DOINGS OF NORTHWEST LEGISLATURES

SOLONS AT WORK AGAIN

HOUSE HOLDS TWO SESSIONS AND DISPOSES OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

JACOBSON - ROBERTS CLASH

Bill Providing an Additional Appropriation for the New Capitol Is Introduced by Mr. Jackson.

A large amount of routine work was done in the house yesterday during the forenoon and afternoon sessions. The Davis memorial, which had been planned for 2 o'clock, was postponed until Monday at that hour. This was occasioned by the failure of many of the senators to attend. The house passed the resolution Saturday arranging for this function after the senate had adjourned, and many of the members of the upper body had not received announcement of the meeting. As some of the senators are being depended upon for active participation in the memorial services it was desired that a full quota from that body be present.

The change in affairs was the means of disappointing a large number of spectators who had come to hear and see what should take place. As early at 1 o'clock the visitors began to arrive, and by 2 o'clock the gallery and lobbies were crowded. Many remained and witnessed the regular proceedings, which continued until 4 o'clock.

The forenoon session was devoted to the introduction of new bills. In the list was one from Representative Sageng, of Otter Tail county, providing for a continuous term for the normal schools of the state. The author believes that the normals should be carried on through the summer months in order that public school teachers of deficient training or education, who desire and can do so at no other time, may attend the normals and receive special instruction. Under the present system the normals regularly have a two months' summer vacation, and it is held that this gives the teachers who are in need of this special training little or no opportunity for the benefits which the normals offer.

The measure imposes no compulsory provision for the continuous attendance of the normal students, but does require the teachers to remain at their work throughout the year. It is believed that while the bill is said to have friends among the normal directors, it will meet with stout opposition for this latter requirement. The salaries of the normal teachers, except that of the principal, are not affected by reason of the increased terms. The principal is to receive a maximum of $3,500 per annum.

Mr. Jackson of Ramsey has placed a measure before the legislature, introducing it in the house yesterday, asking for an additional appropriation for the completion of the new state capitol of $1,000,000. It is framed as an amendment, raising the appropriation of $2,000,000 originally made to $3,000,000.

An effort to protect the modesty of the public from the odium of gazing into the interior of a saloon was launched by J. A. Peterson, who introduced a bill compelling saloonists to keep screens before their doors and making a violation of this law a misdemeanor subject to the following penalties: For the first offense, a fine of from $50 to $100 or 30 to 60 days in jail; second offense, the same fine or 30 to 90 days in jail; and for the third offense 90 days in jail or the same fine.

WRANGLE OVER TAX BILL.

The two hours of the afternoon session were consumed chiefly in a wrangle over a tax bill introduced by Mr. Deming of Hennepin. It affords Messrs. Jacobson and Roberts another opportunity of airing their forensic talents and allowed a few others to interpose some arguments that broke the monotony of the day.

Mr. Deming's bill which relates to the assessment and collection of taxes and provides for the redemption of lands upon which taxes have become delinquent, was vouchsafed by the author as a measure fully calculated to benefit all classes of taxpayers, but Jacobson took exception to this defense and frantically declared that the measure was a vicious scheme to benefit only the rich property owners and would, if passed, work an injury to the small taxpayers.

Mr. Roberts found an opening and went in after Jacobson with a vengeance. He discovered a flaw in the Lac qui Parle man's argument and said he was glad for the chance to "get back at the gentleman," as he so violently hurled his philippics last week at him (Roberts) in the fight over the Burns telephone and telegraph bill, in which Roberts took the side of the corporations. Roberts embraced this opportunity of informing the house that Jacobson was allied with the tax-dodging sharks and was against the honest taxpayers by his attitude on the present bill.

Such a thrust at a man who poses as the first champion of every measure that may possibly be construed as detrimental to corporations was more than he could gracefully submit to and "Jake" retorted with all the ire and emphasis he could command, that Mr. Roberts' statement was false and that he was the friend of the poor and downtrodden, no matter what any person might say to the contrary.

With a stubborn resistance to overcome, Mr. Roberts is tireless in his efforts to wrest from "Jake" the honor of being the Republican leader of the house, which distinction the latter defends with exhaustive might.

NEW HOUSE BILLS.

By Mr. Sweet—A bill (H. F. 235) for an act to authorize five-sixths of a jury in any civil action or proceeding to render a verdict in certain cases. To the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Armstrong, J. A.—A bill (H. F. 236) for an act to prohibit booths, stalls and other inclosures, in rooms used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit screens, blinds, etc., in front windows of saloons and barrooms, during such times as it is unlawful for them to be open for the transaction of business. To the committee on temperance.

By Mr. Ward—A bill (H. F. 237) for an act to appropriate money to aid in constructing a bridge on the Alexandria and Parker's Prairie state road, near the common corner of sections 2 and 3 and 10 and 11, in the town of Carlos, Douglas county, Minn. To the committee on roads, bridges and navigable streams.

By Mr. Jackson—A bill (H. F. 238) for an act to amend the general laws so far as the limitation of cost of the new capitol to be erected by the state of Minnesota was fixed at the sum of $2,000,000 in any of said acts. To the committee on public buildings.

By Mr. Jackson—A bill (H. F. 239) for an act to authorize counties having a population of not less than 75,000 inhabitants to procure title to lands for public purposes, to improve the same by the preservation or cultivation of timber thereon, and to establish, or aid in establishing, public parks. To the Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis delegations.

By Mr. Jackson—A bill (H. F. 240) for an act to authorize cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to acquire lands for parks and parkways outside of the corporate limits of any such city, but adjacent and contiguous to existing parks and parkways situated therein, and thereafter to maintain the same as public parks or parkways. To the Ramsey, Hennepin and St. Louis delegations.

By Mr. Mark— A bill (H. F. 241) for an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to court commissioners and to define their powers and jurisdictions and to regulate actions and proceedings before them. To the committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Peterson, J. A.—A bill (H. F. 242) for an act to amend section 5 of chapter 8 of the General Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1891, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment, taxation and collection of taxes on telegraph lines within the state of Minnesota." To the committee on taxes and tax laws.

By Mr. Wallace—A bill (H. F. 243) for an act defining the crime of forgery in the third degree, and prohibiting the false making, alterating, counterfeiting or forging of any certificate, card, seal or receipt of any labor organization, trade union or association of mechanics and laboring men, and prohibiting the uttering and publishing of any such certificate, card, seal or receipt, and prescribing a penalty therefor. To the committee on crimes and punishment.

By Mr. Rich—A bill (H. F. 244) for an act to appropriate money for the purchase of the life-size oil portrait of Cushman K. Davis, now hanging in this hall. To the committee on appropriations.

By Mr. Pope—A bill (H. F. 245) for an act to appropriate money to aid in building a bridge across Snake river in Kanabec county. To the committee on roads, bridges and navigable streams.

By Mr. Dorsey—A bill (H. F. 246) for an act to amend sections 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1888 of the General Statutes of 1894, and section 1887 of the General Statutes of 1894, as amended by chapter 47, of the General Laws of 1896, relating to the laying out of judicial highways, and providing for the alteration and discontinuance of highways in certain cases. To the committee on roads, bridges and navigable streams.

By Mr. Sageng—A bill (H. F. 247) for an act to amend section 133 of chapter 36 of the General Statutes of Minnesota for the year 1887, as amended by chapter 35, of the General Laws of 1885, the same being section 3839 of the General Statutes of 1894, relating to state normal schools. To the committee on normal schools.

By Mr. Stites—A bill (H. F. 248) for an act to appropriate money to aid in building a bridge across the Lac qui Parle river, and for grading and making the necessary approaches thereto, in Lincoln county. To the committee on roads, bridges and navigable streams.

By Mr. Nelson, H. K. (by request)—A bill (H. F. 249) for an act to appropriate money to aid the township of Wails, in Travers county, in paying expenses incurred in quarantining smallpox patients and preventing the spread of said disease. To the committee on public health, dairy and food products.

By Mr. Hickey (by request)—A bill (H. F. 250) for an act regulating the rate of interest upon contracts arising from the sale of state lands belonging to the state of Minnesota. To the committee on public lands.

By Mr. Hickey (by request)—A bill (H. F. 251) for an act for the relief of Jane Ward, and to appropriate money therefor. To the committee on claims.

By Mr. Grass (by request)—A bill (H. F. 252) for an act to amend section 15 of the general laws of 1885, as amended by chapter 54 of the general laws of 1897, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. To the committee on taxes and tax laws.

By Mr. Torrey, J. W. (by request)—A bill (H. F. 253) for an act to amend chapter 118, general laws of 1887, known as the military code, to authorize an increase in the numerical strength of the national guard, and making additional appropriation therefor. To the committee on military affairs.

Bills Recommended to Pass.

The following bills were recommended to pass: Haugen's bill to amend General Statutes relating to cemeteries; Dunn's bill empowering probate courts to have memorial stones erected over the graves of persons buried within this state; Wallace's bill to appropriate money for improvement of public school system; the fish hatchery bill of Dunn's; the Noyes bill fixing salary of probate judge in Carlton county; Hendrick's bill relating to school funds, education and science; Alley's bill relating to organization of new school districts; Haugland's mortgage foreclosure bill and the bill of the same gentleman relating to certificates of real estate executions.

Elks to Entertain Governor.

St. Paul Lodge of Elks No. 59 will tender a reception, or "stag social," to Gov. Van Sant, other state officers and the members of the legislature tonight at their hall in the Lowry arcade. Invitations were received by senators and representatives yesterday. A programme of continuous performances is promised.

The committee of invitation includes the following: C. C. Whitney, Dar Reese, Hiler H. Horton, Timothy D. Sheehan, James R. Hickey, William Butler.

BILLS THAT WILL PASS.

Several Recommended for Passage by Committee of the Whole.

The senate in committee of the whole, with Senator Shell in the chair, recommended for passage the following bills:

S. F. No. 72, Halvorson—A bill for an act to prohibit the sale or offering for sale, or giving away, any cigarettes, cigarette paper, or substitute therefor, and providing a penalty for the violation hereof.

S. F. No. 4, Smith, J. H.—A bill for an act to provide for the payment of county orders issued on behalf of unorganized counties.

S. F. No. 109, Nixon—A bill for an act to amend chapter 339, General Laws 1899, entitled "An act authorizing the county commissioners of any county in this state to appropriate a sum of money not to exceed $1,500 for the purpose of erecting or aiding in the erection of monuments or memorial hall to the Union soldiers of the War of the Rebellion."

S. F. 46, Collier—A bill for an act to transfer to the state treasury a special fund, heretofore held by the public examiner for the redemption of the issues of state bank notes.

H. F. No. 7, Dunn—A bill for an act to amend section 5141, Statutes 1894, relating to the limitation of the term within which action may be commenced for the foreclosure of mortgages.

S. F. 82, Fitzpatrick—A bill for an act to amend section 253, title 20, chapter 66, General Laws 1901, being section 5398, Statutes 1894.

VANDIVER IS OUT OF IT

SENATE FINALLY DECIDES TO DISPENSE WITH HIS SERVICES

NO REFLECTIONS ARE CAST

Large and Expectant Committee Disappointed at Absence of Debate — No Opposition to Anti-Cigarette Bill.

The senate sprung a genuine sensation yesterday by its silence and acquiescence manifested when the "Vandiver" committee's report came in. The report was sent up by Senator Buckman promptly at 11 o'clock, the hour set for the special order, and was accompanied by a couple of resolutions. The question on the adoption of the report was put and carried. The "ayes" seemed few and faint. The "noes" were not at all. Each resolution was carried separately. Mr. Vandiver has ceased to be a senate employe, but the resolution embodied a statement to the effect that no reflection on the character of the ex-clerk is to be seen in the report. He is merely decapitated because there is nothing for him to do.

The report places at least one of the senators who signed it in the peculiar position of having attacked the character of Mr. Vandiver on the floor of the senate and signed a committee report clearing that character afterward.

However, the senate has vindicated J. S. Vandiver and that gentleman declares himself well pleased. It is understood that such a report as was presented was the only one for which his friends would stand, and it is hinted that Mr. Vandiver himself dictated it.

A number of ladies and many men well known in the city, who were in attendance to hear the debate, which, it was expected would be a lively one, went away disappointed.

Following is a text of the report:

As to the clerkship held by J. S. Vandiver your committee reports that he was appointed at the opening of the session to a clerkship not at the time of his appointment designated; that he was afterwards assigned as clerk of the committee on reapportionment; that the committee on reapportionment never met; that thereafter, under a joint resolution from the house, the senate committee on reapportionment was merged with a larger committee to act jointly with the house committee on reapportionment; that the joint committee on reapportionment has appointed a clerk from the house as clerk of the joint committee on reapportionment; that your committee finds that there is now no work for the said Vandiver to perform as clerk of the committee on reapportionment, and recommends the adoption of the resolution accompanying this report.

The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the services of J. S. Vandiver as clerk for the committee on reapportionment be, and the same are hereby, declared at an end and dispensed with, to take effect this day.

Resolved further, That in passing this resolution it is not the intention of the senate to reflect in any manner upon the character of said Vandiver.

Mr. Vandiver will remain possessed of the privileges of the floor as a press representative.

He remarked to one who essayed condolence yesterday, that he "wouldn't starve to death," and "the senate would never get through under the sum appropriated for legislative expenses if it hadn't taken the harmless action of today."

Senator Halvorson did some unnecessary pleading for his anti-cigarette measure when it came up under general orders yesterday. There was no opposition to the bill, and it will in all likelihood become a law.

Senator Horton introduced a bill raising the limit on the cost of the new state capitol building from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, the extra million to include the cost of finishing and furnishings. A duplicate bill was introduced in the house by Representative Jackson.

A bill introduced by Senator Potter, by request, was quite generally discussed by the lawyers of the senate yesterday. It refers to suits for libel, and offers the party aggrieved the option of a civil or criminal suit and denies him the right to institute a suit of the one kind after having won or lost a suit of the other kind.

Senator Stockwell yesterday introduced the "detention hospital" bill, providing for detention wards in city hospitals in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth for persons suffering and "sick with insanity," whose ailment is but temporary, protecting such patients on the one hand from the odium attached to a sojourn in the county jail, and, on the other, from residence in a hospital for the insane, for which they are not quite eligible. The bill has the support of the judges of probate and of the medical associations in the three cities.

Senator Hawkins has introduced the much-discussed election measure, providing for the grouping of party tickets in separate columns and making it possible for a man to vote the straight ticket by making a single mark at the top of his chosen column.

If the bill introduced yesterday by Senator J. D. Jones goes through, the new board of education, which it provides for, will supersede the state high school board and will establish rules for examinations, acceptances of schools, reports, courses of study, etc., in connection with high schools and graded schools receiving state aid. Members of the board will hold office for four years, and will be appointed by the governor. The state superintendent will be an ex-officio member.

The bill recommends that the board be made up of a member from the faculty or board of regents of the state university, one from a normal school faculty or normal board, a high school principal and a county superintendent.

The bill also follows the recommendation made by former State Superintendent Lewis, that an optional business course be provided in all high schools receiving state aid. The bill is regarded as one of the most important introduced during this session.

The senate disposed of an accumulated grist of general orders yesterday, but still has much work awaiting it. Adjournment was taken until this morning.

SENATORS WERE "RILED."

They Consider That the House Has Affronted Their Dignity.

The dignity of the senate has received an affront, and the house is the offender. The action of the house in coolly announcing yesterday morning that the senate was invited to attend a memorial service instituted in memory of the late Senator C. K. Davis, "riled" the dignified senators and there are those who think of holding a separate service in memory of the dead statesman.

The action of the house in inviting the senate to participation instead of making it a joint resolution in which that body might concur is regarded as "unpleasant" by members of the latter august body.

Schaller Bill Approved.

The joint committee on public health, dairy and food products held a brief meeting in the senate chamber last night for the consideration of bills. The bill of Senator Schaller for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals was quite thoroughly discussed and received favorable consideration. John L. Townley, attorney for the dairymen of this county, said that the bill, if enacted, would give to Minnesota the best law of the kind in the United States. This bill also received the approval of the state board of health, Dr. Bracken, secretary of that body, and Dr. Ohage, of this city.

NOTES OF THE SENATE.

The normal school committees of the senate and house left for Winona last evening, just after 6 o'clock. A number of the senators and attaches of the legislature accompanied the committees. Among those attending were many of the wives of senators. Senators who went are Messrs. Barker, Benedict, Buckman, Fitzpatrick and Grindeland.

The two medical bills will be printed and given quite general distribution, at the recommendation of the senate judiciary committee. One bill is the "State medical" bill, and the other is the osteopathic measure. The senate will recommend for passage today the "negotiable instrument" bill.

Any attempt to annex Blue Earth county and its surplus of embryonic statesmen, and statesmen who are supposed to have arrived and feel like staying, to the Third district, will be resented by members from Joel's corner of the state. This resentment, it is understood, will be shared by members of both parties. A group of senators discussed the matter, with other reapportionment gossip yesterday, arriving at the above conclusion.

Senator Hiler H. Horton has returned from Washington and knows all about how the state should be reapportioned. He says that the consensus of opinion at Washington is to the effect that the Fourth district should remain undisturbed.

Hon. P. D. O'Phelan, of Graceville, and his son James, who is a student at St. Thomas', were the guests yesterday of Senator Daly.

Messrs. G. C. Starr, Andrew Dahlgren and Andrew Wilson, of Cambridge, were guests of Senator Barker yesterday, and accompanied the legislative party on its visit to Winona.

Maj. John Murphy, of Tower, was visiting the St. Louis county delegation at the senate yesterday. Mr. Murphy is one of the renowned story-tellers of the state, and it is assumed that a grist of the newest yarns will amuse the solons as a result of his visit.

Mrs. Thomas Downs, wife of the senate sergeant-at-arms, is dangerously ill at her home in Minneapolis.

Maj. J. M. Bowler was a senate caller yesterday. The major will remain in the city for the Buttermakers' convention.

North Dakota.

TOOK IT ALL BACK AGAIN

RECALL BILL TO PROHIBIT THE PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY IN THE STATE

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Eight New Laws Passed in Thirty-Five Days by the Flickertail Solons—Are All Quite Important.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 13.—Mrs. de Lendrecie reached here Sunday night and before noon Monday had every assurance that the medical practitioner bill that incidentally legislated every sort of doctoring out of existence—except the regulars—which passed the senate 27 to nothing Friday and sent to the house, should be recalled. The senate met at 2 p. m. and as soon as the rolls were called, Dr. Taylor, who introduced the bill and had it passed, gallantly moved a suspension of the rules, and that the same be recalled from the house, where it had been sent Saturday and where it had passed first and second reading and sent to a committee, and the vote to recall was passed without dissent. Nearly all the members were ignorant of the far reaching provisions of the bill, which, it is claimed, prohibited any sort of aid being given sick or injured people—except by a licensed doctor. Senator Taylor was very fair and gallant and stated if the bill passed under a misapprehension of those voting for it, he had no desire to oppose and he himself moved to recall the bill. As a fact, as near as can be learned, the bill was prepared with some shrewdness for the State Medical association and has some provisions more far-reaching than the senator comprehended, when introduced.

* * *

Only eight new laws resulted from the work of the first thirty-five days of the session, that number of bills having run the gauntlet of both houses and the governor. None are of much importance, or has attracted unusual interest. Little's bill to regulate insurance is perhaps of most general interest. It provides that where property is insured at agencies outside the state, as is often done, reports must be made to the state insurance department through the local agents, who are to receive the premiums on the insurance written. This bill will have the effect of giving the state the taxes on this business, and of giving the premium commission to the state agent in whose district the property is located. LaMoure's bill for a state auditing board has become a law and is one of the bills presented with a view of bringing about a better business management of state affairs. It provides that all claims against the state must be audited on the first of each month by a board consisting of the governor, state auditor and attorney general, and that no bill shall be paid without first having been so audited. The only other bills that have become laws are two that regulate the salary of employes of the legislative assembly and fix their number, the kidnaping bill increasing the penalty to five years' minimum and twenty maximum penalty, a bill granting the board of trustees of the state penitentiary greater latitude in fixing the price of twine from the state plant, and a bill permitting fraternal associations to incorporate by filing notice with the secretary of state.

South Dakota.

AFTER THE LIQUOR MEN

BILL TO COMPEL WITNESSES TO TESTIFY REGARDLESS OF INCRIMINATING THEMSELVES

KEEP TAB ON PUBLIC FUNDS

Institutions to Turn All Money Into the State Treasury—The Redman With a Grievance.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13.—(Special.)—The looked for wolf bounty fight did not show up today, the matter having been settled out of court and all was quiet on that proposition. The principal house bill was: To compel witnesses to testify in liquor cases regardless of incriminating themselves. The bill to provide a chaplain at penitentiary called out a fight and was lost, but will be reconsidered. The bill passed, allowing the management of property, where the husband or wife has been insane for a year. The senate passed the bill to compel all heads of institutions to turn all funds collected into the state treasury and draw out by warrant, and the bill to prevent state officers from accepting any fees.

* * *

The Sioux Indian is never so happy as when he is in conference with some one in power. A delegation headed by Black Tomahawk, one of the leaders of the Bad river Indians, called at the office of Gov. Herried, and were given an audience. They had a number of grievances, among them that the agency is so far from where they live, and that the government was not keeping its promises with them as to supplies promised; and further that they had failed to secure a conference with Agent Hatch when they had gone to the agency to state their troubles. The governor gave them a letter to the agent, and told them he thought they could secure an audience if they took it to the agency with them.

* * *

Senate bill 163, which has been introduced by Senator Burke has for its purpose the clearing up of delinquent taxes of the state. At the present time there is over $4,000,000 of such taxes standing against real estate, and his bill is intended to secure a settlement by the owner or whoever wishes to purchase in case the owner does not show a desire to take up the matter himself. The bill provides for an adjudication of all taxes standing against a tract of land, by the court, which will wipe out all questionable taxes, and leave what is legitimate standing against the tract. After advertisement the tracts are to be sold to the highest bidder, but in no case at less than 25 per cent of the charges against the tract, with the costs attending on the settlement and advertisement, and in this manner, it is hoped to clear up a large part of the present outstanding delinquent list and get it off the tax books. Of course, this method will not bring in the full amount of the delinquencies, but if it takes such tracts and lots off the tax list, and brings in 50 per cent of what is outstanding, it will make a great difference in the cost of printing delinquent tax lists in counties, and clear up the old lists which cumber the books, besides bringing considerable revenue.

* * *

The bill introduced by the senate appropriation committee is intended to stop the present method of securing appropriations from the legislature for a specific purpose, and then exceeding the appropriation and coming in at the next session with a deficiency. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any officer or head of an institution to allow work to be done in excess of an appropriation, or supplies to be furnished in excess of an appropriation, and makes the officer or head of the institution guilty of a misdemeanor, with a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000, and to imprisonment; it further makes the officer member or members of a state board or head of an institution personally liable on his bond for the cost of any such excess of an appropriation which he or they contract for or allow.

* * *

A Populist who is in a position to know whereof he speaks says the scope of the inquiry before the investigation committee, as far as the fusionists are concerned, will follow the outlines of Gov. Lee's farewell address. He further says this address contains in full the charges against the public institutions which the fusionists will try to establish. Besides investigating the governor's charges the committee will also scrutinize the affairs of the charitable and penal institutions, the members of the board of charities and corrections and the management of the soldiers' home.

* * *

No one apprehens that the bill will pass to reduce the ordinary saloon license to $400 a year and beer licenses to $200, but the measure is said to be the second step in the plan to secure a large reduction from the amounts now paid.

* * *

It is charged that the number of clerks employed this session is greatly in excess of any previous year, but the claim is not well founded. The legislature of 1899 employed seventy-one clerks and the present legislature employes seventy-six. These figures were obtained from the official records. The difference is so small that the number of employes may be said to be the same.

THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN TRAIN.

The Empire State Express—What It Does Daily and How It Does It.

"There is only one train in the country that exceeds fifty miles an hour in speed for 100 miles' run, and that is the Empire State Express."—Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

The Ledger might have added that this great train averages fifty-three and one-third miles per hour for the entire distance from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, including four stops and twenty-eight slow-downs; that it does this each business day of the year. The attention which the Empire State Express has attracted in every country of the world has proved one of the greatest advertisements for American machinery and American methods that has ever been put forth, and that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company is entitled to the thanks of not only the entire state of New York, but of every person in the United States from one end of the land to the other for placing before the world an object lesson without an equal.—From the Syracuse Post-Standard.

Don't waste time. Go to Omaha over the "St. Louis Road."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Weak Spot.

If you are sitting in a restaurant where waitresses are in attendance, you will note now and again some young woman put her hand to her back, and straighten herself up, while her lips are tightened as if by pain. It's backache. Yet all day long she must be on her feet, lifting, carrying, hurrying.

That weak spot, the back, can be made strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the womanly diseases which cause headache, backache, sideache, nervousness and sleeplessness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

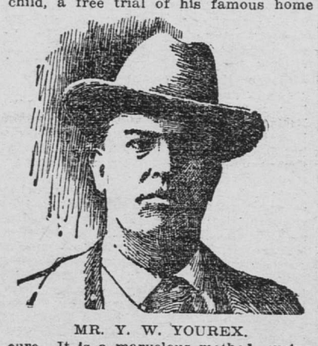
"I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman, and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 569 W. Main street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to anyone who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home



MR. Y. W. YOUREX.

cure. It is a marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured.

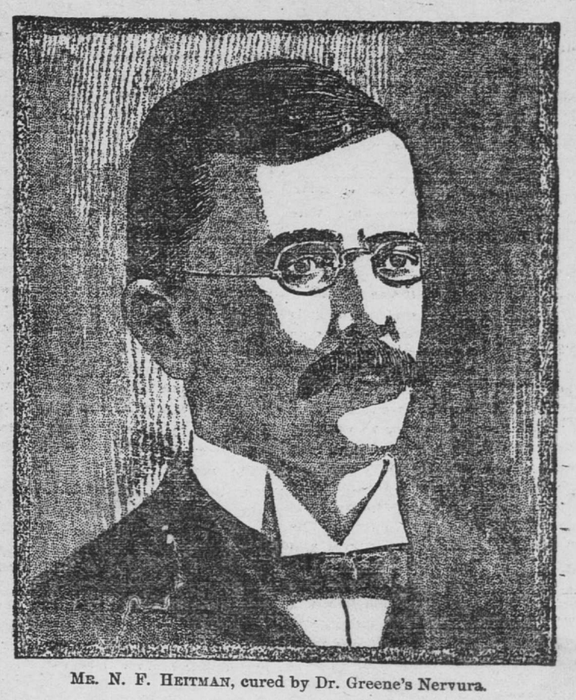
Mr. Yourex says: "I tried Dr. Rice's method and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex lives in Cedar Rapids, Io., at 322½ First avenue.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and in a short time you will never know you had been ruptured. Write today sure.

FAMED AS A LAWYER.

Mr. N. F. Heitman, the Famous Lawyer of Kansas City, Talks About His Case.

Strong Words Telling How His Health was Restored by Dr. Greene's Nervura.



MR. N. F. HEITMAN, cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Mr. N. F. Heitman is one of the foremost lawyers of Kansas City, Mo. He is a living example of what a man of ability, energy and distinction can accomplish for himself. Mr. Heitman has risen, step by step, by hard work from a poor farmer's boy to the highest pinnacle of fame in western legal history. He is one of the most prominent and highly respected members of the Kansas City Bar, is a graduate of the University of Virginia, was awarded the oratorial medal at this famous university, and also received the highest average grade in his class of a large number. Mr. Heitman ascribes his success to keeping steadily at work. Of course everybody knows that the person who applies himself diligently to hard work in order to gain a coveted honor must work not only from nine o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon but from sunrise to sunset and sometimes way into the night. No one can do this for any length of time without breaking down their health completely. This is just what happened to Mr. Heitman, but thanks to Dr. Greene's Blood and Nerve Remedy, he was rescued and restored to good health by its use. There is nothing which will prevent attacks of the grip, or if you have it, there is nothing which will drive it away so quickly as Dr. Greene's Nervura. Those who have had the grip should know that their systems are always left in a weakened condition after it. Dr. Greene's Nervura will restore them to perfect health by purifying the blood and building up the entire body.

What stronger words are needed to convince you of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura than these from Mr. Heitman, who says:

"From constant attention to my business, together with a weak stomach, I was completely unfit for the strain that comes to a man in my profession, and I have found nothing that has so generally helped me and given me back my natural energy as Dr. Greene's Nervura, blood and nerve remedy. I have taken several bottles and can say nothing but good about the results."

If you believe at all in the truth, plainly spoken, you cannot fail to take counsel from the words of Mr. Heitman. He was sick and was cured. If you are sick, and most people are at this season of the year, you should take this wonderful remedy. Remember it is the prescription of Dr. Greene, one of America's most famous physicians. Dr. Greene can be consulted absolutely free of charge, either personally or by mail. If you are not within calling distance of his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, write him a letter describing your case fully and he will tell you what to do to get well.

Wisconsin.

NEW INSURANCE TAX BILL

PROPOSE TO INTRODUCE THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN WISCONSIN

PRIMARY LAW FIGHT IS ON

Denounced as a Populist Measure—Claim That It Will Bring Defeat and Ruin to the Republican Party.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—A bill providing for the installation of the initiative and referendum in Wisconsin was introduced in the assembly today by Franklin Johnson. It provides that upon the petition of two per cent of the voters or the request of the convention, any public question must be submitted to the voters before it can become a law.

An insurance tax bill which will help the Milwaukee Northwestern Life by removing the retaliatory features was introduced in both houses. It provides a tax of three per cent on Wisconsin business instead of one per cent on all business, as provided by the present law.

A move to double the salaries of legislators was introduced in the senate by O'Neil. It provides for the constitutional amendment increasing the salary of legislators from $5 to $10, gives them 10 cents a mile for travel each way, as now, and cuts off all perquisites.

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL.

The proposed primary-election law was debated before the legislature this afternoon. The hearing was tecnically only before the joint committee on elections, but it was held in the assembly chamber, and practically every member of the legislature was present. The principal speeches were by Dairy and Food Commissioner H. C. Adams for the bill and by U. S. Internal Revenue Collector J. G. Monahan against it. Mr. Adams' speech was an elaborate argument for the bill, and Mr. Monahan wandered from his subject to attack newspapers which support the bill. These speeches are important because they sound the keynotes of the big fight which will taks place on the floors of the two houses when the bill comes from the committee.

ADAMS FAVORS PROPOSED LAW.

Mr. Adams said in part:

"The opponents of the primary election law, presenting numerous objections against the measure, must be crowded by the resistless force of plain logic into the final attitude of denying the wisdom of popular government, and affirming—the desirability of representative government wherever that is possible. The friends of the measure stand squarely upon this proposition: That wherever we can obtain a direct expression of the people's will it should be done, and that the representative system should only be used when it is what might be called a physical necessity.

"Friends of the primary election law say that a voter can be trusted to pick out a candidate for office. The opponents of the primary election law say that the voter may be trusted to pick out a man who perhaps may be trusted to pick out some other man to pick out for the original voter, whose judgment to a great extent is lost in the transaction, a man who can represent that original voter better in public office than one whom the voter might select for himself. They claim a caucus is a deliberative body; that men assemble there for the purpose of discussing the merits and efficiency of men. Is that true as a rule? Do men who go into caucusses carefully deliberate as to the real merits of men whose names are proposed as delegates to conventions? I ask the members of this committee and of this legislature if a proceeding of this kind is not rare in caucus action?"

MONAHAN RIDICULES THE BILL.

Mr. Monahan said in part:

"If you desire to substitute Populist tenets for Republican principles, pass this bill. And remember, when you pass it, that you deliver the old Republican elephant to be sacrificed on the altar of Populism, and the possibilities are that the Republican party will pass from a majority to a minority organization in Wisconsin, and this bill will be repealed by a Democratic legislature.

"The Republican party has faced grave dangers during her career, but, if temporarily overwhelmed, she has always outridden every storm and triumphed in every conflict when she fought under her own flag for her own principles, and only suffered shame and defeat when she slipped her moorings and went cruising around after strange gods."

* * *

A bill providing for the initiative and referendum in Wisconsin was introduced in the assembly today by Franklin Johnson. It provides that upon the petition of 2 per cent of the voters, or the request of a convention, any public question must be submitted to the voters before it can become a law.

An insurance tax bill which will help the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee by removing retaliatory features was introduced in both houses. It provides a tax of 3 per cent on Wisconsin business, as provided by the present law.

A movement to double the salaries of legislators was started in the senate by O'Neil. It provides for a constitutional amendment increasing the salary from $500 to $1,000, gives each 10 cents a mile for travel each way, as now, and cuts off all perquisites.

Secretary of State Froehlich has completed winding up the accounts of the state board of immigration and finds that there is $2,297.81 still on hand of the $5,000 which the legislature appropriated for the second year. The money will not be needed, as the work of the board has been discontinued pending action by the legislature. Just what will be done in the way of establishing a new board is still undecided.

"On the road to Omaha." There is much to admire along the M. & St. L.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers 15c. and 25c.