DOINGS OF NORTHWEST LEGISLATURES

SENATE NOT ALL SAXONS

SOME OBJECTION MADE TO THE PRAYER OF THE CHAPLAIN FOR QUEEN VICTORIA

SESSION WAS INDEED SHORT

Only a Little Over a Quarter of an Hour Was Spent in the Making of Laws.

This time it was sixteen minutes. Yesterday's senate session was a moment's longer than that of the previous day.

Chaplain Lewis offered a fervent petition for the recovery of the British queen in yesterday morning's prayer. The prayer found an echo in every heart, but these were not Anglo-Saxon hearts, as erroneously stated by the chaplain. It was a greater compliment to the suffering queen, one of the senators afterwards remarked, that the members of that body, descendants to such a large percentage of other races, should so heartily join their Anglo-Saxon brethren in their peculiar, deeep sorrow.

There was not a bill introduced. Senator McGill introduced a resolution asking that immediately after prayer and roll call the senate take up the regular order of business, dispensing with the reading of the journal. On motion of Senator J. D. Jones, the resolution was carried, under suspension of the rules.

Senator Hospes reported for the committee on logs and lumber that the Wilson bill, which the committee has been considering, as previously reported in the Globe, be referred to the judiciary committee. It was so referred.

SHOULD STICK TO THE TRUTH.

Senator Wilson asked that reporters guilty of accusing him of introducing the measure providing for the reimbursement of Frank H. Lemon, a former state prison official, for expenses incurred during the investigation of the prison during last session, be corrected. The Globe had correctly stated that the bill was introduced by Senator Hospes, by request.

Lieut. Gov. Smith named as "board of control" committee Messrs. Snyder, Thompson, Everett, Somerville and Potter. He has not yet named the senate quota for the reapportionment of joint committee, but will probably do so today.

Absent and excused were Senators Jepson, McKusick, Schellbach, Smith, J. H., Jones, E. J., Barker, Baldwin, Brower, Gauseweitz, Stockton, Johnson and Fitzgerald.

Adjournment was taken until this morning.

SIX YEARS BEFORE ACTION.

Under the Bill of the Senate for Constitutional Convention.

The judiciary committee met after the session and discussed the Stockwell resolution, which will put the senate on record as favoring the direct election of United States senators. The resolution will be favorably reported, with its wording slightly amended.

The Wilson bill, providing for a constitutional convention, was also discussed, but there was no action taken upon it. It will take about six years to get the work of the convention before the people for the expression of their pleasure upon it. Provision for the convention will, if the measure passes, be submitted at the general election, at the succeeding election delegates will be named and at the election following their work, will be approved or repudiated by the people.

GOSSIP OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Since its return, the senate has come to know what it was that was missing, the absence of which took from it something intangibly familiar. This references is to "Uncle Allan's" wink. Senator Dart first discovered it yesterday, and in a moment its presence was noted in all parts of the senate. The geneleman from Wabasha county has been entertaining neuralgia, and the cheek over which he usually does the "Cissy Fitzgerald" specialty has not been flexible, and would not rise to meet the eyelid half way. However, all is lovely now, and "Uncle Allan" will continue to employ the old-time mode of letting his colleagues know that he is "onto" any small matter which may not have been detailed to him before its official introduction to the senate.

* * *

Gov. Van Sant was a trifle too slow for the lawmakers, and his batch of appointments was sent up just after adjournment.

From "trifles, light as air," it was apparent that at least one appointment mentioned today did not please a certain few of the "rock-ribbed" members and same of their advisers. That was the appointment as dairy and food commissioner of W. W. P. McConnell, who has made such an enviable record in the department under Maj. J. M. Bowler. There was some unsustained talk of holding it up before the senate, but there again was developed, upon investigation, a peculiar feature. The statutes expressly provide in cases of gubernatorial appointees that they shall be granted their commissions by and with the consent of the state senate. The clause is omitted in the case of dairy and food commissioner. The only fault that is found with Mr. McConnell is that he was retained by former Gov. Lind, and the spoilsmen say that "there are others" who could ably fill the bill.

W. D. Smith, editor of an influential Blue Earth county journal, is one of those who are of the opinion that Gov. Van Sant should have chosen some other Second district man for the honor. He dces not deny the peculiar fitness and ability of Mr. McConnell, but thinks the appointment a serious political mistake.

* * *

Thomas Downs, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, made his appearance yesterday, but that genial official is yet far from well, and his joking and chuckling were much on the subdued order.

* * *

The continued illness of Senator Shellbach is causing his colleagues much worry. He has been almost continually ill since the last session of the legislature, and it is said has been obliged to relinquish a large amount of his practice.

HOUSE HAS ITS "BOBS"

NESTOR OF HENNEPIN DELEGATION READ THE STATE LAW TO JACOBSON

HOUSE MONOTONY RELIEVED

Only Incident of Yesterday That Gave the Members a Respite From the Dreariest of Routine.

In his invocation yesterday Chaplain Knowles, of the house of representatives, alluded briefly to the critical condition of Queen Victoria and alluded to the international grief her imminent death would produce. The house was in session but fourteen minutes, adjourning at 10:27. During the first two weeks, according to the statement of an old member, the sessions have been shorter than any of an equal period in the history of the legislature.

The house will convene this morning as usual at 10 o'clock, but nothing of importance will transpire until an hour later, when the election of two United States senators, one to succeed the late Senator Davis and the other to succeed Senator Nelson, will come up as the special order.

READ LAW TO JACOBSON.

At the meeeting of the house yesterday Representative Roberts introduced a resolution making this the special order and fixing the time at 11 o'clock. There appeared no occasion for discussion, but nevertheless Mr. Jacobson managed to find fault with with the hour designated and began an argument to fix 12 as the hour, maintaining that the law required that this be the hour for such proceedings, and that a precedent had been formed in the past confirming it. It took Mr. Roberts only a short time to read the law on the subject, which provided no fixed time for the house election, but ordered that 12 o'clock be recognized as the time for the joint action of the two houses on the day following the elections in the houses separately. Mr. Roberts' resolution prevailed.

Representative J. A. Peterson introduced a bill, which is the same as that introduced in the senate last week by Senator Schaller, relating to contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals, in which is provided a means of awarding damages to the owners of all cattle condemned and killed for disease.

A bill of some importance is that introduced by P. M. Hendricks yesterday. It contemplates a transfer of $100,000 of the taxes collected from the railroads under the gross earnings bill, from the general revenue fund to the internal improvement fund, commonly known as the fund for roads and bridges, and the transfer of a like amount biennially. The bill provides that the money thus transferred shall be used exclusively for the building and repair of roads and bridges. At the present time the roads and bridge fund is exhausted.

The bill will bring about an active division among the members, but the country delegations are lined up pretty solidly in its favor. There are good prospects of its passage.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

H. F. 69—An act to amend section 5 of chapter 233, general laws of 1897, an act to prevent to spread of contagion and infectious diseases among domestic animals. —Peterson, J. A.

H. F. 70—An act providing for the transfer of $100,000 from the general revenue fund to the internal improvement fund, or fund for roads and bridges. —P. M. Hendricks.

South Dakota.

GAMBLE WILL BE ELECTED

PLAN TO PROVIDE A CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR EACH COUNTY

WANTS TO GET WHITEWASHED

Republicans Building Up a Party Machine and Introducing Objectionable Partisan Measures.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 21.—Special.—Tomorrow being the second Tuesday of the session, both houses of the legislature will meet in their respective chambers to select a United States senator for South Dakota. On Wednesday both houses will meet in joint session, the journal of Tuesday's proceedings will be read and it will be found that Mr. R. J. Gamble has received a majority in each of the two bodies. That is the way it is slated and sure to go through.

S. C. Hartrauft, superintendent of schools of Brown county, has drafted a bill to establish township school libraries. The bill seems quite feasible and might accomplish a great deal of good. It provides that the county treasurers shall transfer from the general school fund of the county to each school district annually an amount equal to 10 cents for each person of school age, residing in the district. This money is to be used for purchasing library books, the clerk of the school board and the teachers employed in the district are to constitute a library committee, the books are to be selected under the direction of the county superintendent and are to circulate from one district to the other throughout the county. In this manner the bill would supply the people with an abundance of reading material at a trifling cost.

The benefits of this measure would be felt especially in the rural districts, where there are no libraries and reading matter is scarce.

* * *

The bill to elect the county commissioners from counties at large instead of from districts, as at present, is looked upon by many as an extremely dangerous proposition in the interests of machine politics. They say that the effect of such a law would be to make the county board even more a plaything for corrupt politicians than it is under the present system. It would throw the control of the board almost invariably into the hands of one political party to the exclusion of any other, and usually it would be controlled in the interests of the county seat ring, which always forms in every large county seat town. Probably the commissioners would be scattered around the county as at present, but instead of being selected by little district conventions, they would be selected by the bosses and ratified by the county conventions at a time when many other important matters were being considered.

* * *

Ainsworth and Bartow, of Plankington, are here to get Ainsworth reinstated as superintendent of the state reform school. Bartow wants the legislature to investigate the charges of mismanagement made by Gov. Lee against Ainsworth, and get him whitewashed, but the Republicans apparently feel that, with all the bad odors involved in this affair it is safest and wisest not to stir it up again.

* * *

The Republicans are working to establish a strong party machine, and crush out all opposition by fair means or foul. The State Democrat says: "Bills have already been introduced to cut down the number of newspapers which may print official proceedings of county commissioners. When this has been accomplished and Herried's plan to have all county commissioners elected by the counties at large, so that the Republican cities may always dominate the boards of commissioners, the Republicans will have gone to the end of the road in their determination to kill out every reform paper in South Dakota. They seem determined to kill the minority out entirely, and to destroy the roots of opposition. There is also a disposition to exterminate all opposition to the machine in the party, and to have it understood that there is but one way to gain political favor in South Dakota, and that is through the Burke machine."

North Dakota.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL

FUNDING WARRANTS AMOUNTING TO $150,000 WILL BE ISSUED AT ONCE

TEXT OF TAX FERRET LAW

Flickertail Republicans Afraid of the Future and Anxious to Get a Stand-In With the Prohibitionists.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Sharpes' apportionment bill was the most important one before the legislature at today's session and the first one to be presented. It provides for a considerable increase in representation and adds eight senatorial districts. The bill will be vigorously pushed by a number of senators and finds considerable favor. Other measures presented today were: Providing for the sale of real estate by the executors when it is deemed for the best interest of the estate; amending the law governing justice court practice and commencement of civil actions; making veterinarian districts county charge instead of state charges; permitting non-residents who own land in the state to hunt under a game license, and repealing the law giving old soldiers preference in employment on public works.

Little's bill, prohibiting the outside insurance of property in the state except with the consent of the local agents, was recommended to pass by the senate today.

* * *

State Auditor Cariblom and Treasurer McMillan will negotiate at once for $150,000 of emergency warrants, and anticipate no difficulty, as many inquiries for them have been made by investors.

* * *

The interesting matter of appropriation is greater than that in any other of legislation and representatives of state educational institutions are on hand, making medicine for local institutions. The senate appropriations committee already has in hand the bills for the appropriation for the large institutions and others will be presented in a few days when the committee will consider the matter of appropriations generally. It is likely that the knife will be applied vigorously all round.

* * *

The state owes $80,000 on funding warrants borrowed some time ago and this session's expenses will amount to $70,000. The money must be raised somewhere and hence it is easy to see the importance of Mr. Little's bill, providing for the issue of $150,000 funding warrants.

Mr. Wolbert's bill providing for the discovery of property withheld from taxation is of considerable interest. It reads as follows:

* * *

Section 1. Contract—The board of county commissioners may contract in writing with any person to assist the proper officers in the discovery of property not listed and assessed as required by law.

Section 2. Compensation—The total charges, fees and expenses authorized under section one (1) of this act shall not exceed 15 per cent of the taxes paid into the county treasury upon property discovered, listed and assessed under the provision of this act.

Section 3 provides for the bonds of the person employed, and section 4 that the taxes when collected shall be distributed in the proper ratio among the various funds of the county.

The bill is based on the Iowa law, as it is known. A few days ago a similar bill was introduced in the Minnesota legislature.

* * *

The Valley City normal school asks $63,000 for running expenses and improvements. The Ellendale Industrial school will ask for $28,000. The agricultural college wants a one-fifth mill tax, and thinks it is perfectly entitled to it, as the state university has a standing tax of two-fifths cents for the appropriation. Under the circumstances the university does not ask for anything except to be left alone, but all the other public institutions are jealous of her, and may unite to knock out the props from under her. In the meantime the appropriation committees of both houses are considering the deplorable financial condition of the state, and are beginning to grind their pruning knives.

* * *

The Republican party is liable to have quite a fight on its hands two years hence, and that fact probably accounts for its present eagerness to enforce the prohibition law. A leading Republican recently said:

"The Republican party has taken a stand on the prohibition question in its platform. On that platform the party made its campaign last fall and on that platform and the way it has been kept the party will be judged at the next election. The Republicans of the state have been declaring for prohibition year after year, and an element of them have been figuring at the same time on evading a fulfillment of the pledges made. When Comstock was nominated for attorney general, a bitter fight was made on him, and the Republican leaders of the state pledged themselves that he would enforce the law and that no backward step should be taken. These pledges must be kept. If the prohibition law is to be kept on the statute books of the state, let it be enforced. If it is opposed to the wishes of the people of the state, let it be repealed. But let us stand somewhere on the matter. If any element of the Republicans want to make a fight on the matter, let them go into the next state convention, make their fight and the party abide by the will of the majority. The Republicans of the state will have a good many issues to meet two years from now. The question of finances is and will be a pressing one. Local fights will embarrass the state fight. It will be a good idea for the Republicans to have a clean record on issues that will come up in the campaign, and if, after it has been pledged that the party will do its duty in the enforcement of the liquor law, that pledge is not kept, leaders of the party will not be inclined to make pledges for it again."

* * *

There is not a single gambling place open in all Bismarck and as far as the liquor question is concerned, the drouth continues intense and unabated. The rural Solon who came here looking for a touch of high life, is the most disappointed creature you ever saw.

* * *

Senator Cashel is ill at home and his primary election bill will not be taken up until he returns. Senator Cashel's illness is greatly regretted even by his political opponents who regard him as an able and conscientious man.

* * *

The subject of North Dakota coal has an enthusiastic supporter in R. D. Hoskins, clerk of the supreme court. Mr. Hoskins says: "There is a fortune in store for the man who will discover a method which is commercially practicable of transforming our lignite coal into coke. It will be done, without doubt. The Almighty never intended the vast stores of fuel which underlie our Western hills to lie there idle, when brains were put into the heads of men for the purpose of figuring these things out. The next generation, if not this one, will see the minerals of Minnesota smelted with North Dakota coal."

* * *

The indications at present are that North Dakota will not be divided into two congressional districts this year. The slope members will oppose a division along an east and west line, says the Grand Forks Herald, because they want a district of their own. The Cass county members will oppose it because Cass wants the next congressman, and Tom Marshall, the present incumbent, being from the south end, the fight might be made more difficult. The division into a valley and a slope district will be opposed on several grounds. One is that it would place the two largest cities, Grand Forks and Fargo, in the same district. Another reason which is given considerable weight, is purely political. The eastern district, if one were created, would necessarily be small, geographically, on account of the density of the population. The six valley counties, with two or three adjoining, contain half the population of the state. In these counties the greater portion of the Democratic vote is cast. The state electing two congressmen at large is almost certain, under any conceivable condition, to elect two Republicans. But it is by no means certain that in a Republican off year the valley counties might not elect a Democrat. With the great Republican landslide in 1900 Walsh county gave McKinley a majority of only three. Richland casts a big Democratic vote; Cavalier, until recent years, has been considered safely Democratic, and the valley district would in some years be a very unsafe proposition from the Republican standpoint. There is on this account a strong feeling against a division of any sort this year.

How It Goes in Dallas.

During the present cold and grip season thirty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty boxes of Laxative Bromo-Quinine have been purchased by the following wholesale drug houses of Dallas: J. W. Crowdus Co, Texas Drug Co. and Patton-Worsnam Drug Co.

STARTLING TALE

Told by the Parisian Girl Who Was Abducted.

Paris Cable New York World.

Adele Torpie, a seventeen-year-old Parisian girl, missing since November, returned home on Tuesday and related an extraordinary story concerning her absence.

She said that she visited the exhibition on the closing day with a girl friend a year younger than herself. While they were strolling through the Rue Algiers her friend became separated from her in the crowd. She looked and waited vainly for her.

While Miss Torpie was stopping before a booth where beaten brass was sold, an Arab salesman spoke to her. She said she had lost a girl friend. He replied that he had seen the girl enter a house near by. He escorted her there and led her to the second story, where her guide spoke to another Arab in a foreign language.

"Your friend is there," said the second man, pointing to another room.

As she entered it a cloth was thrown over her head. It was saturated with a strong drug, which rendered the girl unconscious. When she recovered she found herself bound and gagged.

On the next day the same man came and said:

"Get ready for a long voyage."

He carried her to an adjoining room, placing her in a long box, partially filled with rugs and soft stuffs. He tied her body so that it was impossible for her to move, except to have the partial use of one arm. Beside her head was placed a small dish, holding grains resembling brown beans. Then her captor said:

"Eat when you are hungry. Fear nothing. There is no danger; we will take you to a sunny country to be a rich man's wife."

In front of the girl's face were a number of airholes in the box. The girl says she remembers the lid was adjusted and then she dreamed she was dead. She has no recollection thereafter except that for a time never seeming to end all was darkness except for four little gleams of light.

Though her brain was dulled she was conscious of traveling on trains and boats and constantly hearing her captor's familiar voice.

After what seemed a century her tomb opened and the same voice said:

"Here is the sunny land."

Around her were green trees, strange sights and odd people. The girl became the property of an old man with a white beard. He took her to his home. Weakened unto death by a violent fever, Adele was remitted to the care of the old man's wife, a German woman, who was most kind and who two weeks later aided her to escape, giving her money.

After a long camel journey Adele took the English steamboat at Aden and came to Europe.

Adele does not know the name of the country, but its people resembled those of the Rue Algiers at the exposition.

The girl's family are firmly convinced of the truth of her story.

THEIR OPINION OF WOMEN.

New York Sun.

Remember, woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

All I am or can be I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman, rules us still.—Moore.

Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there.—Andrew Jackson.

Even in the darkest hour of earthly ill woman's fond affection grows.—Sand.

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

Oil and water—woman and a secret are hostile properties.—Bulwer Lytton.

Raptured man quits each dozing sage, O woman, for thy lovelier page.—Moore.

Kindness in women, not their beauteous locks, shall win my love.—Shakespeare.

He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife.—Ben Johnson.

Every pretty woman should be a flirt, every clever woman a politician.—Ouida.

A woman's strength is most potent when robed in gentleness.—Lamartine.

Lovely woman, that caused our cares, can every care beguile.—Beresford.

Stockholm—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway resumed the reins of government, after his recent illness, the crown prince, Gustave, retiring from the regency which he had held while his father was incapacitated from attending to business.

Swallowing

A sword is a trick not conducive to health or longevity. But it is not more injurious than the hasty swallowing of half masticated food washed down by gulps of ice water in summer or cups of hot coffee in winter. Hasty eating is the foe of health. Sooner or later it must result in indigestion or some other form of stomach disease.

For the cure of the diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition, there is no medicine so effective as Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. *It always helps. It almost always cures.*

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va., writes: "I will always recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' for they cured me when doctors and other medicines failed. For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. *I only weighed ninety pounds* when I commenced taking these medicines six years ago; *I now weigh one hundred and forty pounds*, and am having better health than ever before. My friends all say they can hardly believe that I am the same person; after being sick so long. *I have changed to be robust and rosy cheeked.* I have taken fifteen bottles of the 'Discovery' fifteen of the 'Prescription' and fifteen of the 'Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*, or if cloth binding is desired send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

GRIP, COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH.

SISTERS. GOOD SHEPHERD

Use Pe-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

IN EVERY country of the civilized world the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Columbus, O., July 10th, 1900.

The Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.,

Gentlemen—"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."—Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

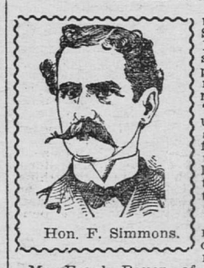
There is no other disease so many-sided in its ill effects, so insidious in its approach, so tenacious in its hold upon the system, as la grippe. Once there, it stays until it is cured. La grippe is one of the ills that time will not cure.

The after-effects of la grippe do not locate in any particular organ. It amounts to a general irritability of the mucous membranes of the whole body—a flabbiness and paleness of the mucous membrane. Sometimes there is an over-amount of thin, water mucus secreted, and at other times there is a dryness of the mucous surfaces.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by la grippe better than the remedy Peruna. Peruna strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expurgates.

Peruna is not a purgative, or cathartic, or sedative, or stimulant, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

The following are samples of the letters received by Dr. Hartman concerning the cures Peruna is making:



Hon. F. Simmons.

Hon. F. Simmons, United States Marshal, Mobile, Alabama, speaks in high praise of the merits of Peruna. He says: "After having used Peruna for a short time I find that it is the most excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh ever prepared. I can heartily recommend it to any one."—F. Simmons.

Mr. Frank Bauer, of Minneiska, Minnesota, in a recent letter, says:

"I cannot say anything else but good of your medicines. For seven winters I had suffered with la grippe, and by each attack was confined to the bed. In the winter of 1898 I was attacked with la grippe. I had a terrible cough. I asked my wife to get me a bottle of Peruna, but, as the druggist did not have it, she got me something else that was highly recommended for la grippe, costing the same as Peruna. I took that, but was not able to leave the bed.

Mr. Frank Bauer.

"I told my wife that if I did not get Peruna soon that I would surely be a grippe victim, as my lungs felt as if knives were sticking in them.

"My wife went to town and got me a bottle of Peruna, and I took it four days according to the directions on the bottle. The fifth day I took an ax on my shoulder and went out into the woods to chop wood.

"I had another slight attack, but, as I had Peruna in the house, it caused me but one trying night. My wife wanted to send for the doctor, but I took small doses of Peruna every half hour and improved right along."—Frank Bauer.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., at Williamsport, Pa., is probably the most active old man in Philadelphia today. He and his wife recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at their home, on South Ninth street. Mr. Distin comes from one of the most famous musical families of the old world, his father and grandfather before him, as well as himself, having played at almost all the royal courts of England and the continent.

Mr. Distin writes concerning Peruna, the world-famous catarrh cure, as follows:

1441 South Ninth Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1899.

Dr. S. B. Hartman:

Dear Sir:—"I write to inform you that I had a bad atttack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed with every bottle, and I am glad to say that it has cured me. shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends."—Henry Distin.

Mrs. Jane Gift, of Hebbardsville, O., writes the following: "I think I would have been dead long ago if it had not been for Peruna. Six years ago I had la grippe very bad. The doctor came to see me every day, but I gradually grew worse. I told my husband I thought I would surely die if I did not get relief soon.

"One day I picked up the newspaper and accidentaly found a testimonial of a woman who had been cured of la grippe by Peruna. I told my husband I wanted to try it. He went directly to the drug store and got a bottle of Peruna. I could see the improvement in a very short time, and was soon able to do my work. I continued using it until I was entirely cured.

"I have induced a great many to try the medicine and all have had the same result. I have used it in my family for my husband and children for colds and la grippe. I would not be without it in the house. I really think it has added years to my life, and I feel I have no one to thank but God and Dr. Hartman. If other sufferers are induced to try this wonderful medicine they will join me in singing its praises."—Mrs. Jane Gift.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the ex-Secretary of the German consulate, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to Peruna:

3417 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.,

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully, and began to feel a change for the better the second day and in the course of a week were very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found the la grippe had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Peruna is a wonderful family remedy, and gladly indorse it."—Mrs. Theophile Schmitt.

Mrs. Theo. Schmitt.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a book treating on catarrh.

IMPORTING SEED WHEAT

HARDY VARIETIES FROM RUSSIA TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE NORTHWEST

GOVERNMENT IS DOING IT

The Department of Agriculture Has Plans to Baffle the Droughts Which May Prove Acceptable.

CRICAGO, Jan. 21.—A Washington special to the Record says: The introduction into this country of new hardy winter wheats and macaroni varieties means, according to experts, an increase of at least 60,000,000 bushels in the yield of the wheat-growing sections of the great plains. It means by the introduction of these drought-resistant cereals the Western and Northern states will produce great crops.

Heretofore the general wheat crops of the plain states have been attended with a greater or lesser degree of speculation owing to the constantly recurring droughts. The United States department of agriculture has accordingly made this matter a serious study and is now prepared to lend a helping hand. Prof. M. A. Carleton, the department's wheat expert, and the most eminent cereal authority in the world, has recently returned from Europe, where he made an extensive investigation into the various wheats, their cultivation, conditions of climate and soil.

In an interview regarding the introduction of new wheats into this country Prof. Carleton said: "It is clear that one of the possibilities of expansion in our cereal industry lies in the direction of securing new drought-resistant varieties, with which to extend the cereal-producing area farther into the semi-arid region and to insure crops of larger productions.

HAS DOZEN VARIETIES.

"In my trips through Europe I found a dozen varieties of red winter and macaroni wheats that will be of special benefit to the great plains. The macaroni wheats will be of value to the spring-wheat growers as well as the winter wheat, because they can be grown in states from North Dakota to Texas, inclusive. The idea of increasing the area of winter wheats is of special value to Iowa and Nebraska. It will enable the farmers there to grow winter wheats in sections where heretofore they could sucessfully grow only spring varieties.

"The macaroni wheats can also be grown in such sections as Arizona, Idaho and the driest portions of Washington and Oregon. One important feature about these wheats is that although they need some moisture to bring them up and then one rain later on, afterward the drier it is it seems the better for them at this stage. They do well in regions where the rainfall is from ten to fifteen inches. Experiments of the department during the last season in the West show in some extreme dry localities where the ordinary wheats only yield from three to four bushels the macaroni varieties made an average of fifteen to the acre.

The introduction of the macaroni wheats means an impetus to practically a new industry in this country. As these wheats are especially adapted for the manufacture of macaroni, they will be grown on a large scale, and thus supply the great demand for this cereal, which is now imported for manufacture in this country. While this wheat is especially for the making of macaroni, it is quite generally used in Russia for bread-making as well. When mixed with 20 per cent of ordinary winter wheats it makes an excellent quality for bread. Another great advantage these wheats have is that they are very resistant to our ordinary wheat rust.

WINTER WHEAT FURTHER NORTH.

"The red hard-grained winter wheats introduced from Russia by the department are for bread flour. The distinct purpose of securing these wheats is to give the people of latitudes such as Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota a chance to grow winter wheats. The varieties have been imported from regions in Russia of piercing cold winter winds and will easily resist the dry cold climate of the states just mentioned. In our Northern states, where winter wheat-growing has seemed impossible, the ground is generally very dry and the winds drive dust away from the roots of the plants, thereby killing them. These varieties introduced will withstand and flourish under such conditions in these localities.

"These red winter wheats are very hard-grained and are absolutely the very best bread grains in the world. Unfortunately they are all of the bearded variety, but so long as they are the best the farmers of this country must get used to them. They are a hardy grower, and as a rule resistant to rust, although not so much so as the macaroni wheats. These winter wheats come from Crimea and North Caucasas, and the very hardiest and best of all from the province of Kharkov. I have been in Europe twice and spent nearly a year in Russia, where I carefully studied these wheats and know exactly what part of this country they are most adapted to as concerns climate and soil.

KANSAS TURKEY WHEAT.

"For about twenty years or more Kansas has been growing a variety called Turkey wheat. The name is very misleading, when in reality it is a Crimean wheat. Many of the varieties being imported from that country are better than that they call Turkey wheat in Kansas. That is, they are harder-grained, will probably make better flour and will stand much harder winters. Because the Kansas farmers have been recently thinking of sending to Crimea for more of that wheat does not by any means signify that the wheats they have been growing out there are running out or deteriorating in any way. A number of the scientists have been working on this matter of the relation of plants to soil and climate, and say it is always a good thing to bring the seed of the same variety from another soil and climate every two or three years. Even though you bring wheat from an inferior soil and different climate a change in itself is very good. There ought to be constant exchanges of seed.

"Therefore the fact that these Kansas farmers are sending to Crimea for a lot more of wheat doesn't mean that they cannot raise good wheat there. They don't have to do that any more than any other state, but simply realize the advantage of importing fresh seed. They are probably getting their seed from the central part of Crimea, where the climate is different from the section where their former supply was secured. Another thing, the wheat they are getting will ripen earlier, coming from a latitude farther south.

"In the course of several years the yield of the red winter wheats introduced will, like the genuine Turkey wheats, be larger to the acre than any other winter wheat. There may be occasionally years when some of the ordinary wheats will yield more than these, but on the average, considering the different conditions of the weather, they will yield most on account of their hardiness.

EXPERIMENTS IN CROSS-BREEDING.

"The department is carrying on numerous experiments of wheat varieties by cross-breeding and selection. Also a study of the most important diseases of wheats are being made with interesting results. During these experiments there have been tested over 1,000 distinct varieties of wheats gathered from all the wheat countries of the world. For future work perhaps more than 200 other varieties will be employed. The object of the cross-breeding experiments is to produce for certain localities new varieties that are either earlier ripening, hardier, more prolific or more rust resistant than these now grown; besides such varieties, too, that cannot be obtained in any other way.

"In conclusion it may be well to say that the farmers can only obtain these new imported wheats in very small quantities through the experiment stations in the states, as the department will distribute them through this source."

Prof. Carleton, having spent several years in Europe, where these wheats are extensively grown, and investigated the detailed methods of growing such crops, will be able to assist the farmers of this country to successful experiments. He says the people of the old country have battled with bad conditions of climate for so many years that now they have a complete system of agriculture of their own. They have for centuries been trying to grow wheats in that sort of climate, and now know best methods for getting best results out of bad conditions.

How It Goes in New Orleans.

During the present cold and grip season twenty-five thousand and thirty-two boxes of Laxative Bromo-Quinine have been purchased by the following wholesale drug houses of New Orleans: I. L. Lyons & Co., Finlay, Dicks & Co. and L. N. Brunswig & Co.

CAMPAIGN

For Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities Begins in St. Louis.

St. Louis Special Chicago Chronicle.

The Municipal Ownership league has entered the already complicated municipal campaign, and promises to make things interesting for both parties. It declares for the public ownership of street railways, gas works and all other public utilities. It claims to have 12,000 voters who will support no candidate for mayor who is not pledged to these principles. A call has been issued to voters of all political faiths who are willing to support the municipal ownership platform, and to join in an independent movement to elect a mayor this spring. Meetings are being held, and much unique campaign literature is being distributed. One specimen is in the shape of a few stanzas of verse addressed to "Stop, Strap Passenger, Stop and Think."

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FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y.