DOINGS OF NORTHWEST LEGISLATURES

REPORT IS FAVORABLE

SPECIAL COMMISSION INDORSES THE BOARD OF CONTROL IDEA.

GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS IT

Is More Economical and Gives Better Results for the Money Spent Than the Separate Board System.

Gov. Van Sant yesterday transmitted to the legislature the report of the special commission appointed by himself to investigate board of control systems for public institutions in neighboring states. The commission having visited Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin are favorably impressed with the advisability of Minnesota adopting the board of control plan. The governor, in presenting the report of the commission, says:

"In my judgment there will be no more important measure presented to this legislature than the proposed law creating a board of control for the management of our correctional and charitable institutions. It is generally conceded that the proposed plan would result in a large saving to the state. The main objection urged against the bill by the public press and those opposed to it, was that, while it might be beneficial in a pecuniary way, it would diminish the efficiency and lessen the comforts of the inmates, and would not be so progressive along humanitarian lines, and that the wards of the state would not receive the same care as under the former system. If this were true, the measure ought not to pass.

After receiving the commissioner's report I am more thoroughly convinced than ever that the law creating a board of control should pass. I agree with the recommendations of the commission in closing their report, and especially urge that a section be added to the bill, as suggested, prohibiting political interference with the management of the state institutions for any political purpose, and providing punishment therefor. Every care should be exercised so that the management of these institutions should be free from political influences, and all employes should be selected for their efficiency and should be discharged for cause only."

The commission made the following report:

"In view of the arguments which have been advanced against the board of control and its prospective management of the state institutions of Minnesota, your commissioners made a particular study of the institutions themselves, as to their compartive condition and operation under the present plan, and we find that the buildings, furniture, food, clothing, number and character of attendants, sanitary arrangements, medical and surgical appliances, and every other necessity or convenience affecting the health, surroundings and improved condition of the inmates under the board of control in both of these states have been improved and now receive the largest share of their attention and consideration. In no case did we find a condition, either general or particular, less conducive to the comfort, convenience or reformation of the inmates, than under the old system; nor did we find that economy, or the saving of money, had received, at the hands of the board, any paramount consideration as against these other elements of the problem before them. Without exception, the superintendents stated that under the board of control they had been given larger latitude for individuality of opinion, and for such particular equipment in any of the directions indicated as to them seemed necessary, than they had ever enjoyed under a local board system.

To illustrate: We desire to call particular attention to the improved bathing and surgical appliances recently introduced at Oshkosh by Dr. Gordon, to the open bedroom doors of nearly all inmates at Oshkosh and at Clarinda; to the manual training and cooking school at Council Bluffs, and to the general cleanliness and order of every institution we saw.

The several superintendents also united in saying that under the present system they are entirely relieved from the former burden of looking after and procuring adequate support, and from the mechanical duties connected with the purchase of and payment for supplies. That they are no longer expected or required to go before legislative committees to set forth the needs of their institutions, but are left free to pursue their legitimate functions connected with the needs of their institutions. That the local organization and influence of each locality for new buildings and additional support, is no longer a care and a burden to them, but that, having expressed their opinion and judgment to the board of control, they and the community in which each institution is located, are wholly relieved of further responsibility and duty along this line. They further state that their quarterly conferences, and the publication of a quarterly bulletin, have enabled them to exchange ideas and to co-operate much more fully than ever before.

One other subject was of great interest to your commissioners and was made matter of special investigation. We were informed, both in Wisconsin and Iowa, that the board of control itself was wholly free from political influence and from interference on the part of politicians. We were also informed by the governors of both states, and by every other state official whom we consulted, that no suggestion having for its basis a political advantage would for a moment be considered by the board or any one under its control or supervision. Members of the legislature and private citizens corroborated these statements. The Iowa law contains a provision making any such interference a penal offense. And while Wisconsin does not have this provision, the same results seem to have been attained, and their system is at present wholly free from any political interference.

In view of the above statements and from all that we saw, we have reached the following conclusions:

First—That Iowa and Wisconsin have succeeded in decreasing the cost of maintenance in all institutions placed under the management of their boards of control.

Second—That they have practically succeeded in eliminating politics from the management of state institutions.

Third—That they have given to those directly in charge of state institutions a wider latitude in which to maintain their personality and efficiency.

Fourth—That they have eliminated local controversy from the question of dividing the state's bounty, and prevented legislative combinations for that purpose.

Fifth—That they have not only preserved, but extended, the humane, educational and reformatory purposes for which the institutions were established.

A study of the bill now pending before the Minnesota legislature, in connection with our investigation, leads us to also recommend:

First—That the bill be so amended that the provision for the payment of money through local treasurers be eliminated, and one inserted providing that all payments be made directly by the state treasurer.

Second—That a section be added prohibiting political interference with the management of state institutions in any way, and soliciting contributions for any political purpose, and providing punishment thereof.

Third—That the board employ only superintendents, wardens and matrons, and that superintendents and matrons be authorized to both employ and discharge all other employes without interference on the part of the board of control, it holding them responsible for the successful administration of the institutions.

Fourth—That for the present, educational institutions be excepted, and the provisions referring to them stricken from the bill.

Once tried, always used. The Minneapolis & St. Louis road to Omaha.

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 DIARRHOEA. 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.

SCORES SIGNAL VICTORY

HICKEY'S BILL REGULATING RATE OF INTEREST ON CONTRACTS PASSES HOUSE

WARM DEBATE OVER MEASURE

Author of the Bill States That Moneyed Parties in Minneapolis Had Asked Him to Pull Off.

Representative James R. Hickey, of Ramsey, scored a signal victory in the house yesterday by securing the passage of his bill regulating the rate of interest on contracts arising from the sale of school lands. The bill reduces the interest from 5 to 4 per cent. The measure passed by a vote of 75 to 39.

When the bill was called up on the calendar Messrs. Kelly, Deming and others lined up against it, and for a considerable time a warm debate ensued. Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Plowman and Mr. Riley identified themselves with the author in defending the measure. The argument of those opposed to the bill was that if it passed it would be the means of detracting from the state revenues the sum of $63,000 annually or over $1,000,000 during the lifetime of the contracts. Mr. Deming declared that it was a stroke in the interest of the speculators.

When Mr. Hickey took the floor the house was aroused to a high degree of excitement, which grew into demonstrative enthusiasm as he proceeded with his arguments, which were clear, incisive and forcible. Mr. Hickey challenged the statement of his opponents, who had asserted that the bill was to benefit speculators, and proved, much to the pleasure of the house that nine-tenths of the certificates of land sales are now held by farmers. This statement he based upon evidence procured from the state auditor's office, which could not be disputed.

"This bill," said Mr. Hickey, "proposes to reduce the interest which the residents of this state have to pay on these contracts from 5 to 4 per cent. Now, when the state loans this interest money out to residents of other states, as is done, but 3 per cent can be collected. Does any man, then, tell me that this difference of 2 per cent is not a loss to the people of Minnesota, who are the original purchasers. In many cases the state loans the money out to corporations, so you have an example of the resident of Minnesota paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent and the foreign corporations only paying from 2 to 3 per cent. I say that by all means our people should have the benefit of this thing."

Mr. Hickey read reports from State Auditor Dunn, in which he advocated a bill such as was under discussion. Mr. Hickey said that it was the money classes who were against this measure. They and the scalpers are trying their utmost to defeat the measure, but they will not succeed. He successfully met the argument that the bill would lessen the state's revenues $63,000. Those voting against the bill were:

Allen, Alley, Armstrong, G. W.; Armstrong, J. A.; Bartow, Burns, Bury, Bush, Cooke, Deming, Dobbin, Harden, Hinton, Hymes, Jackson, Johnson, Kelly, Lane, Laybourn, Mallory, Martin, Miller, Morley, Nelson, W.; Nichols, Nolan, Norman, Nyquist, Peterson, J. A.; Pugh, Rich, Roberts, Schward, Smith, Stevenson, Sweet, Von Wald, Wallace and Whitford.

It was significant that the Hennepin delegation voted solidly, almost, against the bill. Mr. Hickey stated after the session that he had overtures from moneyed parties from the Mill City to "pull off," but he turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. On taking his seat Mr. Hickey was greeted with loud applause, which has been a very unusual occurrence this session.

As predicted in the Globe Tuesday, the Hillmond primary election bill was supplanted in the house by a similar measure from a Republican member. Mr. Dunn, of the Ramsey delegation, introduced a bill of the same character yesterday, which was offered as a substitute to the one introduced by the Democratic member. Thus the primary election law, when enacted, will have been introduced by a Republican. The Democratic members were really not surprised at being denied the opportunity of fathering this law.

YOUNGERS MAY YET BE FREED.

Deming Bill for Parole of Prisoners to Be Favorably Reported.

The Deming bill, which provides for the parole of prisoners by prison and reformatory boards, will be favorably reported upon in the house today by the committee on prisons and reformatories. The committee spent some time in considering the measure yesterday afternoon, and, after amending it so as to prevent any such paroled prisoner from leaving the state, unanimously recommended it for passage.

This is the first step taken by this legislature toward freeing the Younger brothers, and it is believed the bill will pass. Should the Youngers receive their liberty under this bill, they will be under the same restrictions as govern their old-time pal and cousin, Frank James, who is still a resident of Missouri. James, when he surrendered, was allowed to remain at large, but he has never been permitted to leave the state of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY'S SHERIFF.

Mass Meeting at Duluth Favors Retention of Fee System.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—A mass meeting tonight adopted resolutions declaring it the sense of the meeting that the sheriff of St. Louis county should receive compensation by the fee instead of the salary system, and the legislative delegation was so informed. The meeting was called to take action on Representative Alford's bill, which has already passed the house, changing the sheriff's salary from fees to $4,000 a year salary. The meeting was largely attended by Sheriff Sargent's friends. He is estimated to receive under the present fee system about $30,000 a year net.

HOUSE SCREENINGS.

Mr. Butler is the author of a bill which requires street railway companies to file an annual report with the state railroad and warehouse commission, the same as regular railroad companies.

Keepers of hotels and inns and kindred institutions are required by a measure introduced by G. W. Armstrong to have more than one exit to each floor of their hostelry and to provide a half inch hemp rope for escapes from windows—presumably fire escapes. The bill specifies that the strength of the rope must be sufficient to sustain at least 500 pounds.

Representative Phillips presented a bill yesterday which seeks to enforce the attendance upon truant schools of incorrigibles and imposes a misdemanor penalty upon parents neglecting to keep their children in such institutions.

Mr. Laybourn proposed a measure which provides for the restoration of citizenship to a felon who has paid the penalty of his crime.

When Mr. Hickey's bill was about to be voted upon he demanded the house call in order to ascertain who were trying to evade voting. While the members were responding to their names with the usual "here," Mr. Alley, who was in one of the committee rooms, hearing his name called, rushed in and shouted, "no." He was against the bill which was to come up, but did not know that it had not yet arrived.

The committee substitute to the Dowling bill, which does away with the court commissioner and gives the work of that officer to the probate judge, passed the house yesterday.

TALK OF SHORT SESSION

YOUNG INTRODUCES JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT APRIL 5

LIKELY TO PASS THE SENATE

Both Houses Will Be Called Together Next Year to Consider Tax Commission Bill if Measure Carries.

The chief incident of yesterday's session in the senate was the introduction by Senator Young, of a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the legislature on April 5, cutting off twenty days, and asking Gov. Van Sant to call an extra session for next February to consider the bill which will be prepared by the tax commission just provided for by the legislature.

The resolution culminates the talk which has been current ever since the convening of the lawmaking bodies here. Among certain of the senators it is taken seriously, and the argument used is "economy." Those who favor the passage of the resolution are of the opinion that the extra session should be called and the money saved in salaries of employes, etc., will go far toward lessening the expenses to it. Opponents of the resolution pooh-pooh the idea of its passage affecting any saving to the state. They argue that the additional supplies, mileage, salaries, etc., of the extra session will more more than offset any economy that may be incident to an early close of the present session.

The resolution was laid over one day, under the rules, and when it comes up tomorrow it will be given a "warm" welcome. It is expected to pass the senate, but its fate in the house is problematic.

STILL DELAYING THE GAME.

Twin City Legislators Holding Up Reapportionment.

The joint reapportionment committee holds another meeting this afternoon, but whether anything definite will come of it is a matter that admits of considerable doubt. From present indications it appears that the Twin City legislators, who are doing their utmost to obstruct the plan of reapportionment, have made some progress since the last meeting a week ago. Th situation is at least no less confused than it was then.

The subcommittee held another session yesterday afternoon and while the full proceedings of the meeting were not disclosed, Chairman Daugherty stated than an agreement had practically been reached and that the subcommittee would be ready to report to the committee at large today. There is nothing new in Senator Daugherty's statement, for this readiness on the part of the subcommittee was evidenced last week, but the committee at large delayed the game. The fact is the Daugherty-Ferris plan for reapportioning the state was decided on by the subcommittee in the first place and notwithstanding the failure of the large committee to accept it, no change has been made by the smaller committee. They will again recommend this plan, it is confidently believed.

The meeting today promises to be full of interest. Besides all the various schemes for slicing up the state that were brought forward a week ago, there are at least five others that are to be pressed into service today. Four of these come from Hennepin county and embrace about every disposition of East Minneapolis and Chisago that could be conceived. The other one is submitted through Senator Horton by a resident of the southern part of the state.

It is believed that the Hennepin faction which has had its thinking caps on for the past seven days for a successful plan of delaying the reapportioning until the end of the session, has decided that this could not be better accomplished than by demanding the consideration of several more plans.

MONEY FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

Bills Appropriating Considerable Amounts Introduced in the Senate.

The state university is the proposed benficiary of three important bills which were introduced yesterday in the senate. One of the measures provided for a college of pedagogy and carries with it an appropriation of $10,000 per year for maintenance. It was introduced by Senator Thompson. The other two measures were introduced by Senator McGill and favor the college of agriculture. One of Senator McGill's bills carries an appropriation of $294,000, of which $200,000 is to be used in the erection of a "main" building; $30,000 is to be used to construct a veterinary building; $30,000 for a chemical laboratory; $12,000 for a girls' dormitory; $7,500 for a building for killing and curing meat; $8,000 for changes in the dairy hall; $3,000 for enlarging the blacksmith shop; $5,000 for a building for instruction and experiments in swine breeding, and $3,500 for a building for the study and exhibition of farm machinery.

The other bill provides for improvements at two of the experimental substations at Crookston and Grand Rapids.

Free Tuition for the Blind.

A bill will be introduced in the senate today providing for free tuition at the university for graduates of the school for the blind at Faribault. It is probable that the measure will be introduced by Senator Stockton. Attending the university, as a freshman law, is one graduate of the Faribault institution, a Mr. Murphy, who, although totally blind, is making splendid progress in his class. At the school for the blind are other students, who wish to enter the professions, one of whom, a promising musician stated not long ago that the adoption of a musician's calling is such a chestnut among those who cannot see, and the cultivation of memory such an easy task that he will study law. The bill will find many friends, as it has been quite freely and favorably discussed in advance of its appearance.

SENATORIAL GOSSIP.

The senate judiciary committee will hear today at noon a number of Beltrami county citizens and county officers who are in the city in the interest of the McCarthy bills, introduced in the senate on Monday evening.

The committee will today recommend for passage the Wilson bill relating to the publication of articles of incorporation, the Somerville municipal courts bills and the Burns-Thompson bill, relating to the use of roads by telephone and telegraph comanies.

The senate committee on election will report favorably on senate bills 183 and 186, amending the general election laws, and S. F. 209, allowing villages to redistrict into wards.

The senate committee on education will recommend the Greer bill, providing for literature and instructions in practical farming and plant-growing in the rural schools, but the bill, which carries an appropriation of $2,500, will go to the finance committee before it reaches the floor of the general orders.

The senate committee on normal schools will leave this morning at 8:20 for Moorhead to inspect the institution at that place. The committee will visit St. Cloud on Friday.

The McGill bill for the relief of Capt. John C. Deveroux unanimously passed the senate yesterday, and the gallant old soldier may be reasonably assured of a safe journey for the measure through the house.

Senator Benedict presided over the committee of the whole in the senate yesterday, and the Mellicke bill for the better protection of game and fish and the Armstrong measure from the house, providing for free tuition at the university of men who enlisted in the Spanish war, were recommended for passage. The latter bill, it is thought, will meet some opposition later.

Dr. Bracken, of the state board of health; Inspector Burns and Mr. McMillan, for the McMillan packing house interests at South St. Paul, were heard before the senate committee on public health, at its meeting last evening. No action was taken on the various bills discussed, and the committee adjourned to meet at the call of Chairman J. H. Smith.

NEW SENATE BILLS.

S. F. 232, Grue—To appropriate $20,000 to reimburse towns and cities for expenses incurred by them in caring for persons infected with contagious diseases. Finance.

S. F. 233, McGill—To appropriate money for the equipment and support of two substations of the state experiment station. University and university lands.

S. F. 234, McGill—To appropriate money for buildings for the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. University and university lands.

S. F. 235, Thompson—Providing for a college of pedagogy at state university. University and university lands.

S. F. 230, McCarthy—To legalize and make valid certain indebtedness contracted by counties organized under chapter 99 of the General Laws of 1897. Judiciary.

S. F. 231, McCarthy—To legalize and make valid certain tax assessments and levies heretofore made in counties organized under chapter 99 of the General Laws of 1897. Judiciary.

Appropriation Cut in Half.

Some sharp words were exchanged by members of the house appropriations committee yesterday afternoon. The committee had under debate the bill appropriating $100,000 for drainage purposes in the northern part of the state. Representative Berg and Senator Grindeland, who hail from Roseau and Marshall counties, respectively, took the side of the bill, while Mr. Laybourn and others opposed it. The bill was finally recommended to pass, amended so that appropriations should be $50,000, half this year and half next.

NEW HOUSE BILLS.

H. F. 335, Armstrong, G. W.—To provide for the construction, equipment and regulation of hotels, inns and public lodging houses. General legislation.

H. F. 336, Laybourn—To restore to full civil rights and citizenship all persons who have been, or who may be, convicted of a felony and sentenced to jail or to pay a fine, and who have served, or who shall serve, said sentence, or who have paid, or who shall pay and discharge said fine. Judiciary.

H. F. 337, Wilder—To amend section 156, chapter 8 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1895, to provide for the incorporation, organization and government of cities. Municipal legislation.

H. F. 338, Dunn—To amend chapter 349, General Laws of 1899, providing for the selection of candidates for election by popular vote and relating to elections. Rules suspended and the bill placed on general orders.

H. F. 339, Pope—To amend section 6781 of the General Statutes of 1894, relating to malicious injury and destruction of property. Crimes and punishment.

H. F. 340, Hemstead—To amend section 438 of chapter 6, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1894, as amended, relative to the collection of vital statistics. Public health, dairy and food products.

H. F. 341, Bush—To provide against the manufacture, adulteration or sale of maple sugar and maple syrup so as to prevent fraud and preserve the public health. Public health, dairy and food products.

H. F. 342, Butler—To regulate the business of street railways and of electric railways, requiring a report thereof to be made to the railway and warehouse commission of the state of Minnesota, and providing for the regulations of the charges, rates and fares for transportation by means of the same. Railroads.

H. F. 343, Peterson, J. A. (by request)—Proposing a convention to revise the constitution of the state of Minnesota. Judiciary.

H. F. 344, Berg (by request)—To legalize the taking of acknowledgments and other official acts heretofore taken and done by any person previously appointed and acting as a notary. Judiciary.

H. F. 345, Oppegaard (by request)—To prevent the use of repeating shotguns in hunting and killing any game and to provide punishment for offenses. Game and fish laws.

H. F. 346, Phillips (by request)—To amend the truant law. Education.

H. F. 347, Sageng—To amend "An act to regulate elections." Committee on elections.

These Are Laws.

Gov. Van Sant yesterday signed the following bills:

H. F. 8—Relating to mortgages and conveyances.

H. F. 77—A memorial to congress asking the submission of an anti-trust amendment.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind.

South Dakota.

MORE NEW LAWS ENACTED

CROOKED COURSE OF THE JAG CURE BILL—WILL PROBABLY PASS

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The bills which have been approved and have become law since the former list are:

House Bill 87—Appropriating $112.75 for clerks of United States land office for plats furnished to the state auditor.

H. B. 113—Transferring the "fish fund" to the state general fund.

H. B. 23—Providing for issuance by boards of education of cities of first class, of bonds for the erection of school houses.

S. B. 129—Fixing terms of court in the Eighth judicial circuit.

S. B. 109—Provides for taking personal service on non-residents for purpose of taking depositions.

S. J. R. 9—Confirms the Hatch and Morrill funds to the state agricultural college.

* * *

The "jag cure bill," which has passed the house and is now before the senate on a favorable report, has had a legislative course in keeping with the purpose which it represents. It came into the house on a stagger, and was supposed to be ready to collapse, but kept staggering along through temporary defeats and reconsiderations until it finally worked its way into the senate, where it has been meeting with various vicissitudes, out of each of which it came up ready to try again, and is finally before that body with the chances in favor of its pulling through to the governor. It certainly has had a crooked course on its way through the legislative mill.

North Dakota.

THROW MILL WIDE OPEN

DIVORCE TO BE HAD FOR THE MERE ASKING IN FLICKERTAILDOM IF BILL PASSES.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The anti-divorce crusaders are urging the members of the legislature to keep a close watch upon all legislation touching the question of marriage and divorce and particular interest is being paid the bill introduced by Leech, of Fargo, some days ago, which purports to re-enact the provisions of the divorce law, and the emergency clause of which innocently states that "where an emergency exists in that actions for divorce are being prosecuted in the several district courts of this state without the supervision of the several state's attorneys, as to service upon the defendant, this act shall take effect and be in force immediately after its passage and approval." When this bill comes back to the house there will be a good deal of inquiry as to the meaning of the following words at the beginning of section 20:

A divorce must not be granted unless the plaintiff at the time of the commencement of the action is a resident of this state and remains such resident during the pendency of the action, and proof of the actual presence of the plaintiff in this state during the pendency of the action, except as to such temporary absences from the state as business or other exigency shall in good faith render proper or necessary, shall be sufficient evidence of the bona fide residence and domicile of the plaintiff in this state.

As there is a clause in this bill expressly repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, it will be apparent that the passage of this bill would knock the present term of residence of one year required before bringing action for divorce completely out and destore a system that would make it easier for divorcees to get separations than before the old three months law was repealed. Under the provisions quoted, the presence in the state is all that is required to prove domicile and residence, and an action might be commenced as soon as the plaintiff set foot in the state. It is also provided by the law that divorces must not be granted for a period of ninety days after the commencement of the action. The application for divorce, therefore, might come to the state, begin an action the day he got here, and in ninety days get his divorce. This would be repealing the present law with a vengeance.

The bill also provides that the plaintiff may be absent from the state a part of the short ninety days required. If the bill should pass in its present form, the divorce lawyers of the state would hardly ask for anything better.

The proposed enactment of the Iowa railroad law has been estopped, and the house has indefinitely postponed the Michels bill, which sought to engraft the provisions of the Iowa law. There is not much in sight in the way of railroad legislation. The bill for the maintenance of station houses has passed the house and is in the hands of the senate committee. There is a maximum coal rate bill and one or two other measures affecting the roads, including the repeal of the anti-hobo law. The latter has passed the house, but has not yet been reported to the senate.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

Veteran of Two Wars Dead.

FAIRFAX, Minn., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Patrick Peffron, a highly respected citizen of this community for nearly five years, a veteran of the Mexican war and a G. A. R. man, died here today, after a short illness, aged seventy-four years. The interment will take place under the auspices of the Catholic church.

WONDERFUL CURES BY PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

This Greatest of All Remedies Endorsed by the Bishop of Burlington.

No remedy in the world means so much to the sick and suffering as Paine's Celery Compound.

No remedy in the world has been indorsed and recommended by men and women whose only motive is their love for their fellowmen, and the hope that what Paine's Celery Compound has done for them, it may do for the readers of their testimonials.

Paine's Celery Compound is not a patent medicine, and must be distinguished from patent medicines. It is a prescription which is put within the reach of every man and women in the civilized world—the prescription of the greatest of American physicians—the crowning result of his years of study and experience. It is the wonderful prescription of Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L.L. D., of Dartmouth college.

The following letter from Bishop Michaud, one of the ablest priests in the Roman Catholic Church in this country, tells on its face of his kind-hearted desire to be of service to the people, and breathes a sincerity that can leave no doubt in any one's mind of the great superiority of Paine's Celery Compound over all the so-called remedies that have recently been clamoring for attention by adroit and showy advertisements:

Wells & Richardson Co.,

Gentlemen:—I have been asked why I recommended Paine's Celery Compound, and I desire to put on record frankly my reasons for this indorsement, hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and prove to themselves its worth.

At the Fanny Allen Hospital, an institution in which I am deeply interested, Paine's Celery Compound has been used successfully.

The Sisters of Mercy at Mount St. Mary's Academy, on Mansfield avenue, rely upon Paine's Celery Compound as a tonic and strength-giver.

In my own household, one of the domestics has taken Paine's Celery Compound for liver trouble of long standing, and says: "It has done more good than any other medicine."

Several priests have spoken to me in praise of this remedy, and I believe it has the confidence of my associates.

Even did I not know from personal observation of the worth of Paine's Celery Compound, I should feel like praising it for the simple reason that it is prepared by Wells & Richardson Co., a firm whose members I have known for nearly a quarter of a century, and in whom I have perfect confidence. Very truly,

JOHN S. MICHAUD,
Coadjutor Bishop of Burlington.

There is no household in the land that can honestly afford to be without this remedy. It is a simple matter to test its astonishing efficacy.

Wisconsin.

LEGALIZE OSTEOPATHY.

MEASURE IS PASSED BY THE SENATE—APPORTIONMENT QUESTION UP AGAIN.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The bill legalizing the practice of osteopathy in Wisconsin and providing for a state board of examiners passed the senate today by a vote of 17 to 7. More opposition is expected in the assembly, but it will probably become a law.

There were several petitions in the senate for the passage of the primary election bill. The assembly re-referred most of its important bills to committee. The Lenroot, authorizing city councils to change franchises was laid over till Thursday.

Senator Riordan, chairman of the special joint committee on apportionment, said that the apportionment committee would probably have a meeting Thursday to hear reports of the subcommittees of one senator and two assemblymen from each congressional district. The subcommittees have their work well along and some of them may be ready to report when the committee meets. Senator Riordan said that he could not tell in what shape the results of the work of the committee will be laid before the legislature, but he personally favors reporting three separate bills. One of these bills would provide for the assembly districts, one for the senatorial districts and one for the congressional districts. If any changes are made in the judicial circuits they would be provided for in a separate bill.

The senate committee on railroads, which was to have had a hearing today on the tax commision bill, increasing the taxes of the railroads $600,000 a year, met for a few moments after the session last night and adjourned the hearing for a week on account of the illness of Thomas Gill, the head of the law department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, who wished to be heard on the measure.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

In Labor's Field.

There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm at the meeting of the Carpenters' union last night. Among other things it was decided to appoint a committee of five to appear before the grand jury, which meets March 19. The object in view is to investigate the case of one James O'Connor, who had two indictments against him, for stealing carpenters' tools, and who was arrested, placed in the county jail, removed to the city hospital on the recommendation of the city physician and escaped from that institution under rather mysterious circumstances. Three new members in the persons of John Schultz, Anton Sandquist and John P. Walsh, were initiated, and W. A. Pennington was admitted by traveling card from Hancock, Mich. An appeal from the American Federation of Labor in behalf of Federal Labor Union No. 7295, Knoxville, Tenn., was read and referred to the delegates to the Trades and Labor assembly. A. G. Desparvis was granted one week's sick benefits, and W. C. Kerschmer, a member of the local union now employed in Eau Claire, Wis., was granted two weeks' sick benefits. D. H. Hayes and M. F. Martin were reported on the sick list, and their applications were referred to the proper committee for investigation. Business Agent Morrison presented his weekly report, showing a very satisfactory condition of trade for this season of the year. Receipts, $102.95; expenses, $43.

Plumbers Are Notified.

The Plumbers' union held a meeting last night, when in the absence of the president the chair was occupied by Vice President Arifang, when one application for membership was received, which was referred to the examining committee. A communication was received from the secretary of the International union, showing prospects on union lines throughout the country, and another from the same source warned members of the union to keep away from Colorado Springs, where there are forty plumbers on strike. Receipts, $6.75; disbursements, $5.50.

LABOR NOTES.

The following unions hold meetings tonight: Woodworkers, Plasterers and Steam Engineers.

The Electricalworkers' union failed to hold a meeting for want of a quorum.

A committee of the Mason Tenders' union, composed of James Aplight, L. Ball, C. Miller and A. Michel, will visit the Minneapolis union tonight to consider the scale for the coming season applying to the Twin Cities.

A committee of the Cigarmakers' union met last night and considered ways and means to popularize the label.

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

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

DEFECTIVE PAGE