleanses the stomach and the system is cleansed. It increases the action of the blood making glands, and the body is enriched by the purified blood. It strengthens the digestive or nutritive organs and these strengthen the whole body by increasing the quantity and quality of its nourishment. It carries off the poisonous, effete matter. In this way it re-establishes health, banishing the bodily aches, which are but symptoms of the stomach's condition.

All medicine dealers sell "Golden Medical Discovery." If they try to substitute something else, it is because "something else" pays better. Insist on "Golden Medical Discovery" if you want to be cured.

Appropriating $1,000 for drainage of lands in Becker county. Finance.

S. F. 219 (McGovern, Dem., of Waseca)—Reducing time limit for appeals from decision of county commissioners on disallowance of bills against them. Town and counties.

S. F. 220 (Ryder, Rep., of Polk, by request)—To appropriate $250 to W. W. Erwin for services in connection with labor bureau investigation of 1897. Claims.

S. F. 221 (Substitute for S. F. 113, judiciary)—To authorize cities of over 50,000 to issue bonds to take up their floating indebtedness.

S. F. 222 (drainage committee)—Memorializing North Dakota legislature in regard to drainage.

BILLS PASSED IN SENATE.

S. F. 75, to amend section 15, chapter 2, General Laws 1885, etc., relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, instituting system of graduated penalties. Ayes 48, nays 2.

S. F. 99, to amend chapter 147, General Laws 1885, to regulate the practice of pharmacy, etc. Ayes 52, nays 0.

S. F. 89, to amend section 2694, title 1, chapter 34, General Statutes 1894, relating to telephone rights of way. Ayes 49, nays 0.

S. F. 21, to amend sections 2 and 6, chapter 17, General Laws 1893, etc., relating to societies organized for the purpose of securing homes for orphans, etc. Ayes 48, nays Coller, Dart, Fitzpatrick, Gausewetz, McGovern, Schaller, Stockwell—7.

S. F. 60, to require every foreign corporation doing business in this state to have a public office or place in this state at which to transact its business, etc. Ayes 53, nays Snyder and Stockwell—2.

Signed by the Governor.

Gov. Lind reported that he had signed S. F. 108, relating to roads and bridges.

No Relief for Curley.

The committee on claims killed the bill introduced by Senator McNamee (Dem.), of Ramsey, at the request of William Curley, whose children were hurt by the falling of the stone exhibit on the new capitol grounds.

Private Banks Relieved.

The senate committee on banks and banking killed Senator Larson's bill requiring private banks to report to the superintendent of banks.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE

STATE SENATE WILL TRY TO DECIDE THE FATE OF MEDICAL PRACTICE

Jepson Medical Bill Was the Subject of a Hard Fight Before the Senate Judiciary Committee—A Miscellaneous Opposition.

So intense is the interest in the proposed legislation affecting the medical fraternity, that, in spite of the severe weather, the senate chamber was crowded last night at the hearing granted the Christian Scientists by the judiciary committee, before which is now pending the bill of Senator Jepson (Rep.), of Hennepin, to which the Christian Scientists are opposed.

Their contentions were set forth formally by W. J. Hahn, of Minneapolis, who said that the Christian Scientists had illustrious precedents. Jesus and His early followers had healed the sick for 300 years. Their beliefs constituted a system of religion, and the proposed bill, therefore, was an infringement of the religious liberty, which the constitutions of the state and nation tried to insure to every one.

If the bill was not intended to apply to Christian Scientists, he thought they should be expressly excepted in the title.

A. E. Merrill, also of Minneapolis, said within his personal observation, Christian Science had worked a cure of a malady pronounced incurable by many distinguished physicians. He thought, therefore, the mere attempt to cure an ailment pronounced incurable should not be denounced as unprofessionalism, as the bill provides. Other states had refused to pass similar legislation.

A. E. Smith said Christian Science was the primitive Christianity. The achievements of modern Christian Science were not special providences, nor were the so-called miracles of Jesus and his apostles, but the workings of natural laws, not as yet fully understood. Dr. Arthur Sweeney, called on in behalf of the bill, said it did not require any examination as to methods of treatment. It did require a knowledge of diseases, then characteristics and diagnosis. The advocates of the bill believed that it was the duty of the state to regulate those who professed to heal the sick. The state was founded on the limitation of the liberty of the individual for the general good of the state. Should the man who did not know diphtheria from a broken leg be allowed to heal the sick? No, the state should protect ignorance against charlatanry. The Christian scientist drew no line between small-pox and mumps.

Dr. A. J. Stone said he came not as a general practitioner, but as health commissioner. The welfare of the community demanded this bill. Contagious diseases were due to germs, which they reproduced. Of these diseases, small-pox was exceedingly difficult of diagnosis.

Dr. Bemis, representing the osteopaths, opposed the bill. He said the diagnosis was only one thing; the method was what killed. It was the practice against which the people should be protected.

Dr. W. A. Jones, of Minneapolis, said the old school practice was a Christian science. He thought of the osteopaths were advanced as they claimed, they should not object to taking the examination.

O. J. Snyder said there were fourteen schools represented in the state.

Chairman Young wanted to know what they were.

The test caused a laugh. It included massagists, masseurs and psycho-medicists.

H. H. Wadsworth, of Minneapolis, read an article by a Minneapolis homeopath, opposing the Jepson bill.

Dr. Ogden, a homeopath, favored the bill.

Dr. R. O. Beard said the bill would only interfere with those who practiced healing for a compensation professionally.

Senator Du Toit, by request, introduced an osteopathy bill, calculated to meet the opposition of osteopaths from schools other than the Northwestern to the first bill introduced. Instead of a state board of examiners, consisting of three osteopaths, the board is to consist of nine members, six osteopaths and three physicians, thus giving the osteopaths control of the board, but not all the members. Three of the osteopaths are to be the presidents of the three schools of osteopathy. The other members are to be appointed by the governor.

The Du Toit bill provides that all meetings shall be held at the capitol, and that notice be given of all special meetings.

The Grindeland bill prohibits regular physicians from practicing osteopathy without licenses from the board of osteopathy. The Du Toit bill exempts legally qualified physicians.

The Du Toit bill adds to the list of subjects in which osteopaths must qualify, diagnosis, prophylaxis, medical jurisprudence and osteopathic therapeutics. The terms are lengthened from twenty to twenty-six weeks each, and the bill omits the exemption clause for practice of two years outside the state.

HOUSE NOTES.

The bill of Mr. Marin (Pop.), of Polk, providing that in cities of 5,000 inhabitants judges of the municipal court shall be practicing attorneys, was indefinitely postponed.

A bill by Mr. McCullum (Rep.), of Kittson, providing for the appointment of boards of appeal for the inspection of grain, was introduced yesterday, and referred to the committee on grain and warehouse. The measure is identical with the one presented by the same gentleman last week, except that the appointment of members of the boards is to be made by the governor rather than the railroad and warehouse commission.

Park's Trial in March.

Judge Kelly yesterday denied the motion of the attorney for Carl H. Park to have the state elect under which indictment the trial should be held and the case was set for trial in the March term.

Park was indicted for larceny and for receiving stolen property. As both indictments referred to the same property, the attorney argued that it was manifestly impossible for his client to have committed both offenses charged and asked to have the state compelled to choose.

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LIMIT ON DESERTION

FOSNES BILL MAKING TWO YEARS NECESSARY FOR A BASIS OF ACTION

PASSES THE HOUSE EASILY

No More Bills Will Be Passed Calling for an Appropriation From the Internal Improvement Fund—A Binding Twine Bill, Substitute for the Six Others Introduced, Passed Two Readings.

The house shortened its session somewhat yesterday in order to allow the committees to dispose of an accumulation of bills. Ten new bills were introduced and two passed. The measure amending the divorce laws caused debate, but was passed with twenty votes to spare. The Gutterson bill, declaring telegraph companies common carriers and placing these corporations under the authority of the railroad and warehouse commission, was passed with ninety-five votes in the affirmative and not a single vote in opposition to it.

FOSNES DIVORCE BILL.

The bill of Mr. Fosnes (Union), of Chippewa, H. F. 98, making changes in the divorce laws, was passed by a vote of 82 to 26. The principal change is that it requires desertion for a period of two years before this can be made the ground for an action for divorce.

Mr. Yale (Rep.), of Winona, opposed the measure for the reason that it was not aimed at principle, but simply a question of policy. The amendment of the bill as first introduced from three to two years, showed that it was but a question of policy. He was opposed to the constant tinkering of laws.

Mr. Pennington (Dem.), of Dakota, claimed that the general effect of the law would be in the interest of good citizenship and morality.

Mr. Roberts (Rep.), of Hennepin, said the proposed change was not to fit any particular case as had been when the law was changed four years ago. Then the period was reduced from three years to one year for a man from Ramsey county.

Mr. Jacobson (Rep.), of Lac qui Parle, argued that the bill was a step in the right direction. The change made in the law four years ago was a dammable piece of legislation. It was done to have a man get rid of his wife and money was used to change the law. Ten years would be better than two in the interests of morality.

Mr. Jackson (Rep.), of Ramsey, took the ground that time was not an essence in the question of morality. One year was a reasonable time, and he did not favor the proposed change.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Mower, favored the bill because it improved the present law by making the period one year longer. The vote on the bill was as follows:

Ayes—Ahlstrom, Argetsinger, Barteau, Beach, Bean, Benolken, Brusletten, Bush, Cumming, Davis, Dealy, Deming, Donohue, Dunn, Dwinnell, Dyer, Elwell, Emerson, Feeney, Fosnes, Foss, Fulton, Galt, Goodspeed, Grondahl, Guttersen, Hagstrom, Haugen, Heimerdinger, Henderson, Hymes, Jacobson, Jeub, Johnson, J. E., Johnson, S. C., Johnsrud, Kelly, Kinne, Krayenbuhl, Larson, Lommen, Lynds, McCollom, McGrath, Mallory, Marin, Mausten, Moran, Nelson, N. C., Nelson W., Neubauer, Nyquist, O'Connor, Olen, Olson, C. O. A., Olsson P., O'Neill, Pederson, K. Pennington, Peterson, G., Plowman, Roberts, Sarder, Schutz, Scribner, Schurman, Selby, Simonson, Sloan, Staples, Stites, Swanson, Torson, Thauwald, Truwe, Von Lehe, Von der Weyer, Wallace, West, Wethern, Wheaton, Mr. Speaker—82.

Nays—Abbott, Babcock, Boutwell, Corey, Grass, Hazlett, Hennessy, Hill, Holm, Jackson, Lampe, Laybourn, Lydiard, McNeil, Medicraft, Miller, Morris, Munger, Pope, Pugh, Riley, Umland, Weston, Wilkinson, Wood, Yale—26.

PROTECTING A FUND.

Mr Von Lehe (Rep.), of Le Sueur, called up his resolution providing that no bills be passed calling for an appropriation from the internal improvement fund. In support of the resolution Mr. Von Lehe stated that the fund was now overdrawn $17,000. Mr. Staples (Rep.), of Dakota, said there were claims now pending in addition to the $17,000 shortage, aggregating $6,000, and it would be four years before bills now passed could be drawn upon the fund. For this reason he favored the resolution. The motion of Mr. Larson (Rep.), of Redwood, to indefinitely postpone, was voted down, and the resolution then adopted.

NEW BINDING TWINE BILL.

The committee on binding twine reported as a substitute for the six bills on this subject introduced up to date, H. F. 264. The substitute provides that twine shall be sold only to farmers or actual consumers up to and including May 1, and only for cash or such security as the warden may approve.

All twine on hand after May 1, for which no orders have been received, may be disposed of to dealers on such terms as the prison board may prescribe, except 500,000 pounds that shall be reserved by the warden or board to fill orders direct to consumers.

The dealers to whom the twine is sold must enter into a contract with the warden or prison board not to charge more than one cent per pound profit to actual consumers. The cost at the prison, with freight charges added to the point of destination in carload lots, is to be taken as the basis of the cost of twine. In the sale and disposition of twine the warden and board of managers are to divide the same throughout the several agricultural counties of the state in proportion to the amount ordered. No twine is to be sold outside the state except after July 1.

Any wilful violation of the provision of the act on the part of persons entering into contract with warden or board of managers for sale of twine is punishable by a fine of not less than $25, nor more than $300.

The bill was given its second reading and placed on general orders.

KILLS COLLER'S BILL.

Corrupt Practices Act Will Probably Remain on the Books.

The house committee on elections, which consists of five Republicans, Yale, of Winona; Scribner, of Mower; Davis, of St. Louis; Nyquist, of Blue Earth; Von Lehe, of Le Sueur; Deming, of Hennepin, and Thauwald, of Ramsey, recommended for indefinite postponement last night H. F. 32, by Mr. Schain (Rep.), of Traverse, and H. F. 201, by Mr. Laybourn (Rep.), of St. Louis.

Both measures provided for a change in the general election law as regards the official ballot. Mr. Schain's bill placed the instructions as to how many to vote for before each office, instead of at the side, and also provided a plan by which the voter could, by one mark, vote for the party candidates for each office where more than one was running.

Mr. Laybourn's bill allowed one mark opposite the name of a candidate to carry the other party candidates running for the same office, without being marked. It was decided by the committee, by a vote of 4 to 3, that no bill should be considered that would make any change in the form or manner of marking the official ballot.

The bill of Mr. Roberts (Rep.), of Hennepin, providing for the printing of official ballots in blocks of twenty-five, with the candidates, where two or more were nominated for the same office, alternating as to first place, will be reported back without recommendation. This was done, however, only after a strong plea not to kill the measure had been made by the author.

S. F. 84, by Mr. Coller (Dem.), of Scott, repealing the corrupt practices act, which passed the senate, was recommended for indefinite postponement.

The primary election law, H. F. 218, by Mr. Wallace, was referred to the Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis county delegations. This measure, drafted by Oscar F. G. Day, of Minneapolis, applies only to the larger cities in the state.

H. F. 5, by Mr. Roberts (Rep.), of Hennepin, relating to primary elections all over the state, will be considered by the committee at the next meeting, although the members from the country are opposed to the law applying to any but the cities in the state.

CALLS FOR MORE TAXES.

Mr. Mausten Wants More From Water and Other Companies.

In H. F. 272 Mr. Mausten (Rep.), of Aitkin, provides for an increased tax on electric light, gas, waterworks, street railway and messenger companies. The tax is to be an excise one, and means that such companies shall pay a 1 per cent gross earnings tax in addition to other taxes now levied. Such companies are to file with the state auditor, on or before the first Monday in June, a statement showing that gross receipts within the state for the year ending May 1, including all sums earned or charged, whether received or not. The statements are to be laid before the state board of equalization, and the board is to report to the state auditor the amount of such gross receipts, who, in November of each year, is to collect from each company an excise tax computed by taking 1 per cent of the amount of the gross receipts for business done in the state. The taxes so collected during November of each year are to be paid into the general fund of the state. In case companies refuse to pay the tax, a penalty of 6 per cent per annum is to be added.

Franchises or privileges enjoyed by companies or corporations from the state are to be suspended during the time such companies refuse or neglect to comply with each and all the provisions of the act. The bill went to the committee on taxes and tax laws.

COMMITTEE SPLITS EVEN

On a Motion to Indefinitely Postpone a Stockyards Bill.

The house committee on general legislation was treated to a very breezy discussion yesterday afternoon between Mr. McNeil (Rep.), of Douglas, and Gen. M. D. Flower, president of the Union Stock yards, at South St. Paul.

The matter under discussion was H. F. 145, introduced by Mr. McNeil, providing for the regulation by law of public stock yards, and fixing the charges for yarding and driving cattle. Gen. Flower argued that the bill was arbitrary and imposed hardships on the company which he represented. The business, he stated, had not been a paying one in the past year, owing to improvements and an effort made to give shippers the benefit of certain changes pointed out in a law which was attempted to be passed at the last session of the legislature.

Mr. McNeil took the opposite view from that of Gen. Flower, and the gentlemen indulged in some very pointed personalities.

The motion to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement resulted in a tie vote, the fourteen members of the committee present dividing evenly on the proposition. Those voting for indefinite postponement were Messrs. Staples, Sloan, Laybourn, Dwinnell, Jackson, Hazlett and O'Connor. Those against were Messrs. Mausten, Truwe, Stivers, Fosnes, Medicraft, Donohue and O'Neil.

The absentees were Messrs. Schurman, N. O. Nelson and Simonson, and it was finally decided to lay the bill over until a full attendance of the committee could be assured.

FREE LUNCHES ALL RIGHT.

A Bill to Prohibit Saloonkeepers from Serving Them is Killed.

H. F. 152, the bill of Mr. Wheaton (Rep.), of Hennepin, prohibiting free lunches in saloons, was recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee on temperance yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Johnson, president of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' association, appeared before the committee and stated the association was not opposed to the bill. It was brought out during the discussion that the bill was presented in the interests of certain saloon keepers in Minneapolis, who were losing money at the free lunch game. This, however, had nothing to do with the action of the committee, the opinion being that the measure was class legislation, and, therefore, unconstitutional.

LEVY FOR SCHOOLS.

Committee on Education Sends It to Committee on Judiciary.

The house committee on education will report this morning that H. F. 224, by Mr. Schurman (Rep.), of Ramsey, allowing cities of 50,000 inhabitants to levy 1½ mills for school purposes, be referred to the judiciary committee for the purpose of passing on the constitutionality of the bill.

The same committee will report a substitute bill for the printing of free text books and charts for use in the schools. The substitute will take the place of H. F. 20, introduced by Mr. Bush (Rep.), of Olmsted.

HOUSE BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. F. 264 (committee binding twine, substitute for H. F. 3, 11, 26, 27, 140 and 183)—Regulating sale of binding twine at state prison. Placed on general orders.

H. F. 265 (Johnson, S. C., Rep., of Chisago)—To repeal section 5611, General Statutes 1894, relating to arrest for board bill. Judiciary.

H. F. 266 (McNaill, Rep., of Douglas)—Amending section 5557, General Statutes 1894, relating to fees of notary public. Judiciary.

H. F. 267 (Hymes, Rep., of Olmsted)—To amend military code to authorize an increase of the national guard, and appropriate money therefor. Military affairs.

H. F. 268 (committee on drainage)—To establish a drainage commission and appropriating $100,000 to carry on the work. Appropriations.

H. F. 269 (Von Lehe, Rep., of Le Sueur)—To amend section 60, Statutes 1894, relating to elections in cities of less than 12,000 inhabitants. Elections.

H. F. 270 (Foss, Rep., of Grant)—To legalize county roads in certain cases and provide for a resurvey of same. Towns and counties.

H. F. 271 (Winston, Dem., of Hennepin)—Establishing a board of inspectors to inspect steam boilers and steam vessels. General legislation.

H. F. 272 (Mausten, Rep., of Aitkin)—Providing for excise tax on electric light, gas, water works, street railway and messenger or signal companies. Taxes and tax laws.

H. F. 273 (McCollum, Rep., of Kittson)—Establishing boards of appeals for inspection of grain at Duluth and Minneapolis. Grain and warehouse.

BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

H. F. 98 (Fosnes, Union, of Chippewa)—To amend chapter 40, Laws of 1895, relating to divorce. Ayes 82, nays 26.

H. F. 91 (Guttersen, Rep., of Blue Earth)—To amend laws, relating to telegraph companies, declaring them common carriers and placing them under power of railroad and warehouse commission. Ayes 95, nays 0.

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A New Sectional Map.

A new sectional, township and county map of Minnesota, corrected up to Jan. 1st, 1899, has just been issued by The Globe. It is 44x55 inches in size, and shows all railroads, county seats, Indian reservations, etc. It is the most valuable map yet issued, and will be a necessity to every business man and farmer in the state. This map will be sent, carriage paid, together with The Weekly Globe one year for $1.25. The map alone will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.

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NOSE. Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the nose and air passages of the head, polypus and other growths in the nasal passages positively cured without surgical operation by this treatment alone.

THROAT. Catarrhal sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, enlarged tonsils and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, paralysis of the vocal cords and all forms of throat trouble.

LUNGS. Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhages, chronic bronchitis, dry or loose cough, pains in chest, difficult breathing, acute and chronic asthma, hepatization, etc., positively cured by his combined electro medical treatment.

HEAD. Neuralgia, sick, nervous or congestive headache, dull, full feeling at base of brain, loss of memory, dizziness, softening of the brain, tumors and eczema of scalp.

HEART. Palpitations, irregular pulsations, valvular diseases, weak and fatty heart, dropsy and rheumatism of the heart, languid circulation, etc.

KIDNEYS. Inflammation of the kidneys, Bright's disease, diabetes, congestion of the kidneys, uræmia, gravel stone, all scientifically and successfully treated by his combined electro-medical treatment.

BLADDER. Inflammation, cystitis, cystorrhoea, catarrh of the bladder. These distressing diseases invariably yield to his system of combined treatment.

LIVER—SPLEEN. A disease of the liver, jaundice, sclerosis, gallstone, congestion and all organic and functional disorders. Bowels—diarrhoea, dysentery, inflammation and all nervous and reflex disorders; rheumatism.

STOMACH. Catarrh, Ulceration, and dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, pain and fullness after eating, heartburn, etc.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attending ailments of YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN. The awful effects of indiscretions in youth or excesses in after life, and the effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, producing lack of vitality, weak back, sexual weakness, chest pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, weakness of body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence, despondency, evil foreboding, timidity and other distressing symptoms. Such cases if neglected almost invariably lead to premature decay, insanity and death. Cures guaranteed under Dr. Sweany's special electro-medical treatment.

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BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm and acquired blood poison in all its forms, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful condition.

RUPTURE quickly cured without use of the knife or truss, and without detention from business. A painless, safe and permanent cure.

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DISEASES OF RECTUM. Fistula and piles (hemorrhoids), internal or protruding, itchings, excoriations, etc., positively cured without the use of knife.

ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN most successfully treated and promptly cured.

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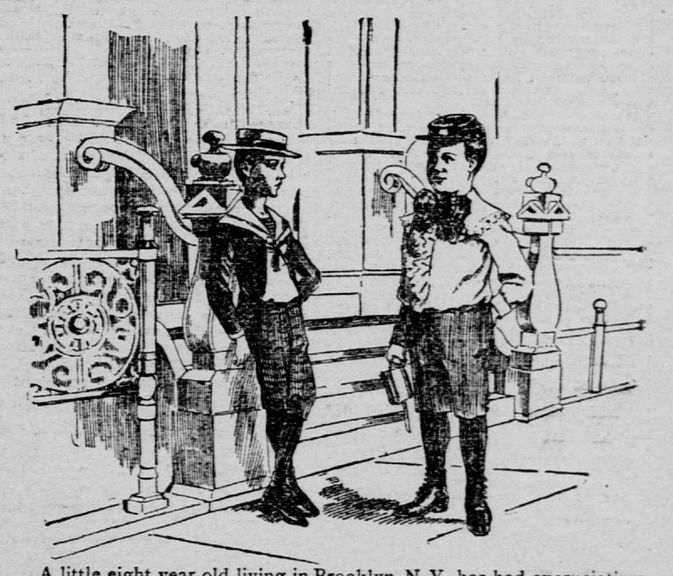

A little eight year old living in Brooklyn, N. Y., has had excruciating spells of indigestion. He looked scrawny and was so generally miserable that his mother said Eddie had rather go hungry than not because his food distressed him so. She had tried so many remedies without avail that she had become about discouraged, but the remarkable change wrought in a little playmate of his by the use of Ripans Tabules finally induced her to give them to her son. Three times a day for several weeks he took half a Tabule. "Did you ever see such a changed boy?" was the exclamation of his mother recently to a friend who had not seen him for two months. "His peevishness and the other miserable symptoms have been effectually routed by the Tabules. It seems almost like a miracle to me," she continued, "to see him and his food on such good terms. There is now no catering to his capricious appetite and that alone makes my life much easier." Ripans Tabules have taken up a permanent residence in the medicine closet of that family.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

WOMEN AND THE WINE ROOMS

HAVE THEY AS MUCH RIGHT AS MEN TO PATRONIZE SALOONS?

The Old Question Which Judge Hine Is Called Upon to Decide Again—Police Undergoing a Seven-Day Spasm of Morality.

The police have for the last few days been arresting women in a few of the wine rooms. It is understood to be one of the results of the grand jury's activity along certain lines. In the defense of the case of Clara Gregory, one of the women arraigned in the municipal court yesterday, a fight was made on the ordinance prohibiting women from visiting saloons, and upon the reserved decision of Judge Hine rests the extent of jurisdiction which the police will be able to exercise in cases of this kind.

It was argued that in order to convict, under the information filed against the Gregory woman, the prosecution must show, notwithstanding the allegation concerning the woman's character, that she entered the saloon in question for some purpose other than merely to secure a drink. The claim was advanced that a woman had as much right to visit a saloon as a man, and that so long as her conduct in a saloon was not unbecoming, nor her intentions in entering the place none other than to secure refreshment, or some other legitimate mission, that she was free from arrest.

Judge Hine took the case under consideration.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

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