LEGISLATIVE POINGS.

BREAKING CELL BARS

SENATE VOTES IN FAVOR OF THE YOUNGER BROTHERS' PAROLE BILL

NORTHFIELD WAS OVERCOME

Southern Minnesota Senators Fought the Measure Hard, but Were Beaten by the Kind-Heartedness of Their Toga-Bearing Colleagues—It Was a Day of Eloquence in the Smaller Branch.

Mercy inspired the senate yesterday to favorable action on the bill which will, if passed, permit the release of the Younger brothers, the Northfield bank robbers, from the Stillwater penitentiary.

Senator Wilson (Rep.), Hennepin, submitted two amendments to the Younger brothers' parole bill, one changing the word "entitled" to "eligible," so as not to qualify the discretion of the board of prison managers, the other to strike out the clause permitting the paroled prisoners to leave the state. The second, he explained, he did not personally favor, but introduced it in order to meet the objections of some of the senators who feared that the Youngers might exploit their notoriety on the public platform. He did not believe they would, but if it would influence the vote of one senator, he would rather admit it, and let these men see the light of heaven again here.

Senator Wilson referred to the story that $45,000 or some such fund was in existence for the passage of the bill. He had no knowledge of any such fund, and had not been promised or paid a single cent. He was opposed to the Lord amendment, making the period necessary to parole twenty-five years. If there was any merit in the parole idea, twenty years was long enough. He read a letter from the prison physician as to Jim Younger's physical condition. Jim has not been able to eat solid food.

Senator Lord's amendment was defeated, as was also the one striking out the geographical limit clause.

Senator Stockton (Rep.), Rice, offered an amendment adding a provision that no life prisoner should be paroled until the parole had been approved and signed by every member of the board of pardons. He asked Senator Wilson several pointed questions involving matters of penological experience principally.

One thing he wanted to know was if Cole Younger would tell who it was who shot down the non-combatant Swede in the streets of Northfield in cold blood.

Senator Wilson said he was informed that Cole would not. He thought it should be considered that he forbore killing another man down country.

Does the senator tell us that he did not kill every one he had a chance to?" inquired Senator Horton (Rep.), Ramsey, ironically.

"Yes, the senator does," replied Senator Wilson, with evident bitterness, "and he knows more about this matter than the senator from Ramsey.

Senator Underleak (Rep.), Olmsted, supported the amendment. He did not believe in giving the prerogatives of a board of pardons which had been limited to the highest men in the state into the hands of a board of politicians.

Senator Schaller (Dem.), Dakota, said the bill was not logical. It should provide further that hereafter the penalty for murder where there were exceptional circumstances should be only twenty years to be logical. Punishment should be looked to as well as reform.

Senator Thompson (Rep.), Fillmore, favored the parole of the Youngers.

Senator Daly (Dem.), Otter Tail, favored it also. This was the greatest act in Senator Wilson's long public career. Mr. Daly waxed eloquent in pleading for mercy. He would write hope over the door of every cell of every prison in the world.

Senator Stockton said he saw Cole Younger the day after he was lodged in Faribault jail. Cole was reading his Bible then, and he believed he was as penitent and as much reformed then as he is today.

Senator Young (Rep.), Swift, said the bill was aimed to aid the Youngers, and after its aim had been accomplished he would vote for a repealing act.

Senator Greer (Rep.), Wabasha, spoke in behalf of the Stockton amendment. Seven different governors sitting since that crime had, with the possible exception of the first, been approached with requests for the pardon of these men. He believed, if this bill passed, within six months the men who voted for it would have cause to blush when some dastardly crime was committed by some visitor to the state. He also opposed the usurpation by the legislature of the pardoning power vested in the executive department, and, as to the Youngers, he could not see how a man truly reformed could help to block the wheels of justice by refusing to tell who shot the Swede in the street at Northfield.

Senator Stockwell (Dem.), Hennepin, favored the bill.

The Stockton amendment was then lost on a division, and the bill was recommended to pass, 27 to 18.

When the committee rose, Senator Stockton had the bill excepted from the report of the committee of the whole and demanded a call of the senate to bring in the members who were out of the chamber on committee work.

The report was, however, adopted by a vote of 33 to 18, as follows:

Yeas—
Baldwin, Halvorson, Myran,
Barker, Ives, Nixon,
Batz, Jones, E. J. Ryder,
Brower, Larson, Schellbach,
Buckman, McArthur, Sheehan,
Daly, McCarthy, Smith, J. H.
Dickey, McGill, Snyder,
Fitzpatrick, McGovern, Stockwell,
Gausewitz, McKusick, Thompson,
Grindeland, McNamee, Wilson,
Grue, Miller, Young—33.

Nays—
Chilton, Knatvold, Stockville,
Coller, Lord, Stockton,
Everett, Potter, Sweningsen,
Greer, Roverud, Underleak,
Horton, Schaller, Viesselman—11
Jenson, Smith, E. E.,
Johnson, Somerville,

Absent or Not Voting—
Benedict, Hawkins, Meilicke,
Dart, Hospes, Reeves,
Daugherty, Jones, J. D., Shell,
Du Toit, McGowan, Stvright—12.

Senators Miller and Snyder explained that they had not committed themselves in favor of the bill, but believed that it should be given a chance on the calendar.

WAS IT INANITION?

One of the earliest bills of the session, that introduced by Senator Stockwell (Dem.), Hennepin, to provide for the installation of the initiative and referendum, was indefinitely postponed yesterday on the recommendation of the judiciary committee, which declared that the senate had not time enough to devote to a measure so important and far reaching.

Senator Stockwell tried hard to get his bill a place on general orders, but was denied it. Those who voted with him were Senators Batz, Baldwin, Daly, Everett, Fitzpatrick, Grue, Johnson, McGowan, Meilicke, Viesselman, Ryder, Snyder, Thompson and Wilson. Only the last four are Republicans, so party lines were closely drawn.

JUSTICES WON THEIR FIGHT.

Senator Horton's bill to abolish the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in communities where municipal courts exist and transfer the jurisdiction to the latter courts went to its death without a protest from the author.

TORRENS LAND TITLES.

Senator Snyder (Rep.), Hennepin, introduced a bill for the registration of land titles, which adapts the Torrens system to conditions existing in Minnesota. The Massachusetts and Ohio laws are followed to some extent.

INSANE HOSPITALS TODAY.

All of the insane hospital bills now pending before the senate will come up as a special order this afternoon.

TO ABOLISH LATE JUNKETS.

Senator Wilson called up his resolution, providing that hereafter visits of legislative committees to state institutions be made during the first three weeks of the session. It was amended to read during the first thirty days and was adopted.

NO SUNDAY FREIGHTS.

Senator Johnson (Dem.), Nicollet, introduced a bill prohibiting the running of all railroad trains in Minnesota on Sundays, except those used for passengers and mails.

TEACHERS' LICENSE BILL.

The Staples (Rep.), Dakota, bill to provide for uniform state certificates in public schools was discussed at some length on general orders, Senator E. J. Jones, Stevens, in the chair. Senator Knatvold (Rep.), Freeborn, had two amendments to offer, one prescribing branches in which applicants for certificates should be examined. This was defeated. The other related to appeals from the verdict of the examiners, and fared no better.

An amendment by Senator Batz, which was consented to, makes the law go into effect Aug. 1 next, and the bill was then recommended for passage.

BILLS PASSED IN SENATE.

To amend section 1, chapter 97, General Laws 1887, relating to county drains, etc. Yeas 35, nays 0. (S. F. 282, Myran, Rep., of Norman.)

Requiring the education of children and providing for truant officers in ungraded schools in school districts and cities now or hereafter having over 50,000 inhabitants. Yeas 34, nays 0. (S. F. 400, Potter, Rep., of Hennepin.)

To abolish private seals and to provide that contracts in writing shall impart a consideration. Yeas 40, nays 0. (S. F. 399, judiciary committee.)

To amend sections 2990 and 2991, General Laws 1894, etc., relating to corporations. Yeas 39, nays 0. (S. F. 386, Coller, Dem., of Scott.)

To amend chapter 175, General Laws 1895, entitled an act to revise and codify the insurance laws of the state, etc., so as to authorize organization of certain insurance companies to insure bicycles against loss by theft. Yeas 41, nays 0. (S. F. 368, Horton, Rep., of Ramsey.)

To amend chapter 153, General Laws 1895, entitled an act to change the name of the Minnesota state reform school and to consolidate the various acts relating to said school and to amend the same. Yeas 38, nays 0. (S. F. 317, Dickey, Rep., of Goodhue.)

Authorizing each of the district court judges of this state to appoint a district court reporter and fixing his duties and compensation. Yeas 35, nays, Coller, 1. (S. F. 411, Schellbach, Rep., of Yellow Medicine.)

To provide for the purchase of municipal bonds for the permanent school and university funds, as authorized by section 6, article 8, of the constitution. Yeas 39, nays 0. (S. F. 373, McGill, Rep., of Ramsey.)

To amend section 6575, General Statutes 1894, relating to the keeping of disorderly houses. Yeas 41, nays 0. (S. F. 398, Gausewitz, Dem., of Steele.)

Proposing an amendment to section 6, article 8, of the constitution of the state, relating to school funds, education and science. Yeas 37, nays 0. (H. F. 230, Guttersen, Rep., of Blue Earth.)

To provide punishment for illegal voting at school meetings. Yeas 34, nays 0. (Hymes, Rep., of Olmsted.)

To transfer a certain appropriation of $350 to the road and bridge fund of the town of Villard, Todd county. (H. F. 487, Babcock, Rep., of Wadena.)

BILLS PASSED IN HOUSE.

Fixing the term of all state officers appointed by the governor except boards and commissions at two years. Ayes 62, nays 3. (H. F. 420, Staples, Rep., of Dakota.)

Relating to the preservation of forests and forest reserves, the appointment of a forestry board and appropriating $1,000 annually. Ayes 60, nays 24. (H. F. 238, Ferris, Rep., of Crow Wing, by request.)

Submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the constitution providing for loaning state school funds on unencumbered farm lands. Ayes 72, nays 3. (H. F. 249, Olsson, Union, of Martin.)

Authorizing village councils in cities of 2,000 or more inhabitants to name special judges of municipal court in certain cases. Ayes 75, nays 0. (H. F. 171, Allen, Rep., of Fillmore.)

Relating to temperance saloons. Ayes 70, nays, 2. (H. F. 349, Olen, Rep., of Norman.)

Relating to trial of actions in municipal courts. Ayes 65, nays 0. (H. F. 403, Allen, Rep., of Fillmore.)

Relating to sale of real estate by executors. Ayes 67, nays 1. (H. F. 159, Jackson, Rep., of Ramsey.)

Relating to rates of insurance fixed by compact boards. Ayes 70, nays 3. (H. F. 416, Mallory, Rep., of St. Louis.)

Relating to insurance laws. Ayes 71, nays 0. (H. F. 434, Galt, Rep., of Freeborn.)

Relating to conveyances of property direct by husband to wife or wife to husband. Ayes 65, nays 5. (H. F. 479, committee on judiciary.)

Relating to acknowledgements and records. Ayes 70, nays 0. (H. F. 480, committee on judiciary.)

Appropriating $500 each to prison investigation commission. Ayes 69, nays 0. (H. F. 155, Allen, Rep., of Fillmore.)

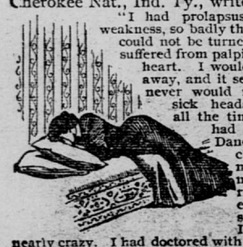
Appropriating $3,000 for the relief of William B. McNamara. Ayes 72, nays 0. (H. F. 95, Schurman, Rep., of Ramsey.)

Providing for the sale of renovated and process butter. Ayes 66, nays 5. (S. F. 263, Sweningsen, Rep., of Mower.)

Free.

To every lady caller this week we will give a sheet of up-to-date music and a useful souvenir. Cable Piano Co., 54 East Sixth street.

Mrs. Lily Heckert, of Bartlesville, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty., writes:



"I had prolapsus, or female weakness, so badly that at times I could not be turned in bed. I suffered from palpitation of the heart. I would often faint away, and it seemed as if I never would recover; had sick headache nearly all the time, and also had St. Vitus's Dance. At the commencement of the monthly period the misery would be so great that I would be nearly crazy. I had doctored with five different physicians, but they did me no good. One of these doctors, of forty years' experience, said to me, 'I can't do you any good, so why not try Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription?' I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce and described my troubles. He wrote me a nice fatherly, kind letter in reply, and I followed his advice.

"Life is a pleasure to me now, instead of a burden as it was before. Three of my neighbor women have used Dr. Pierce's medicines and it has helped them all. I will take no other medicine but Dr. Pierce's and I recommend it to all my friends. The 'Favorite Prescription' helped me so much I always keep it in the house. I also have the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and think it is a great book. I am willing to answer any letters of inquiry if stamps are enclosed for reply."

Her Neighbors.

Dr. R. V. Pierce is and for over thirty years has been, chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Thousands of women have written to him describing their symptoms, and, on following the advice he gives freely, have become well, strong and happy. Many sensitively modest women write to Dr. Pierce and so avoid the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so generally insisted upon by physicians. Dr. Pierce's medicines cure you in the privacy of your home, and Mrs. Heckert's case is only one of thousands that have been cured after the doctors failed.

LAC QUI PARLE LION

J. FRANK WHEATON BEARDED HIM IN HIS LAIR AND CARRIED OFF THE HIDE

FIVE-SIXTHS JURY VERDICT

Brusletten Bill for the Regulation of Trust Companies Stirs Up Quite a Lively Debate—Charges Are Made That the Corporations Are Dabbling in Current Legislation—Routine of the House.

The house went "down the line" on the calendar yesterday until all the house bills had been disposed of and then took up general orders. Fifteen bills were passed and then Mr. Jacobson suggested that it would be well to advance the house bills on general orders to the calendar instead of taking time to pass senate bills.

This suggestion was adopted, but little headway was made owing to discussion on three of the bills in committee of the whole.

Mr. Wheaton (Rep.), of Hennepin, gained a signal victory over Mr. Jacobson (Rep.) of Lac qui Parle, in securing the recommendation for passage of his five-sixths jury bill.

The measure provides that after being out twelve hours without reaching an agreement a jury in a civil action can bring in a verdict if ten of the dozen jurors can agree on one.

Mr. Wheaton made one of his oratorical outbursts in support of the measure, saying that it was badly needed in his county, where a great monopoly had stepped into the jury box and deflected the course of justice. Justice had been blinded by money, and the passage of the bill would prevent slurs being cast on the courts and prevent the influence of the corporate money power being felt in the jury box.

Mr. Jacobson (Rep.), of Lac qui Parle, protested against the passage of the bill. The records, he said, showed that 95 per cent of the civil actions brought in the courts of the state were by the poor against the rich. The only demand for a change from the present jury system was by attorneys interested in personal injury cases, and these were but a small part of the litigation.

Mr. Yale (Rep.), of Winona, favored the bill on the ground that the people of the state had adopted a constitutional amendment allowing five-sixths of a jury to return a verdict, and if the people wanted the law the legislature should certainly stand ready to give them one.

Mr. Sander (Rep.), of Sibley, declared that the bill would not only be a good thing for the people, but it would also assist materially in the disposition of cases. Mr. Dunn (Rep.), of Ramsey, said the bill was needed, as the corruption of jurors was appalling.

Mr. Wheaton informed the house that the present system was "an ancient heritage of antiquity." A powerful and gigantic corporation had agents to take the views of the jury panel as soon as it was drawn and see if some of the men were not susceptible to influence.

Mr. Roberts (Rep.), of Hennepin, favored the bill, and took the ground that the talk made by Mr. Jacobson might have been all right 200 years ago, but it would hardly do now. The bill was in the interests of the poor man, and should pass.

It was recommended to pass by a decisive vote.

H. F. 24, by Mr. Wheaton, was recommended for indefinite postponement. It allowed exceptions to charges made by judges to juries within ten days after the charge had been made.

ON BRUSLETTEN BILL.

Messrs. Roberts, Fosnes and Dwinnell engaged in a warm argument over the Brusletten bill and Mr. Fosnes intimated very strongly that undue influence had been brought upon the judiciary committee to secure the defeat of the measure.

The bill provides that trust companies when appointed administrators or guardians of estates shall file a bond or surety bond the same as individuals.

Mr. Fosnes contended that the trust companies were no better than individuals and it should be passed. Since it had been introduced the trust companies had put in a couple of bills with the purpose of killing the one introduced by Mr. Brusletten. The trust companies had charge of estates valued at millions of dollars and there was no reason why they should not give bonds the same as individual administrators.

Mr. Roberts insisted that the bill was an unjust one and that it would work an injury to trust companies. A bill which had been introduced by him, now on general orders, was a much fairer measure, and he suggested that the Brusletten bill be postponed and his measure passed.

Mr. Fosnes caused some excitement by saying "Both of your bills were drawn by trust companies. There was no objection to the bill under consideration when it was before the judiciary committee until after the attorneys for the trust companies had heard the measure and then as a result the bills introduced by you were drafted and presented."

Mr. Roberts denied this, but Mr. Fosnes insisted that his statement was correct.

Mr. Dwinnell then informed the house that Mr. Fosnes had a poor recollection of the proceedings before the judiciary committee, as the records showed that the Brusletten bill had been recommended for indefinite postponement. The bill would simply make business for foreign bonding companies and as the law provided that officers of trust companies could not give individual bonds they would be forced, if the bill passed, to secure surety bonds. The expense of these would not be paid by the trust companies but by the persons interested in estates.

Mr. Fosnes expressed surprise that Mr. Dwinnell should attempt to state what was not the fact about the action of the judiciary committee on the bill. The committee, he said, had recommended the bill to pass and it was not until after a representative of a Minneapolis trust company had appeared was that action reconsidered and the Roberts bills presented.

The contention of Mr. Fosnes was corroborated by Mr. Wallace (Rep.), of Hennepin, who informed the house that the judiciary committee, of which he was a member, had recommended the bill for passage, but after Mr. Morton, a representative of a Minneapolis trust company, had appeared before the committee the action was reconsidered and the bill recommended for indefinite postponement by a vote of 8 to 5.

Mr. Riley spoke in favor of the bill and it was recommended to pass. It was stated on the floor after adjournment that Mr. Wallace, while undoubtedly speaking truthfully as to the action of the committee, was biased somewhat owing to his connection with a bonding agency which would be benefited by the passage of the bill.

AS TO COUNTY OPTION.

The house committee on temperance will meet this evening to take action on the Jacobson county option bill.

RELIEF FOR M'NAMARA.

The house yesterday passed the bill appropriating $3,000 to William B. McNamara, who was injured by the explosion of a cannon while firing a salute at the time the Thirteenth regiment left St. Paul.

TALKED GOOD ROADS.

E. G. Harrison, a good roads expert from the department of agriculture at Washington, gave the house committee on roads and bridges a short talk on good roads yesterday afternoon.

PASSED OR KILLED.

The bill providing for a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people at the next election on the question of loaning the state school funds on unencumbered farm lands passed the house yesterday.

S. F. 284, fixing the salaries of probate judges and clerks throughout the state, was amended by the house judiciary committee so as to apply to Judge Bazille and his clerks in Ramsey county.

S. F. 20, by Mr. McKusick (Rep.), of Pine, authorizing counties of less than 75,000 to issue bonds to cover floating indebtedness, was killed by the house in the committee of the whole yesterday.

NEW GROSS EARNINGS IDEA.

H. F. 537, introduced by Mr. Laybourn (Rep.), of St. Louis, provides for the distribution of the gross earnings tax from railroads among the counties of the state in proportion to the value of the railroad properties in the counties. The state retains 10 per cent of the whole for its use, and the remaining 90 per cent is divided among the counties.

The bill charges the railroad and warehouse commission with the duty of accurately computing the value of all railroad property in each county June 1. The property to be estimated and appraised includes value of tracks, right of way, machine shops, round houses, water tanks, fuel sheds, stations, elevators, warehouses, ore and coal docks, and the land on which any of these improvements are located.

LYDIARD OPPOSED IT.

Said Street Commissioners Would Abuse Dwinnell's Snow and Ice Bill.

The Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis delegations held a session yesterday afternoon but practically nothing was done.

The bill of Mr. Lampe (Union), of Hennepin, giving city councils in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants the right to make contracts for electric lighting for five years, was laid over until the next meeting.

The same action was taken on the bill of Mr. Krayenbuhl (Rep.), of Ramsey, providing for assessing abutting property in order to care for boulevards.

The bill of Mr. Deming, authorizing park boards in cities of over 50,000 to condemn land along parkways and enforce a building easement line fifty feet from the parkway, was referred to its author. Mr. Dunn (Rep.), of Ramsey, held that it could not apply to St. Paul under the present park board law, and Mr. Laybourn (Rep.), of St. Louis, did not want it to apply to Duluth.

The snow and ice removal bill of Mr. Dwinnell (Rep.), of Hennepin, was laid over. Mr. Lydiard (Rep.), and Mr. Winston (Dem.), of Hennepin, both contended that it would increase the taxes of the already overburdened Minneapolitans and consequently should not pass. Mr. Dwinnell endeavored to explain that it would only assess the cost against the owners of property that did not clean the walks, but My. Lydiard, in a burst of vexation, exclaimed: "Why, if the bill should pass you would have street commissioners who would sandpaper the sidewalks every time there was a white frost."

STATE FIRE WARDEN.

Aitkin County People Think He Is a Useless Luxury.

The house committee on forestry met last evening and listened to arguments made by Gen. C. C. Andrews, Judson N. Cross and Prof. S. B. Green, of the agricultural college, against the repeal of the forestry law of 1895 and the discontinuance of the office of chief fire warden.

Petitions protesting against the repeal of the law were read from residents of Olmsted and Itasca counties and a letter from the C. A. Smith Lumber company stated "that while the law had not accomplished as much as had been claimed for it at the time it was passed, it had done some good and at a very small cost."

A petition signed by sixty residents of Aitkin county declared that the law had not done any good and provided only a pension office for some one to live on, and for this reason should be repealed.

Gen. Andrews, the chief fire warden, pointed out that there had been no serious fires in the past three years and that the cost was very small. The law was in force in thirty-five of the counties in the state and one-third of the expense was sustained by the state. The state auditor had said that the cost to the state, about $5,000 per year, was worth all that simply for the protection it afforded the state lands.

Judson N. Cross, of Minneapolis, argued that the law was for the benefit of the entire state and in the interests of the preservation of the forests. For this reason the state had a right to impose such a law on every county and township in the state. The cost to each county was small, being less than $100 per year, and it was money well invested.

The committee deferred action on the bill until the next meeting.

HOUSE BILLS INTRODUCED.

To prevent the introduction and spread of the San Jose scale into this state. Placed on general orders. (H. F. 536, committee on forestry substitute for H. F. 345).

Providing for the division of gross earnings railroad taxes among the counties and cities of the state. General legislation. (H. F. 537, Laybourn, Rep., of St. Louis.)

BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

To amend the military code to permit benevolent and social organizations to carry arms with the written consent of the governor. Military affairs. (S. F. 538, McGowan, Dem., Hennepin.)

Appropriating $250 for a bridge in Roseville, Kandiyohi county. Roads and bridges. (S. F. 539, Grue, Pop., Kandiyohi.)

Appropriating $1,000 for armory and gymnasium at state training school. Finance. (S. F. 540, state training school committee.)

To cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over lands used for public buildings. Passed. (S. F. 541, Brower, Rep., Stearns.)

Relating to the registration of land titles. Judiciary. (S. F. 542, Snyder, Rep., Hennepin.)

Relating to state inspection of creamery butter, creating state inspector. Judiciary. (S. F. 543, Batz, Dem., Stearns.)

To authorize the deepening of the outlet of a lake in Becker county. Drainage. (S. F. 544, Smith, J. H., Rep., Becker.)

Allowing county attorney in Ramsey county $1,200 for clerk hire. Passed. (S. F. 545, Ramsey delegation.)

Authorizing a state commission to revise and annotate the state laws. Finance. (S. F. 546, Horton, Rep., Ramsey.)

For taxation of express companies on the value of their property. Taxes and tax laws. (S. F. 547, Halvorson, Rep., Lac qui Parle.)

To cure defects in sales made to enforce payment of delinquent assessments for local improvements. Municipal corporations. (S. F. 548, Baldwin, Dem., St. Louis.)

To restrain railroad companies from employing clerks at night without extra compensation. Labor. (S. F. 549, McGill, Rep., Ramsey.)

To amend Laws of 1891 relating to hearings for the organization of school districts. Education. (S. F. 550, Jones, E. J., Rep., Stevens.)

To appropriate $4,000 to aid in draining lands in Stevens county. Finance. (S. F. 551, Jones, E. J., Rep., Stevens.)

Relating to drainage of wet lands by counties. Second reading. (S. F. 552, substitute for S. F. 430, drainage.)

Governing practice in municipal courts. Asked by Washington county bar. Passed. Yeas 35, nays 0. (S. F. 553, substitute for S. F. 367, judiciary.)

For an eight-hour day on state work. (S. F. 554, special committee substitute for S. F. 353.)

Relating to pay of county commissioners. (S. F. 555, substitute for S. F. 478, committee on towns and counties.)

Relating to the movement of railroad trains on Sunday. Railroads. (S. F. 556, Johnson, Dem., Nicollet.)

"COLDS"

Radways Ready Relief Cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain. Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, flatulency, and all internal pains. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York.

RENVILLE MEN SEE GOV. LIND

A DELEGATION ARRIVES TO PROTEST AGAINST ALLOWING A BILL TO BECOME A LAW

In the Campaign the Republicans and Democrats Alike Went on Record, but Representatives in Legislature Took Another Course.

A committee of citizens from Renville county, consisting of P. O'Connor, banker, Renville; C. L. Kane, attorney, Fairfax, and R. T. Daly, attorney, of Renville, waited upon Gov. Lind last evening in his apartments at the Ryan.

The object of the visit was to protest against allowing house file 502, changing the salaries of county officials from a salary basis to a fee basis to become a law, and ask the governor to veto the bill.

The bill was railroaded through the legislature by Representatives Kinne and Peterson, and Senator Nixon, all of whom ran on the Republican ticket and were, during the campaign, it is claimed, flatly opposed to any change in the method of paying county salaries. The Democrats in their convention took a stand against any change, and the Republicans shortly after issued a circular stating that they were opposed to changing the law. The circular was signed by every candidate on the Republican ticket. The whole county is very much exercised over the passage of the bill, irrespective of party, and a paper is being circulated through the county and being generally signed.

The committee were met by Secretary Rosing and Maj. Bowler, who accompanied the delegation to see the governor.

Gov. Lind was made thoroughly familiar with the situation, and stated that if the committee could prove to him that the circular issued the day before election came from the Republican county committee he would either veto the bill or send it back with the recommendation that the matter be submitted to a popular vote of the people of the locality.

The committee were highly gratified with the reception given them by the governor and will remain in the city for a day or two until the petition has been sent to all parts of the county.

Discussing the matter with The Globe Mr. Daly said:

"There are not a hundred men in the county who favor the change. Our present schedule of salaries is adequate to meet the demands of the county. Placing the offices on a fee basis would tax the people unduly, and make the court house a spoils institution. A paper was circulated in Bird Island, Renville, Buffalo Lake and Sacred Heart today and with half a dozen exceptions it was signed by every one to whom it was presented. Nobody favors the repeal of the special act unless the present officeholders, and a very few others. The Republicans stand in their own light in securing the repeal of the law after they went flatly on record the day before election as favoring the old system. The course taken by the home delegation has been universally condemned and we are here to see if there is not some recourse to be had."

ROBBED A DRUG STORE.

Charles Thompson Is Charged With an Endicott Arcade Burglary.

Charles Thompson was arrested last night by Detective Campbell for the burglary of Getty's drug store in the Endicott arcade Sunday night, when $20 was taken from the cash register.

After being locked up in the central station, it is said, Thompson admitted his guilt and made a confession.

Frank Farrell, Thompson's confederate in the deed, was arrested late last night in a South Robert street saloon. He was taken entirely by surprise and, when locked up, weakened and admitted that he was concerned in the burglary, though he said he was led into it by Thompson. He gave substantially the same story as Thompson, adding that he had thrown the chisel used to open the sash over the basement window, over a fence on the corner of Fourth and Minnesota. An officer visited the place later and discovered the tool.

—when you think hat, think Gordon, Gordon, Gordon, Gordon!

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Leaving Chicago at 1 p. m. Wednesday, March 15th, 22d, 29th, April 5th. Hot Springs has an altitude of 2,500 feet, a dry climate of uniform temperature and is the greatest society resort in America.

Stopovers are allowed at the "Hot" on tickets to Richmond, Old Point Comfort, Washington and Eastern cities. For further particulars address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., Big Four Route, 234 Clark street, Chicago.

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Wednesday and Thursday,

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An unequaled display of the products of our own workrooms.

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A delightful feature of the Spring Hats gathered here is their *practical* character. Never, we think, were Hats so artistically made and so becoming. Among them can be found a Hat for every face.

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SPRING OPENING

Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Skirts and Waists

Will also take place Wednesday and Thursday.

This year's Easter apparel for women will be well worth your careful inspection. The styles are graceful and attractive—the fabrics are unusually rich and varied in texture and coloring—and the assortment is by far the largest we have ever shown.

Particularly is this true of our *high-class Spring Suits.* We are certain no equally interesting line is to be seen west of Chicago.

RED WING'S SCANDAL

PUBLIC EXAMINER IS AT WORK ON THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL AFFAIR

RECORD TO BE OVERHAULED

Deputy Examiner Will Go to Red Wing Within a Few Days to Look Especially Into the Expense of Contract Work on the Clouded Institution — Secretary Willard Paid a Visit to the Governor.

"Really, I never had any experience with reporters, and I don't know very much about being interviewed, so I hope you will excuse me this time. I really must ask to be excused."

This was the greeting of Miss Willard, secretary of the state training school at Red Wing, to a Globe reporter yesterday after a visit with Gov. Lind, about the matter which so much concerns that institution at this time.

Miss Willard visited the capitol yesterday afternoon and called on Bank Examiner Pope and Secretary Rosing, seeing the governor as well, and assuring him the training school board was anxious to "have the fullest examination made of the books and records of the institution."

The investigation, which was started by Gov. Lind, to be completed by the public examiner, has stirred up the animals at Red Wing, and some of the higher officials are making a great effort to get their skirts clear of the accusation which has been made in connection with the system of letting contracts for the school.

The new administration went on record right after the inauguration as favoring the fullest publicity in the conduct of public institutions and to bring about a needed reform a state board of control was suggested as a curative measure.

The charge against the officials of the Red Wing school is a serious one, and, as stated in The Globe when the matter first became known, if proven, there will be some radical changes made in the management of the school.

Gen. Pope commenced the examination yesterday. One of his deputies went through the expense lists of the institution filed in the state auditor's office and made a compilation of figures upon the cost of maintaining the school and other details to be used during the investigation.

Gen. Pope stated yesterday that one of his assistants would go to Red Wing within a few days.

PARK IS ON TRIAL.

Attorney Who Is Charged With Receiving Stolen Property.

The trial of Carl H. Park, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, was commenced yesterday before Judge Kelly in district court and the forenoon was consumed in securing a jury. The indictment charges Park and one Hannah Idelett, a colored woman, with receiving property stolen from Mannheimer Bros., consisting of four pieces of silk valued at $9.76.

Park and the woman are charged in a second indictment with receiving goods stolen from Schuneman & Evans and a third indictment charges Park alone with grand larceny in the second degree from Mannheimer Bros. A fourth indictment charges Park and the woman with receiving property from Field, Schlick & Co.

Assistant County Attorney Zollman acted as prosecutor, and Park was represented by Henry C. James; F. L. McGhee, representing the colored woman indicted jointly with the defendant, was on hand in the interest of his client, whose trial will follow.

Detective Werrick, who made the arrest, was the first witnessed called, and detailed the circumstances of the arrest. He identified the pieces of stolen silk, which occupied a conspicuous place on the attorney's table.

The court room was crowded with spectators, who followed the proceedings with the same interest shown at the preliminary examination in municipal court.

PRISON FIGURES LESS.

Population Statement Shows Decrease in Number of Inmates.

Secretary Jackson, of the state board of corrections and charities, has just completed a compilation of prison statistics for 1898, showing the total number confined in jails, workhouses and the prison.

The effect of the revival in all branches of industry is noticeable in the number of workhouse cases. This class has so decreased in numbers during the last year that it brings the totals down 109 under the number for 1897.

The total number confined in 1897 was 1,308. For 1899 the distribution is as follows: Ramsey, 210; Hennepin, 237; St. Louis, 110; all other counties, 642; total, 1,199.

The last item includes the prisoners at the state prison and reformatory.

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