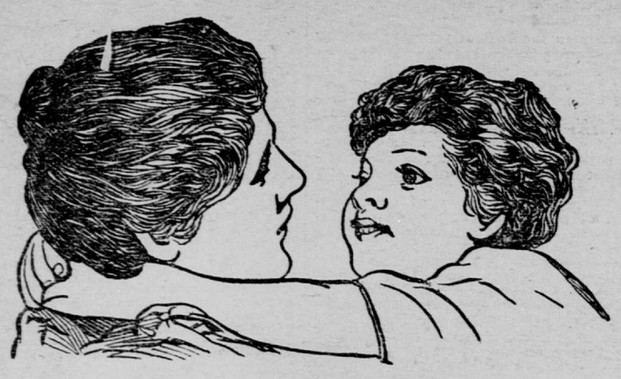

Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures. These gentle yet effective skin purifiers and beautifiers have made thousands of homes happy by curing torturing, disfiguring humors, rashes, and irritations of infancy and childhood, and relieving parents of care and anxiety.

BABIES ON FIRE MOTHERS! Mothers, to know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure, in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, and scaly humors, rashes, and irritations, and not to use them is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. Send for "Baby's Skin" book, free.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FOR TAX COMMISSION

SENATE PASSES A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GREER BILL

NEW TEMPERANCE MEASURE

Senator Halvorson Introduces by Request a Bill for the Creation of a State Temperance Commissioner to Be Appointed by the Governor—Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy Is Confirmed.

An extensive amendment more clearly defining the duties of the tax commission was added to the bill of Senator Greer (Rep.), of Wabasha, in committee of the whole, with Senator Barker (Rep.), of Isanti, presiding. The bill, as amended, limits the cost of the work to $5,000, and directly requires the presentation of a new tax code to the legislature of 1901.

Senator McKusick (Rep.), of Pine, urged that the work was immensely important and should be well done.

Senator Greer said the amendment was acceptable to him, and he hoped it would be to the senate, as a bill practically in line therewith had met with the approval of the co-ordinate branch.

Senator Schellbach (Rep.), of Yellow Medicine, thought the necessity of emphasis on the matter of personal taxes was not sufficiently provided for.

Senator McGovern (Dem.), of Waseca, inclined to this view of the case too.

Senator Stockwell wanted franchises taxed, too, and made a fight to have these included.

Senator Knatvold (Rep.), of Freeborn, opposed the bill. It was an unwarranted delegation of legislative power. The legislature should make its own tax laws.

Senator McKusick said that while there were a lot of great "I ams" in the legislature who thought they could get off in a corner and draw a tax code in a few minutes, his observation had indicated that the average legislature did not have time, even if it had the ability, and he did not forget that usually there were some men in the legislature who came there accidentally.

Senator Knatvold alone voted no on recommending the bill to pass.

NEW TEMPERANCE MEASURE.

Senator Halvorson (Rep.), of Lac qui Parle, sent in a bill calling for the appointment of a state temperance commissioner and deputies.

The commissioner is to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years, and is to receive $2,000 per year. His deputy is allowed $1,000 per year and such special deputies as he may employ from time to time are to be allowed $3 per day.

The duty of the commissioner shall be to see that the liquor laws of the state are enforced, and he may either prosecute violations himself or require county attorneys to do so. The commissioner and his deputies are given the power of sheriffs and constables.

The term of the commissioner is to begin April 1, and he is to report to the governor March 31 of each year.

The governor and attorney general will constitute a board of audit to supervise the accounts of the temperance department.

An appropriation of $10,000 is provided for the purpose of carrying the act into effect.

The bill by senator Miller (Rep.), of Rock, so amends the existing insurance laws that the commissioner or county assessors may require any individual, partnership or corporation to immediately exhibit and produce all his insurance policies, and may list the same, with the amount of premiums paid and such other information as the officials may desire. Any person, co-partnership, corporation or officer or employe of a corporation, failing to produce such policies immediately on demand shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Should it be found by the schedule that any portion of such insurance was written by other than authorized companies, the individual partnerships or corporation named in the policy or certificate shall be liable for and required to pay the tax in the same manner and at the same time as taxes on insurance premiums are required under chapter 175, Laws of 1895, and acts amendatory thereof.

IN COURTESY TO RYDER.

The special order on the elective railroad and warehouse commission bills was deferred until Tuesday at 2:30 on account of the absence of Senator Ryder (Rep.), of Polk.

ASKS ANOTHER JOB.

Senator Knatvold (Rep.), of Freeborn, offered a resolution making M. M. Held clerk of the finance committee.

CUTS IT TWO YEARS.

S. F. 298, introduced by Senator Fitzpatrick (Dem.), of Winona, provides that actions for libel, slander, assault, battery or false imprisonment, or any negligence resulting in personal injury must be commenced within two years, reducing the time limit from six years.

ENLARGES ITASCA PARK.

Senator Myran (Rep.), of Norman, presented a bill authorizing the Itasca park commission to increase the size of Itasca park by condemning and adding to its present area twenty-five sections of land in Beltrami county, adjoining the present park.

O'SHAUGHNESSY IS CONFIRMED.

The senate confirmed the appointment of John O'Shaughnessy, of Stillwater, as insurance commissioner.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending law for the creation of sanitarium at Itasca state park. Public parks. (S. F. 290, Myran, Rep., of Norman, by request.)

To provide for an annual arbor and bud day, as a school holiday only. Passed under suspension of the rules. Yeas 35, nays Du Toit, Schellbach. (S. F. 291. Young, Rep., of Swift, by request of Audubon society.)

To appropriate $2,500 for a monument to the victims of the great Hinckley fire. Finance. (S. F. 292, McKusick, Rep., Pine.)

Relating to damages for overflowing of property by improperly constructed dams. Agriculture. (S. F. 293, Barker, Rep., of Isanti.)

To prevent occupants from securing possession of streets, highways, parks or levees by adverse possession. Judiciary. S. F. 294, Collier, Dem., of Scott.)

To subject the wages of county, city, village, town or school district employes to garnishment. (S. F. 295, Wilson, Rep., Hennepin.)

Fixing $8 a week as maximum limit of exemption from garnishment of wage workers. Judiciary. (S. F. 296, Wilson, Rep., Hennepin.)

To exempt common carriers from garnishment as to property held for transportation or delivery. Judiciary. (S. F. 297, Fitzpatrick, Dem., Winona, by request.)

To amend section 5138, Stats. 1894, relating to time of commencing action for libel or other personal injuries. (S. F. 298, Fitzpatrick, Dem., Winona, by request.)

Fixing amount of earnings ($100 for married men) exempt from execution and garnishment. Judiciary. (S. F. 299, Fitzpatrick, Dem., Winona, by request.)

To provide for a non-partisan commission to biennially inspect state institutions before legislative sessions. Retrenchment and reform. (S. F. 300, Miller, Rep., Rock.)

To amend sec. 96, chap. 195, Laws 1895, relating to assessment's on unauthorized insurance companies. Taxes and tax laws. (S. F. 301, Miller, Rep., Rock.)

To provide for a state temperance commissioner. Temperance. (S. F. 302, Halvorson, Rep., Lac qui Parle, by request.)

BILLS PASSED IN SENATE.

Fixing terms of district court in Nobles county. Yeas 48, nays 0. (S. F. 139, Shell, Rep., Nobles.)

Authorizing cities of more than 50,000 to issue and sell bonds to take up their floating indebtedness. Yeas 48, nays 0. (S. F. 222. Substitute for S. F. 18. Judiciary committee.)

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The delegations from Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis counties will meet at the capitol this evening to listen to arguments in favor of the passage of the teachers' retirement fund bill.

* * *

Mr. Grondahl, (Rep.), of Goodhue, in H. F. 350, provides for the erection of county hospitals for the care of chronic insane patients. The institutions are to accommodate ninety patients and are to be supervised by a board of three directors appointed by the governor, county commissioners and district court judges. They are to be situated at least one mile from poor houses. The author claims the bill, if it passes, will effect a saving of $150,000 to the state.

* * *

The bill introduced by Mr. Allen (Rep.), of Fillmore, prohibiting Sunday theatricals, was indefinitely postponed in the house yesterday.

* * *

Dr. Dwinnell (Rep.), of Hennepin, yesterday introduced a bill providing that the state board of equalization consist of the governor, state auditor, attorney general and three qualified electors from each congressional district, to be appointed by the governor. The board as now constituted consists of one member from each judicial district. The new law is to go into effect Jan. 1, 1900.

* * *

The house wasted forty-five minutes yesterday over a parliamentary point raised by Mr. Jacobson (Rep.), of Lac qui Parle, regarding the proceedings as shown by the journal of Wednesday. He contended that the house, according to the journal, was in the committee of the whole when it adjourned and insisted that this be corrected. There was a long debate which resulted in Mr. Jacobson's point being turned down.

* * *

Speaker Dare was sick yesterday afternoon and in his absence Mr. Staples (Rep.), of Dakota, presided.

* * *

The house by adopting committee reports yesterday, killed the following bills:

H. F. 21, Miller (Rep.), of St. Louis; H. F. 63, Larson (Rep.), of Redwood; H. F. 104, Wheaton (Rep), of Hennepin; H. F. 139, Hymes (Rep.), of Olmsted; H. F. 191, Wethern (Pop.), of Beltrami; H. F. 205, Heimerdinger (Pop.), of Brown; H. F. 256, Allen (Rep.), of Fillmore, and H. F. 265, Johnson, S. C. (Rep.), of Chisago.

IT HAS ANOTHER LIFE

PIG IRON BOUNTY BILL BY NARROW MARGIN RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE

ITS BENEFITS ARE DOUBTED

With the Mines in the Hands of a Trust the Members of the House Believe That Any Benefits From the Bounty Will Accrue to Mine Owners and Not the State—The Bill as Amended.

H. F. 170, providing for a bounty of 50 cents per ton on pig iron manufactured in the state, was recommended for passage by the house yesterday. This action was taken in the committee of the whole, but the vote showed plainly that missionary work is needed between now and when it comes up on the calendar for passage.

The bill, as amended and finally recommended for passage, provides for the bounty to pig iron manufacturers in the following terms:

Section 1. There shall be paid out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to any person, firm or corporation hereafter engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in this state the sum of fifty cents for each gross ton of pig iron so manufactured by any such person, firm or corporation; such sum to be paid for the period of five years from the date of the first production of pig iron under the provisions of this act; that thereafter and for the period of five years after the expiration of the five years as aforesaid the sum so paid for pig iron so manufactured within this state shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five cents per ton, except that when said pig iron shall have been transferred and manufactured into a merchantable product within this state, the sum so paid shall be seventy-five cents per ton upon the pig iron so used. Provided that in the case of all ores mined on state lands, the amount of royalty or bounty shall be one-half that provided above.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation entitled to compensation as provided in the first section of this act shall present a claim therefor to the state auditor, duly verified, in such form and under such rules as to details and requirements as shall be prescribed by the state auditor and approved by the governor.

Sec. 3. Whenever a claim is presented to the state auditor, as in this act provided, he shall examine the same, and if found correct, he shall thereupon issue his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount due thereon, as provided by law, payable to the person, firm or corporation to whom such sum is due. Provided that no person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to or receive any payment under this act for pig iron manufactured while such person, firm or corporation is a member of any trust or combination organized or existing for the purpose of affecting the price of pig iron; provided that the aggregate expenditure under this act shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in any one year; and provided further that in case the amount earned shall exceed the sum provided for in this act, and more than one furnace shall have been in actual operation, then and in such case the said bounty shall be divided pro rata among such furnaces according to their output.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

YEAR LIMIT SUGGESTED.

When the bill was reached on general orders, with Mr. Roberts (Rep.) in the chair, Mr. Mallory (Rep.), of St. Louis, offered an amendment that the amount of bounty to be paid in any one year should not exceed $100,000.

Mr. Staples (Rep.), of Dakota, believed in legislation of this kind, but he could support neither the amendment nor the bill without more information as to the results which would follow the passage of the measure. It was possible, under the bill, for Eastern manufacturers to ship in coke, without which, it had been stated, a smelting furnace could not be operated, and then in the same cars ship out the pig iron, after securing the bounty. If, as had been stated, only thirty-five men were employed in a smelting furnace turning out 200 tons daily, then the bounty of 50 cents a ton would pay all the labor and a part of the cost of production. The iron mines were controlled by a few men, and it was very probable in a short time they would be controlled by one man. If the trust controlled the mines, it would not be long before it would control the smelters. He suggested that the bill be amended so as to provide that all the coke used be manufactured in the state.

Mr. Mallory said smelting could not be a financial success without coke. The bill was simply an inducement for capital to come into the state and get the plant or plants in operation, and, while coke would have to be secured in superior for a time, the result would be that coke ovens would be built and operated in the state.

Mr. Jacobson (Rep.), of Lac qui Parle, could not see how iron ore could be secured from the mines to compete with Eastern manufacturers, as the ore was practically controlled by three large companies. He had been informed by independent mine owners that, even if the bounty was made $1 per ton, it would be impossible for any one or any firm to do business except with the consent of those who owned the mines and controlled the transportation facilities. It was estimated that there was 400,000,000 tons of iron ore in the state, and of this the state owned 100,000,000 tons, but had leased the lands, and it was impossible for the state to sell any. Unless the freight rate on ore could be reduced from 80 cents per ton, the bill would do but little good. The man or men who owned the mines owned the railroads, and this made it impossible for independent owners to use the ore.

Mr. Hennessy (Dem.), of Ramsey, informed the members that the Commercial club of West Superior had, as soon as the bill had been introduced in the house, sent for a copy, and a measure along the same line was now being urged for passage in the Wisconsin legislature.

ONE AMENDMENT CARRIES.

Mr. Fosnes (Union), of Chippewa, offered and secured the adoption of an amendment striking out the provision that the bounty should be paid for ten years.

Mr. Dwinnell offered an amendment relating to the payment of the bounty for five years at fifty cents, and after that only twenty-five cents, unless the iron was made into merchantable products, in which case the bounty should be seventy-five cents per ton.

Mr. Mallory withdrew his amendment and the Dwinnell one was adopted.

Mr. Staples withdrew his, relating to coke manufactured in the state.

Mr. Fosnes had an amendment which made the bounty payable only to residents of the state or corporations organized in the state. This, after some discussion, was voted down.

Mr. Staples secured the passage of an amendment that made the bounty on ore mined on state lands twenty-five cents per ton.

Mr. Dononue (Dem.), of Stearns, wanted the act submitted to the people of the state at the next general election. The majority of the people were opposed to a bounty on pig iron.

Mr. Plowman (Pop.), of Otter Tail, was of the same opinion, and said the people would know more about the merits of the bill in two years than they did now.

The amendment of Mr. Donohue was voted down.

Mr. Staples secured the adoption of another amendment limiting the bounty to $100,000 in any one year.

The motion of Mr. Pennington (Dem.), of Dakota, to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement, was voted down on a division by 42 to 44.

The motion when the committee rose to recommend the bill for passage was carried, but when the report of the committee was made to the house the bill was excepted from the report, on motion of Mr. Fosnes.

On the adoption of the report Mr. Fosnes called for a roll call, and Mr. Laybourn demanded a call of the house. This resulted in 104 members being corralled.

The roll call carried the recommendation of the committee, there being sixty-four votes for the adoption of the report and thirty-nine against. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Argetsinger, Babcock, Barteau, Bean, Boutwell, Corey, Cumming, Davis, Deming, Dunn, Dwinnell, Dyer, Fulton, Goodspeed, Guttersen, Hagstrom, Haslett, Hennessy, Hill, Hillary, Holm, Hymes, Jackson, Jeub, Johnson, S. C., Kinne, Kravenbuhl, Lampe, Laybourn, Laydiard, Lynds, McCollom, Mallette, Mallory, Medlicraft, Miller, Morris, Nelson, N. C., Nelson, W., Neubauer, Nyquist, O'Connor, Olson, C. O. A., O'Neill, Pope, Pugh, Roberts, Schain, Schutz, Scribner, Schurman, Simonson, Staples, Stivers, Torson, Thauwald, Umland, Von der Weyer, Wallace, West, Wheaton, Wilkinson, Yale—84.

Nays—Messrs. Beach, Benolken, Brusletten, Daggett, Deaty, Donohue, Emerson, Estby, Feeney, Fosnes, Foss, Galt, Haugen, Heimerdinger, Henderson, Jacobson, Johnson, J. E., Johnsrud, Larson, Lommen, McGrath, McNeil, Marin, Nelson, N. O., Oten, Olsson, P., Pederson, K., Pennington, Peterson, G., Plowman, Riley, Sander, Selby, Swanson, Torry, Truwe, Von Lehe, Weston, Wethern—39.

The absentees were Messrs Ahlstrom, Allen, Bush, Elwell, Ferris, Grass, Grondahl, Kelly, Mausten, Moran, Munger, Sloan, Stites, Winston, Wood and Mr. Speaker.

A number of the members who voted for the adoption of the report announced that they did so only in order to have the bill printed and considered as amended, but were not certain whether they would vote for its final passage or not.

GOOD ROADS BILL.

One That Provides for Work Being Done by Convicts.

The first bill in the direction of "good roads" was introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Elwell (Rep.), of Anoka.

The measure authorizes the board of prison managers to rent or purchase tracts of rock land, convenient to the prison and provide machinery and tools for crushing rock. The work is to be done by the convicts and the rock suited for road building and macadamizing, outside the limits of any city, is to be delivered free of charge to the county commissioners or road overseers of any town or county. The sum of $20,000 is appropriated in the bill to carry out the provisions. It was sent to the committee on prison labor.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE.

Authorizing board of managers of state prison to rent or purchase lands with rock quarries and to employ prison labor to crush rock for use on public highways. Prison labor. (H. F. 329, Elwell, Rep., of Anoka.)

To provide for the care of the chronic insane by counties. Hospitals for insane. (H. F. 330, Grundahl, Rep., of Goodhue.)

To prevent gambling in grain in the state. General legislation. (H. F. 331, Olsson, Union, of Martin.)

To prevent the use of preservatives in dairy products. Public health. (H. F. 332, Babcock, Rep., of Wadena, by request.)

To prevent occupants from acquiring title to public streets, highways, squares or levees by adverse possession. Judiciary. (H. F. 333, Feeney, Dem., Le Sueur.)

To abolish bills for discovery and provide for the examination of parties before trial. Judiciary. (H. F. 334, Yale, Rep., of Winona.)

Defining public stockyards and the duties of persons operating the same. Agriculture. (H. F. 335, McNeil, Rep., of Douglas.)

Appropriating $2,000 annually for salary of second assistant to attorney general. Appropriations. (H. F. 336, McGrath, Rep., of Clay.)

Relating to the members of the state board of equalization. General legislation. (H. F. 337, Dwinnell, Rep., of Hennepin.)

To aid town of Bergen, McLeod county, to construct public ditch, and appropriating $1,000 therefor. Public health. (H. F. 338, Beach, Rep., of McLeod.)

Prescribing the amount of earnings exempt from attachment, garnishment or execution. Judiciary. (H. F. 339, Hennessy, Dem., of Ramsey.)

BILL PASSED IN HOUSE.

Directing county surveyors in counties of 200,000 or more inhabitants to superintend the construction and improvement of county roads and bridges. Yeas 103, nays 0. (S. F. 199, Potter, Rep., of Hennepin.)

Providing for compensation of county commissioners in counties of 200,000 or more inhabitants. (S. F. 198, Potter, Rep., of Hennepin.)

Regulating the levying of taxes by county commissioners in counties of 200,000 or more inhabitants. (S. F. 168, Snyder, Rep., of Hennepin.)

To fix salary of judge of probate in counties of 30,000 population or less, where the same is arbitrarily fixed. Yeas 94, nays 0. (H. F. 305, Goodhue county delegation.)

Fixing the general terms of the district court in Nobles county in the Thirteenth judicial district. Yeas 85, nays 0. (S. F. 139, Shell, Rep., of Nobles.)

England's Costly Map.

The largest map of the world is the ordnance survey map of England, containing over 108,000 sheets, and costing $1,000,000 a year for twenty years. The scale varies from ten feet to one-eighth of an inch to the mile. The details are so minute that maps having a scale of twenty-five inches "show every hedge, fence, wall, building and even every isolated tree in the country. The plans show not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, doorstep, lamppost, railway and fireplug."—Globe Year Book and Almanac.

INSURED THE BUILDING.

First Action of the Library Board Regarding Market House.

The building committee of the public library board met yesterday afternoon. Those present were: Maurice Auerbach, Dr. Burnside Foster, Harris Richardson and Edward Feldhauser.

The committee placed an insurance of $25,000 on the market house property, which was formally accepted at a meeting held the previous evening. The insurance was divided among five companies, each company securing $5,000.

The committee will meet again today to transact some other business of importance.

PECULIAR POISONS.

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY.

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of death (called by scientists Ptomaines) are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakens, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass which ferments (the first process of decay), poisoning the blood, making it thin, weak and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain causing headaches, pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion weakens the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes.

And this is so because every organ, every nerve depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion, is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, bright eye and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package or by mail by enclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

CLOSE A BUSY SESSION

RETAIL GROCERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS CONCLUDE THEIR CONVENTION WORK

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR

A Bunch of Resolutions Adopted—W. L. Foss Delivers an Interesting Paper on "The Commercial Traveler"—T. T. Bacheller Warns the Members of the Convention Against Fake Advertising.

During the last three days the grocers and allied tradesmen of the state, have been holding high carnival at Market hall. But, yesterday, terminated their three days' convention, which has proved the most successful one since the formation of the new association, three years ago. The majority of the delegates return today to their respective homes about the state, carrying with them much good sound advice regarding business affairs, and feelings of good will towards their hosts.

Secretary Dingman opened the morning meeting by reading the questions that had been deposited in the question box. These involved such subjects, as: Discounting bills and other ins and cuts of value to the commercial world. These questions were answered from the audience, and elicited much praiseworthy comment.

The auditing committee reported they had examined the books of the state association, and had found them correct, showing total receipts for the past year of $1,513.25; expenditures, $1,435.67, leaving a balance now on hand of $77.58. This, combined with the $622 voluntarily subscribed by wholesalers and friends of the association, makes a very encouraging amount towards paying expenses of the coming year, as so much earnest work is contemplated, that it will require a considerable amount of money to carry on this future work.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

This report was followed by the reading of the resolutions, all of which were favorably passed upon. They were:

Resolved, That the association tender its thanks to the ladies' auxiliary for their kind services in entertaining the visiting ladies of the association, and for their work in decorating the hall so tastefully.

Resolved, That the association tender its sincere thanks to the representatives of The Globe, Pioneer Press, Dispatch and the Times for their conscientious attention given to reporting the details of this convention.

Resolved, That the association tender its hearty thanks to S. F. Bowser & Co. and their representatives, Messrs. Foss and Bate, for the service of their kindly typewriter.

Resolved, That thanks be tendered to the city of St. Paul for their hospitality in entertainment to the association during this convention.

Resolved, That the country members of the association give more attention to the work of organizing, and hope they will be of more service to the association by adding new members and helping financially.

Resolved, That the association be recognized for its good work along the line of securing the co-operation of their brother associations for representation at the world's fair in 1900.

Resolved, That the jobbers should be notified to instruct their salesmen to advocate the cause of the association to their customers.

FAKE ADVERTISING.

After these resolutions had been laid aside, the president introduced Mr. T. T. Bacheller, of the Commercial Bulletin, Minneapolis, who delivered an address on "Advertising Fakes," from which the following is taken:

The term "fake advertising" is suggestive of a fact and a condition formerly unheard of, and not easily treated of by those who deprecate its existence. That fact and that condition are comprehensively included in the modern methods of merchandising, attracting buyers by a grand system of bargain sales, made known to the public through newspaper advertising is, being literally and by derivation the act of "turning-to" wares displayed for sale, as the clerk or salesman is supposed to do, in describing their good points and comparative merits. This was formerly done to but a small extent, outside of the store or place of sale. In defining advertising, Webster says:

"To give public notice of, or to describe with a view to sale," etc.

In our day the general custom of securing publicity through the medium of modern newspapers of general circulation may be said to represent the art and practice of advertising.

But what is "fake advertising?" This is certainly a descriptive word brought into our vocabulary to meet the requirements of nineteenth century progress, to express "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain"—so far as the purchaser is affected. Our forefathers, indeed, did some advertising, but only to let people know, in plain, unvarnished tale, the scope and variety of the goods they handled. No attempt was generally made at display greater than given by a single line of capitals of the same sized type as used in the body of the paper. The wares and commodities were catalogued without order, in most glorious confusion, winding up with something like this:

"Soap, twine, shoe pegs, sugar, rum, codfish, rope, nails, cowbells, catgut, snuff, pigtail tobacco, pins, tar, treacle, Godly books and gimlets."

Somehow, in some way, we must get rid of fake goods, and fake advertising will quickly die out. This is just the kind of good work your association is engaged in. And really, gentlemen, in the matter of fake advertising, the grocers, and a large proportion of country merchants, have but very little to plead guilty to. So far as you have occasionally taken a hand at the practice, we feel sure it was only in self-defense. You were the innocent victims of circumstances you did not create. I am glad to say from observation, based upon more experience in grocery-buying than some bachelors can boast, that nine-tenths of all the fraud in the direction treated of, is perpetrated by the other fellows. And yet I would not say a word to quiet any consciences whose quicker action is essential to the public good. In this matter I would say as the old Quaker did to his faithful wife: "I think almost everybody is queer, except thee and me; and sometimes I think thee is a little queer."

The reading of Mr. Bacheller's speech wound up the affairs for the morning.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

At 2 p. m. the association convened for their final session.

Mr. W. L. Foss was introduced by the president.

Mr. Foss is of S. F. Bowser & Co. His address, "The Commercial traveler himself, and is very enthu- programme of the day. Mr. Foss is a Traveler himself, and is very enthusiastic regarding the idea of the state association affiliating with the travelers. Among other things Mr. Foss said:

The commercial traveler is a direct and necessary medium between the producer and consumer, between the manufacturer and the retail merchant. He might be termed the true missionary of trade, or as your esteemed secretary of the Minneapolis association has so aptly said, "your letter of credit, whereby you may ascertain at once and accurately, every change which takes place in the pulse of the business world."

That your success and that of the firm he represents are identical, he does not fail to recognize, and he, therefore, desires that you shall pursue those methods in business which he knows have proved beneficial in the case of others with whom he has had constant dealings. No one has had better opportunity than he for observing the unpleasant and usually disastrous results of an indiscriminate cutting of prices, and no one has been able to note more clearly than he the benefits of organization, and right here I come to, perhaps, the leading point which I desire to make concerning the commercial traveler and the value which he may be to you as a member of your association. His strength as an organizer rests not alone on the fact of his superior opportunity, but is prompted by a selfish and business interest, as well. He has learned that the large majority of losses sustained by his house, or, perchance, of his orders that have been turned down, have come through those men and firms who are doing, apparently, an enormous but in reality a flashy and cut-rate business.

How, then, you may best direct and make use of the energy and opportunities of the commercial traveler as an organizer is, I believe, a subject worthy the consideration of this association.

The political hopes and aims of this body have been fully discussed and explained by others, but here again I wish to say just a word in behalf of the commercial traveler. That many of your grievances may and should be righted through the medium of legislation is, I think, acknowledged by all, but that the "Knight of the Grip" has ever been an important factor in shaping political opinion is a thought which I wish to impress upon you.

Here, then, our interests become mutual, and in welcoming the commercial traveler to your association I trust that you may have added materially to your strength, not alone as a business, but as a political organization. The saying is a trite one, but will never lose its force, that "in union there is strength," and I am certain that I voice the sentiment of every traveling man when I say that we are glad and proud to join hands with you in your attempt to bring about legitimate, honest and conservative methods of business, and to secure the fruits of the same.

Between the salesman and the merchant there should be no element of friction. The commercial traveler who is not courteous as well as business-like, honest as well as enthusiastic, should have no recognized place in our fraternity. But it is not his place, and you should not expect him to be either servile or unduly humble. You do not patronize the salesman who merely begs for your business, but the one who proves to you in a clear and business-like way that he can furnish you with the best goods for the least money. He expects you to examine the goods which he may offer, believing that if he does not sell you he may at least interest, and possibly instruct you. I trust that you may then come to look upon the commercial traveler, not as a persistent bore, but as a friend and coworker; and if you cannot see your way clear to purchase what he may have to offer, you can, at least, extend to him the hand of fellowship in your place of business, as you have done here in your association hall.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the coming year occupied most of the time of the afternoon session.

The form of balloting for election of officers was dispensed with, and all were elected by acclamation. The following are the results:

President—P. H. Hanson, Minneapolis.
First Vice President—Simon Clark, Duluth.
Second Vice President—George Haskell, Stillwater.
Third Vice President—H. F. Bullens, Excelsior.
Treasurer—C. F. Rappe, St. Paul.
Secretary—J. H. Tenvoorde, St. Paul.
Attorney—J. H. Beek, St. Paul.
District directors electors that were elected:
First District—J. F. Robb.
Second District—F. H. Behnke, New Ulm.
Third District—F. Sherman, Red Wing.
Fourth District—A. Burningham, St. Paul.
Fifth District—H. J. Dahn, Minneapolis.
Sixth District—Henry Tolds, Duluth.
Seventh District—T. J. Anderson, Belgrade.

Perhaps more enthusiasm was demonstrated during the election of officers than at any other time of the convention. Every one was pleased with the results, and all the newly elected officers were called upon for speeches.

BOX CAR MERCHANTS.

After the election a final resolution was brought in, and having been induced by the committee on resolutions it was accepted. This resolution read:

As it has been a custom for certain merchants, known generally as box car merchants, to advertise staple articles by sample at prices far below their value as a bait to sell in large quantities. That these merchants not only deprive the local and legitimate merchant out of his trade, but also rob the people to whom they sell, as the goods are not as represented. In the delivery of these goods these box car merchants make use of the railroad company's cars and freight sheds as store and warehouse from where they can deliver.

Be it resolved that the railroad companies' practice of letting the use of these cars for such use be condemned, and their aid sought in doing away with such an exasperating evil.

Through resolutions adopted the association tendered their heartfelt sympathy to Mr. P. H. Kelley, of St. Paul, and Mr. Anthony Kelley, of Minneapolis, who were unabie to attend the convention owing to illness.

Sympathy was also extended to the family of the late J. C. Johnson, of Minneapolis.

IN WINONA NEXT YEAR.

At the conclusion of the reading of resolutions, the question, "Where shall we meet next year?" was asked by the president. This question was soon settled, as Winona was chosen without opposition.

TENDERED A RECEPTION.

The Retail Grocers and General Merchants' association were the recipients of a very pretty reception at Market hall last night, tendered them by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the St. Paul Manufacturers' association.

Taking the affair as a whole it would be pronounced an artistic success. The music by the Minnesota State band was excellent and well selected. The Aeolean quartette did splendidly, but the success of the evening was the trio by Myron brothers and W. C. Caffery, who were repeatedly called out by the pleased audience.

J. W. Cooper, first vice president of the St. Paul Manufacturers' association, addressed the guests in behalf of the auxiliary. He then introduced Prof. T. Shaw, professor of animal husbandry in the school of agriculture, who spoke on "Marketing Food Products in Good Condition." His theme was a very appropriate and instructive one.

In the absence of J. Adam Bede, Mr. H. P. Hall was called upon to speak, which he did, choosing as a subject "The Co-Operation of Associations." He said that much good would result from the working in unison of the various trade organizations and that the people were beginning to realize more every day the benefits accomplished by them. He clearly explained the difference between a trade organization and a trust, demonstrating the great good done by the former and the great evil resulting from the latter. Many timely jokes interspersed his talk. The reception came to a close with a lively air from the band. There were fully a thousand people present.

CONVENTION NOTES.

There was some little amusement today when Brower Ancher appeared at the convention minus a large diamond ring, he had fondly displayed at the previous sessions. Some thought he had lost it at the theater last Wednesday night, through the instrumentality of Old Hoss, a funny character in "A Parlor Match," but "W. C. T. U. Soap" Ingersoll settled all questions as to its whereabouts by stating that he had feared the experience of a three days' vacation had been too great for Mr. Ancher, and that the ring was now probably taking a literary course in Hebrew.

Prominent among the delegates has been "Sapolio" Fred Lorenz, of Minneapolis. "Sapolio" Fred is perhaps the best known grocer in the whole state, and the association owes much of its success to him.

Representative Jacobson has had a rival in St. Paul in the form of Scott Coe, of Minneapolis. Secretary Dingman informs us that his voice would put to shame any small sized fog horn.

Familiar faces, whose owners have been enthusiastic workers for the success of the association that were much in evidence today were C. S. Peterson, of Duluth; F. A. Barth, of Watertown; Fred Maysen, of Minneapolis; H. S. Bullens, of Excelsior; John Lux, and Ed Donehue, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Josmer, Princeton, who has attended most of the session with her husband.

TRULY A SPECIFIC.

Dr. Burchmore, of Boston, Prescribes Warner's Safe Cure.

Physicians are notoriously cautious in recommending anything, and they rarely use language direct and positive. Yet Dr. Burchmore, one of the leading physicians of Boston, has written the following letter which is unmistakable in tone. He says:

Boston, Oct. 1, 1898.

"Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in sending to you my endorsement of your excellent remedy, as there is no question regarding its remarkable therapeutic value. I speak from my experience of its use in the Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary, during my term of service. It has cured Bright's disease, diabetes insipidus, chronic interstitial nephritis, cystitis and pyelitis. I have watched very carefully the results of this great remedy, Warner's Safe Cure, upon patients afflicted with any of the many diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. From the benefit derived I feel it is most assuredly a specific of great value.

Very truly.

C. F. B. Burchmore, M. D. Suffolk Dispensary.

The Suffolk Dispensary is one of the most active and useful charities of Boston. Dr. Burchmore has a large private practice and is a specialist in women's diseases.

The termination "itis" means inflammation. Cystitis is inflammation of the bladder. Nephritis and pyelitis are dangerous inflammatory conditions of the kidneys.

Physicians with their usual caution rarely use language so direct and positive as that employed by Dr. Burchmore, but they rarely have such a remedial agent as Warner's Safe Cure to talk about. Dr. Burchmore declares with that feeling of responsibility which never deserts a conscientious physician, "It has cured acute Bright's disease." He credits Warner's Safe Cure with greater power than is possessed by any other medicinal product known to man. Notice please that it calls Safe Cure a specific, meaning that it has a positive effect in the cure of certain diseases. There are only a handful of specifics. Other remedies are more or less uncertain in their action. In putting Warner's Safe Cure upon the scientific roll of honor, the eminent physician pays it a compliment which his fellow practitioners agree is richly merited.

Not from the observation of one case, nor of a thousand, have Dr. Burchmore's conclusions been drawn. At the Dispensary he has seen every form of kidney trouble, including all variations of Bright's disease, and he is himself a noted specialist in women's diseases. Warner's Safe Cure has stood a severe test of the general and hospital practice of so eminent a man. No man or woman should for a moment feel despondent, even if troubled with any form of female or kidney and liver diseases, when so great a remedy is within their grasp.

TAXES OF THE STATE

STATE AUDITOR DUNN COMPLETES HIS ABSTRACT FOR LAST YEAR

MUCH LESS THAN IN 1897

Lists Show That the Taxes for 1898 Are Lower Than 1897 by More Than $100,000—Valuation of Farm Property Exceeds Valuation of City Property by Millions of Dollars.

State Auditor Dunn has just completed an abstract of the tax lists of the several counties of the state for 1898. The statement was printed yesterday and sent to the legislature and the governor for perusal. Perhaps