DOINGS OF NORTHWEST LEGISLATURES

DEMING BILL IS PASSED

MEASURE MAKES THE PAROLE OF YOUNGER BROTHERS A POSSIBILITY

MERCY, NOT JUSTICE, URGED

Debate Calls Out One of the Largest Audiences of the Session—Eloquent Speeches Made.

The Deming parole and pardon bill, with an amendment attached by Mr. Dobbin, of Hennepin, passed the house at a late hour yesterday afternoon. This is the measure by which it was hoped to obtain the parole of Jim and Cole Younger from the state prison at Stillwater. It went through the house on a vote of 80 to 37.

The amendment introduced by Mr. Dobbin tends naturally to make more difficult the release of the banditti, yet Mr. Deming believes that he gained a victory and that his primary object may even be accomplished under the measure as it passed, provided it gets through the senate. This same amendment, which was offered two years ago, when a similar bill was under discussion, was not considered an inevitable bar to the effectiveness of the bill.

During the deliberations, which began as a special order at 2 o'clock and continued until 5:30, the house was thronged with spectators who listened attentively to every speech delivered. No event of the session, excepting the election of the United States senators and the inauguration proceedings, has attracted as great public interest, judging from the audience. Speeches on both sides of the question were delivered by a number of members and some of the most forcible and eloquent addresses of the term were made. Most of them were delivered from manuscript, which showed that they had been carefully prepared.

Representative Deming, the author of the bill, began the argument with a scholarly address, consuming forty-five minutes. He was forceful, eloquent and at times very dramatic. It was apparent that his remarks carried conviction to at least some of his colleagues.

Mr. Deming pleaded not for a basis of justice, but for the extension of mercy. He maintained that the Youngers have shown, conclusively, during their term of twenty-four years in the penitentiary that they are penitent. They are absolutely reformed, he said, and have expiated their crimes. He held that, since the men have been reformed, the ends of justice and the law have been met and their release should be given. He did not ask, nor did the provisions of his bill call, for a pardon, but simply a parole. Mr. Deming reviewed the early careers of these men and undertook to show that they were not drawn into their crimes by ordinary conditions, such as have witnessed the beginning of the careers of many outlaws. He did not justify their deeds of lawlessness, but said that they had been subjected to similar deeds of violence before their careers as desperadoes began.

DOBBIN OPPOSES MEASURE.

Mr. Dobbin, of Hennepin, was the first to take up the side against the bill. He made a strong argument opposing the release of life prisoners under any circumstances. He said the objects of imprisonment were threefold: To reform, punish and deter others from crime. He believed such crimes as the Youngers had been guilty of could not be adequately atoned for if the prisoners were given their liberty. Mr. Dobbin evidently had faith in the success of his amendment defeating the purpose of the bill, for after delivering such a masterly speech against the original measure, he voted for the bill as amended.

Mr. Kelly was aggressive in opposing the bill. His argument was clear and eloquent. He was an eyewitness to the depredations in Northfield for which the Youngers are now in prison, and recited with thrilling interest the experiences of that fatal day when many of the best citizens of the town were shot down. Mr. Kelly said it was the universal verdict of the people of the state at that time that the men should be hanged, but as the law provided that any murderer who would acknowledge his guilt should be admitted to life imprisonment, the Youngers were not executed.

"If they are men of such rare exemplary characters now as the gentlemen who want this bill passed tell us they are, why do they still conceal the names of their abettors?" asked Mr. Kelly. The speaker believed the bill, if enacted, would be applied beyond all reason.

Mr. Roberts was eloquent in his support of the bill. He answered the question put by Mr. Kelly by saying: "The reason why they do not divulge the names of the men who were associated with them in these crimes is simply because they (the Youngers) are men and not criminals. It would do no good now to stigmatize other men with crime when they cannot be reached." The utterance called forth a loud applause.

One of the most forceful arguments on either side was that delivered by Mr. Hickey. He upheld the bill. He said the meaning of the bill should be thoroughly understood, as it offered an advantage to the law, and not a menace. It provided that no life-termer be pardoned or paroled lest he had served thirty-five years of his sentence, whereas under the existing laws a criminal may go free within any unlimited time. "This is a solemn matter to me, and should be to every one of us. Let us understand the purpose of the bill," said Mr. Hickey.

RILEY GETS RATTLED.

Mr. Riley, in opposing the bill, got facts badly mixed. He made the assertion that Frank James, an associate in crime with the Youngers, after his pardon from prison, had exhibited himself in dime museums and other places of that character all over the country, when, as a matter of fact, the famous bandit was never imprisoned in the penitentiary at all, but was allowed to go free by Gov. Crittendon, of Missouri, upon the specific conditions that he should never leave the state, which requirement he is said to have kept fully, having been outside of Missouri but once, that being a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago. Mr. Riley declared that James is now on exhibition in California. His occupation is, however, a doorkeeper in a theater in St. Louis. Only a few weeks ago he was defeated for doorkeeper in the house of representatives of Missouri. Mr. Riley's argument, which was animated, was to prove that the Youngers, if liberated, would do as James did, but was met by several subsequent speakers on the opposite side.

Messrs. Rich and Phillips were eyewitnesses of the tragedy at Northfield, and spoke for the bill, while Mr. Whitford, who also saw the bloody affair, was against the bill. Messrs. Hiliary, Jacobson and Burns all spoke enthusiastically in favor of the measure. Mr. Jacobson called attention to the fact that the men who had been eye-witnesses to the crimes for which the Youngers were imprisoned could not have sat upon a jury to try the original case, and were not therefore the best qualified to act as jurors in the house.

At least half a dozen amendments were drawn up after the discussion had closed, but two of them were adopted. One was that of Mr. Dobbin, which makes it necessary for the unanimous consent of the members of the board of pardons to be obtained before a prisoner under this act can be pardoned or paroled. There is still a question in the minds of some of the members as to the right of the latter amendment to have been received.

Sherman S. Smith amended the bill so that any life-termer who has been paroled shall be reincarcerated when found exhibiting himself in a museum or other places of amusement. The members voted as follows:

For the Bill—Alford, Alley, Armstrong, G. W.; Armstrong, J. A.; Babcock, Berg, Brubaker, Burns, Bury, Butler, Cooke, Daggett, Deming, Dobbin, Dorsey, Dunn, Feeney, Ferris, Fust, Gainey, Gandrud, Grass, Harden, Haugen, Haugland, Hemsted, Herbert, Hickey, Hilliary, Hillmond, Hinton, Holm, Hurd, Hymes, Jackson, Jacobson, Johnson, Kelly, Lane, Larson, Lommen, Mark, Martin, Morley, Morris, Nelson, W.; Neubauer, Nichols, Norman, Nyquist, O'Neil, Ocobock, Peterson, S. D.; Phillips, Pope, Potter, Rich, Roberts, Ryan, Sageng, Scherff, Schurman, Schutz, Schwang, Sikorski, Smith, Stark, Stevenson, Swanson, Sweet, Torson, Torry, Umland, Von Wald, Wilcox, Mr. Speaker—80.

Against the Bill—Annenson, Allen, Barteau, Bean, Benolken, Bosworth, Bush, Cummings, Dealy, Galt, Henricks, Hunt, Johnsrud, Laybourn, Lee, Lemke, Mahod, Mallory, Miller, Nelson, H. K.; Nolan, Noyes, Olstnun, Oppegaard, Pennington, Plowman, Pugh, Rider, Riley, Sauder, Stites, Wallace, Ward, Wasnburne, Whitford, Wilder—37.

Absent—Peterson, J. A.

Representative Rapp sick.

The Youngers were committed to the state's prison for the robbery of the Northfield bank in November, 1876, and under the "good time" system, which allows for the first year five days a month; second, seven; third, nine; thereafter ten, they have earned 2,540 days, or seven years and 239 days. This would give them their freedom under the proposed measure.

"I was in bed five weeks with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

NEW HOUSE BILLS.

H. F. 432, Substitute for H. F. 236, Committee on Temperance Legislation—To prohibit booths, stalls and other enclosures in or connected with any place used for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Read a second time and advanced to general orders.

H. F. 433, Morris (by request)—To amend chapter 242 of the general laws of 1899, relating to fish and game. Game and fish laws.

H. F. 435, Stevenson (by request) — To amend chapter 48 of the general laws for 1897, relating to corporations for operating private cemeteries and crematories. Corporations other than municipal.

H. F. 436, Norman—To amend chapter 47, general statutes of 1894, relating to highways. Judiciary.

H. F. 437, Burns (by request)—Relating to the duties and compensation of county surveyors in all counties having a population up to 100,000. Towns and counties.

H. F. 438, Johnson—To abolish highway labor assessment and require all road taxes to be paid in cash in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants or more, and to abolish road overseers of highways in such counties and provide for the appointment of one overseer by the board of town supervisors and prescribe his duties and compensation. Ramsey and Hennepin delegations.

H. F. 439, Hennepin Delegation—To divide Minnesota into nine congressional districts. Made a special order to be considered with reapportionment committee's bill.

H. F. 440, Hurd—To empower the board of game and fish commissioners to hire an attorney to defend a deputy game warden. Judiciary.

H. F. 441, Bush—To extend and maintain the farmers' institutes, repealing sections 3877 to 3888, inclusive, of the statutes for 1894. Agriculture.

H. F. 443, Stevenson (by request)—To license stationary firemen. General legislation.

H. F. 444, Anderson—To amend section 5 of chapter 46, of the general laws of 1889, being section 4412 of the general statutes of 1894, as amended by chapter 181 of the general laws of 1899. Judiciary.

H. F. 445, Hillary (by request)—Providing for the effect of certain records of certified copies of the records of deeds. Judiciary.

H. F. 446, Hurd—To amend section 1 of chapter 217, of the general laws of 1897, to prevent the adulteration of and deception in the sale of flaxseed or linseed oil. Public health, dairy and food products.

H. F. 447, Gandrud—Authorizing village councils to prescribe penalties for the violation of ordinances. Municipal legislation.

H. F. 448, Johnsrud—Proposing an amendment to article 9 of the constitution, repealing section 16 thereof, establishing the state road and bridge fund, and providing for the appointment of a state highway commission, and prescribing its duties. Roads, bridges and navigable streams.

H. F. 451, Jackson—To amend section 2921 of general statutes of 1894, relating to dividends of corporations other than those for pecuniary profit. Corporations other than municipal.

H. F. 452, Jackson (by request)—Relating to the admission to the bar of attorneys and counselors at law. Judiciary.

H. F. 453, Berg—Providing for the drainage of lands in certain cases, prescribing the powers and duties of county commissioners and other officers in the premises, and appropriating funds for the payment of assessments against state lands vacated thereby, and repealing certain acts therein mentioned. Drainage.

H. F. 454, Scherf—To acquire by purchase or condemnation additional lands for the erection of additional buildings for the use of the Minnesota state training school for boys and girls. State training school.

H. F. 455, substitute for H. F. 157, 404, 200, 377, Committee on Education — To amend article 111, section 14, and article 4, section 19, article 5, sections 25 and 28, of chapter 352, of the general laws of 1899, relating to certain schools. Read a second time and advanced to general orders.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest, and must have it. If the attack is severe, go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from the neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep take an extra dose at bedtime. To further control the fever, and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually, and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times, and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store, and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

Twentieth Century Medicine.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physic as the electric light of the tallow candle. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

AS HENNEPIN WANTS IT

DELEGATION FROM THAT COUNTY SUBMITS A PLAN FOR REAPPORTIONMENT

MINNEAPOLIS CUT IN TWO

Larson Is Allowed to Amend Daugherty Bill, and It Is Likely to Be Adopted.

The Hennepin county delegation introduced a bill yesterday embodying their plan for reapportioning the state. The measure, of course, provides for the two particular concessions asked by Hennepin; the division of Minneapolis on the river so that the Fifth district shall comprise only that part of the city west of the river, throwing East Minneapolis in the Sixth district, and removing Chisago county from the Fourth district, leaving Rameey and Washington as the components of that district.

Notwithstanding Hennepin's plan places Waseca in the First and Redwood in the Second district, thus granting to Representative Larson the two concessions he asked, Mr. Larson does not propose to support the bill. He is opposed to the division of Hennepin as proposed in the plan of that county and does not favor removing Chisago from the Fourth district. Mr. Larson has succeeded in gaining the consent of the supporters of the Daugherty plan to amend their bill. By mutual agreement the original bill, which has the major support of the legislature back of it, will be amended so as to leave Waseca county in the First district and Redwood in the Second. As these are the only demands made by Mr. Larson, he has no further reason for opposing the Daugherty plan and will therefore give his support to it. The Daugherty plan as thus amended will unquestionably be passed.

The bill introduced by Hennepin divides the state in the following manner:

First District—Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Winona.

Second District—Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, Watonwan, Redwood.

Third District—Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley.

Fourth District—Ramsey and Washington.

Fifth District—That part of Hennepin lying west of Mississippi rivtr.

Sixth District—Chisago, Mille Lacs, Wright, Stearns, Anoka, Isanti, Sherburne, Benton, Kanabec, East Hennepin.

Seventh District—Douglas, Stevens, Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, Bigstone, Lyon, Travis, Pope, Renville, Swift, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Meeker.

Eighth district—Todd, Carlton, Crow Wing, Wadena, Itasca Lake, Morrison, Pine, Aitkin, Cass, Hubbard, St. Louis, Cook.

Ninth District—Beltrami, Kittson, Red Lake, Norman, Clay, Otter Tail, Roseau, Marghal, Polk, Becker, Wilkin, Grant.

The original Daugherty bill will come up at 10:30 this morning as a special order and the Hennepin bill will follow as another special order.

STATE CAN MAKE EXHIBITS.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Appropriated for Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American exposition bill, providing an appropriation of $20,000 for state exhibits at Buffalo, passed the house yesterday by a vote of 99 to 8. Those who opposed it were: Plowman, Sageng, Sander, Benolkin, Bosworth, Dealy, Oppegaard, Rich.

Mr. Plowman, in a speech against the bill, said the appropriation should be retained and applied to state institutions. Mr. Roberts resisted this argument, declaring the amount to be extremely small, and that it could not be expended in a better way. Mr. Rich sided with Plowman in opposing the bill.

The Armstrong anti-wine room bill entered the house yesterday. It was a substitute for the original bill, recommended for passage by the temperance committee the previous night. It eliminates the section providing for the removal of screens from the wine room during hours in which the saloons are supposed to be closed.

A storm of debate arose over the Berg drainage bill, which calls for an appropriation of $50,000 for Roseau and adjoining counties. Mr. Wells, of Wilkin, opposed the bill on the ground that the expense of draining ought to be borne by the residents of the counties. Mr. Berg declared this move to be wholly in the interest of certain politicians of Wilkin county. "It is known by nearly every man in this house what dark purpose lies behind this move by the gentleman from Wilkin," he said.

Mr. Jacobson proposed to amend the bill to impose part of the expense of drainage upon the counties, but Mr. Berg succeeded in heading off this attempt, and the bill was left on the calendar.

FOR BOARD OF CONTROL.

Bill Authorizing Its Establishment Introduced in the House.

The bill authorizing the establishment of a state board of control was introduced in the house yesterday morning by the committee on general legislation. The house voted to defer action on the measure until Wednesday next at 2 p. m., when it will be taken up as a special order.

The change has been made in the bill by the committee. It comes into the house in its original form, authorizing the appointment of five persons who shall compose a central board under whose supervision all the state charitable and correctional institutions shall be placed. The governor is to make these opportunities under the provisions of the bill.

This measure has been generally discussed by all the legislators and having the support of the state executive and other state officials will present a strong front. The commission sent out by Gov. Van Sant to investigate the board of control methods in other states has given a favorable report, which contributes additional strength. At the same time the opposition to this bill has gained larger proportions and may reasonably be reckoned as a serious obstacle to the passage of the measure.

HOUSE BREVITIES.

The members of the house have accepted the invitation of the G. A. R. of the state to attend their campfire in the Auditorium March 13, during their state encampment.

A bill was introduced yesterday providing an appropriation to Stan J. Donnelly for defending Deputy Game Warden Edward P. Corbett, who was acquitted on a charge of murder. The bill does not mention the amount of attorney's fees, but it is known that Mr. Donnelly originally filed a bill of $1,000.

Any person who shall be seen in the company of a dog or shotgun on any highway shall be presumed to be "after game," under the provision of a bill by Mr. Morris, of Hennepin, and suspicion shall at once turn its lurid glare upon such person.

Mr. Johnsrud proposes a bill to repeal the law providing for a road and bridge fund and state highway commission.

"After suffering for two months from a severe attack of grip I found quick relief and a lasting cure by using Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Heart Cure."—Harry Abbott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SENATE BREAKS RECORD

MEMBERS OF UPPER HOUSE HOLD MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS

OIL INSPECTION BILL UP

Hurd Measure Is Adopted After Being Amended to Make It Operative in 1903.

Somebody suggested amending the Wilson amendment, so that the salary paid the inspector should be $3,000 instead of $2,400. Senator Chilton moved an amendment providing that the bill, if it becomes a law, take effect on Jan. 1, 1903. The amendments passed.

Senator Wilson, who spoke against the Chilton amendment, said that he was unacquainted with the gentleman who was appointed to the office of oil inspector, a position so princely in its remuneration that it brought a greater income than the combined salaries of the judges on the supreme bench. He said that the law as it exists is a scandal to the state and to the party in control of the legislative machinery, and urged that the amendment be reconsidered. Senator Lord contributed a few remarks to the effect that the present system of compensating the oil inspector is a disgrace to the state and will be a disgrace to the party which allows it to stand upon the statute books. There were divers and sundry remarks and some fierce debate.

When the senate arose from committee of the whole, Senator Snyder moved that the report, excepting that portion of it referring to the Hurd bill, be adopted. The motion carried, and then ensued some very pretty parliamentary debates between Messrs. Snyder and Greer, in which the Hennepin member carried off the honors. The senate adopted the report of the committee.

The amendment to increase the salary suggested by the Hurd bill of $2,400 to $3,000 was lost by a vote of 27 to 26.

Like a day from Auld Lang Syne was yesterday in the senate. The lawmakers of the "upper house" got down to work in earnest, and broke the record by holding the first afternoon session of the term.

The fact that the Hurd oil inspection bill was likely to come up on general orders attracted a number of guests, and the debate which attended its consideration was not disappointing to those who came to hear the much-talked-of bill discussed.

Senator Wilson started the ball rolling by sending up an amendment fixing the inspection fees where they now are, providing for a fund, into which the fees in excess of the $2,400 salary paid the inspector, may be placed, to be known as a general fund, from which all expenses of the inspection of illuminating oils and other expenses connected with the department are paid. A further amendment appropriates $15,000, instead of $3,500, for expenses of the department.

Senator Sheehan opposed the bill and its amendments. He had come from a sick bed to prevent the passage of the Hurd measure. He spoke at length and sarcastically asked the senate if it thought the hardship imposed upon the Standard Oil company too great, to amend the old law by reducing, instead of abolishing, the fees.

Senator Halvorson, with customary refreshing vigor, asked Senator Sheehan, in whose interests he was talking—"those of the state or the oil inspector?" The member from Ramsey blandly inquired whether the gentleman from Lac qui Parle could comprehend his argument. Senator Halverson smiled a little and listened in dignified silence to the remainder of the Sheehan argument.

M'NAMEE SHOWED FIGHT.

His Vigorous Opposition to Rich Bill Sets That Measure Back.

Senator McNamee scored a decided victory in the senate yesterday, when the Rich bill, increasing the salary of Ramsey county commissioners from $300 to $600 per year came up for consideration. Senator McGill asked that the bill be put upon its final passage under suspension of the rules, and Senator McNamee made emphatic objection. He said the

RICHARD W. M'NAMEE.

taxpayers were opposed to the bill and that the Chamber of Commerce had gone on record as against it. He dilated upon the fact that about 95 per cent of the county business is done by the city and the members of the council were serving for $100 per annum. "For the time the commissioners are actually employed," the Democratic member asserted, "the commissioners are paid at the rate of about $6.50 per hour." Senator McNamee was sustained in his objection by the senate and the bill will be allowed to take its chances in the regular course of business. He intends to fight the Rich measure to the bitter end.

DOCTORS FAVOR SANATORIUM.

City Physicians Strongly Indorse the Daugherty Measure.

The Daugherty sanatorium bill, made a special order for yesterday at 11 a. m., was ably discussed by Drs. Howard L. Taylor, C. L. Green and Arthur Sweeny, of St. Paul, and Dr. J. W. Bell, a former senator, from Minneapolis. The doctors were unanimous in attributing to Northern Minnesota splendid curative powers for a curable disease as they declared tuberculosis of the lungs to be. They argued that the disease is not hereditary, but contagious. Children do not inherit it from parents, but contract it from close association. They claimed that a sanatorium would not only be the means of caring for the state's valuable citizens, but of preventing spread of contagious disease, by taking the victim from the crowded home or city, away from his associates, into the invigorating balsam-laden climate of the pine woods of the North.

The doctors discussed the advancements made in recent years in the treatment of those inflicted with insanity, and urged that the same progress mark the treatment to be meted out to the state's people, afflicted with a terrible disease, which may find its cure, if the legislature of the state be progressive and humanitarian in its consideration of a means of relief for them. The bill was referred, for amendments with regard to limiting the appropriation, to a committee of Senators Daugherty, Grindeland and Chilton.

DART SEES WOODCHUCK.

Didn't Like Looks of Bill Introduced by Senator Greer.

Senator Dart thought he saw signs of a woodchuck in the Greer bill to appropriate $800 annually for the use of the office of secretary of state. Senator Dart stated that he thought there was already a contingent fun of $600, and that the bill would swell the amount to $1,400. Senator Greer didn't see it in that light, and explained that the bill was intended to increase the old appropriation of $600 to $800. The senate passed the measure.

A recent bit of statehouse history was the inspiration of the bill. The state canvassing board, appointed biennially by the secretary of state, met after the recent election, and, when their work was completed, presented to Gov. Lind their per diem bills. The governor had paid from his contingent fund the expenses of the preceding canvass, and refused to honor the bills presented by the last board, on the ground that the appointments were not made from the executive department, and that provisions for remuneration should be made by the secretary of state. The secretary's office paid the bills, which amounted to a little less than $200.

The Brower bill to allow cities and villages to accept donations of public library buildings, such as the Carnegie donations to Duluth, Mankato and St. Cloud, and to comply with the terms of such donations, was passed under suspension of the rules.

Lighting Plant for Winona.

The Fitzpatrick bill to authorize Winona and cities in its class to construct, erect or purchase electric light plants, and to issue bonds for such purposes, was recommended for passage after a spirited debate.

SENATORIAL SIDELIGHTS.

There were three calls of the senate yesterday.

Mrs. J. D. Jones was a guest at the afternoon session.

The reapportionment committee's bill will be the special order today at 2:30.

Senator McGowan is back in his seat, after a long illness. He is distinguished from his former self by the addition of a very black Van Dyke beard.

Senator Grimes introduced a bill making Willmar a railway terminal, and providing for grain inspection and weighing forces there, yesterday.

NEW SENATE BILLS.

S. F. 314, Snyder—To amend section 4807, Statutes of 1894, providing for permanent alimony. Judiciary.

S. F. 315, McGovern—Providing for service of summons or process upon non-resident individuals, associations or co-partnerships engaging in business in this state. Judiciary.

S. F. 316, Daugherty—Providing for the construction or purchase of bridges by cities having a population over 50,000 people. Municipal corporations.

S. F. 317, McKusick—To amend section 3743, Statutes of 1894, relating to the duties of county superintendents. Education.

S. F. 318, Grue—To establish state weighing and inspection of grain at Willmar, making said city a terminal point and making all grain weighing and inspection laws applicable. Grain and warehouse.

S. F. 319, Daly—To reimburse the town of Dead Lake, Otter Tail county, in the sum of $600 for expenses of smallpox quarantine in 1900. Claims.

S. F. 320, Benedict—To amend chapter 47, Statutes of 1894, being an act to amend section 80, chapter 13, Statutes of 1878, relating to highways. Roads and bridges.

S. F. 321, Lord—To amend section 5135, Statutes of 1894, as amended by chapter 123, laws of 1899, relating to the time of the commencement of actions. Judiciary.

S. F. 322, McGill—Requiring joint stock companies, partnerships and other companies who transact business in this state to file with the secretary or state paper copies of their charter or articles of association and appoint the secretary as attorney to accept service of process, to pay certain fees, etc. Judiciary.

S. F. 323, Brower—Authorizing municipalities to provide for public libraries. Passed under suspension of rules.

South Dakota.

RUMPUS IN THE FAMILY

FACTION RAISES A BIG ROW WITHIN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS AT PIERRE

WANT A SPECIAL SESSION

Threaten to Block Apportionment—Opposition to Appropriations and Promoters of Capital Removal Scheme Combine.

PIERRE, S. D., March 7.—(Special.)—The closing hours of the legislature will be memorable for one of the bitterest fights ever known in the state. Heretofore such scraps have been between natural political enemies along party lines, but this time the strife is confined to the Republicans who are so largely in the majority that party harmony is impossible. Caucuses of the old anti-appropriation crowd were held last night and it was decided to leave nothing undone to force the governor to call a special session in order that the capital and other fights might be renewed. To this end an effort will be made to defeat the appropriation bills, and if possible the general appropriation bill will be defeated also, although the latter will not be attacked unless success seems assured.

The antis claim that if the legislature should adjourn without passing an apportionment bill the governor would be compelled to call an extra session under the constitution; but in this they are mistaken. It can be said with certainty that the governor will not call a special session, no matter what pressure may be brought to bear upon him. It is also reported on reliable authority that the antis are fixing up an entire slate for the next state convention, but it is probable that some of the promises that have been made for the purpose of securing votes. For instance, Senator Parks, of Day county, was made to believe he would be the choice of the combine for congressman, although the fulfillment of the deal is absolutely absurd.

The antis are losing ground and are growing more bitter on that account. They have fully determined to choose a candidate for United States senator if they do nothing else in order to forestall Congressman Burke, who is an especial object of their antipathy. Mr. Burke, however, is resting easy and has not given any intimation to any one that he aspires to promotion. He can be reelected congressman in spite of any opposition of the crowd that is opposing him, and he and they both know it.

David Williams, of Webster, is here enjoying the situation. Reports that he is a candidate for congress, treasurer or anything else are without foundation.

The following is the negative vote in the senate on Tuesday on the house special appropriation bills on which there were contests. Cahill, Englesby, Gilmore, Johnston, Lewis, Loomis, Martin, Overseth, Parks, Rowlee, Stillwell, Stoddard, Sweet, Van Woert, Wilkes and Williams. With the exception of Cahill, Lewis, Wilkes and Williams, these constituted the most ardent members of the anti-appropriation combine.

* * *

There was a fight in the house on the resolution asking that Maj. Frost, who is now on the retired list, be advanced to the position of brigadier general on the retired list. Goddard started the discussion by declaring that he was opposed to the bill because the rank and file of the First South Dakotas did not desire it, and that he had been requested by a number of them to oppose the resolution.

This called out an impassioned retort from Patriquin, the introducer of the resolution, in which he told of the hardships which were endured in company with the colonel of the regiment in the Philippines, and the justice which was due from the state for his making the South Dakota the finest regiment in the service. He denounced the opposition as coming from one of the subordinates in the regiment who was here but a few days ago, and to have been prompted by jealousy, and that in case of necessity he could name the man who was the cause of the opposition—his reference being to Maj. Stover.

Benedict followed with a strong plea for justice to the leader of the First South Dakota troops, and declared that to turn down this resolution was to tell the world that this state stood ready to discredit the work of the regiment and the man who made it what it was.

Goddard responded that Frost never was a resident of this state, and did not deserve recognition which had been gained for himby the boys who were residents, and Seward followed with objections to the resolution passing.

Wilmarth closed with a strong statement, backed by letters from minor officers of the regiment, asking him to support the resolution, and it passed by a vote of 51 to 26.

The claim was put up that the capital removal bill was sprung to head off the raids on the treasury for special appropriations, but if that was its purpose it failed lamentably. In fact, it worked just in the opposite direction. In the house, on trades for removal votes, all the special bills were pushed through, and when the senate was reached just the opposite tack was taken, and it won in both houses. The scheme was a winner for the appropriation people at both ends, and while that may not have been its purpose, it was just as effective as if it had been put for that very end.

North Dakota.

REPEAL OF WOLF BOUNTY

MEMBERS FROM THE STOCK REGION OF THE STATE ARE VERY MUCH DISAPPOINTED

DRAWING TO A CLOSE

Appropriations Are All Safely In—Importance of the Sharpe Apportionment Bill and Other Measures.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 7.—(Special.)—The members from the stock country are deeply disappointed at the repeal of the wolf bounty law. They have made an especial fight for this, and at one time had pledges which they thought would pass the bill in the house. In the final roundup, however, there was a majority of one to kill the bill, and its enemies did not take any chances of its coming up again, but knifed the corpse. The western members who have stood for the appropriations in the valley are sore. They say the valley members put through all the appropriation bills for the eastern part of the state, and then jumped on the only bill out of which the western country gets any benefit.

* * *

The most important work of the legislature has been done. There is a large number of bills yet to be acted upon, but the bills that affect the general interests of the state have been passed. The apportionment matter has been settled, and the appropriations have all been disposed of with one or two exceptions in the case of special appropriations. Eliminating the apportionment bill and the bill for a 1-mill tax to support the educational institutions of the state and the session has been productive of little important new legislation. There is an innumerable number of bills affecting minor interests, but as a whole the session has been tame and unproductive, outside the steps that have been taken to relieve the financial stringency and put the state on a better financial basis.

For the maintenance of state institutions the legislative assembly has appropriated $327,500. Of this the asylum gets $133,100, the penitentiary $88,600, the normal schools $15,000 each, the deaf school $17,500, the industrial school $14,000, the soldiers' home $20,300, the agricultural college $18,000, and $6,000 goes to the deficit in the fuel account of the asylum. Other appropriations that have passed or will be passed are $32,000 for the maintenance of the state capitol, $500 for repairs of the executive mansion, $1,200 to pay deficit in the salary of the state daily commissioner and $2,000 for increased clerk hire in the office of the state treasurer. The senate will make an appropriation for the Pan-American exhibit, and this will complete the list of appropriations for this session.

* * *

The Sharpe apportionment bill is another important work of the assembly. This redistricts the state into forty legislative districts, with forty senators and 100 members of the house. As a companion piece to this bill there has been passed a bill providing that the engrossing and enrolling of subsequent legislative assemblies shall be done by contract, which will do away with political clerks and is in the line of economy. Other measures that have passed in the economy line are the cutting off of the wolf bounty and abolition of the department of irrigation and forestry.

For the better management of state affairs, a state auditing board has been created, to audit all claims against the state. The governor has been authorized to appoint a special examiner at any time to inquire into the management of state offices. Completer records have been provided for in various state departments. Monthly reports of fees are to be made by state officers and deputies. Vouchers against the state must be verified by oath and itemized.

For the relief of the finances of the state, funding warrants of $150,000 have been authorized and negotiated. A special tax levy has been authorized to take up $153,000 of asylum bonds, and these will be reissued and the proceeds turned into the general fund. A sinking fund of one-thirtieth of the bonded indebtedness of the state has been provided for each year after 1901 by tax levy, to take up the bonded indebtedness of the state. Sales of state and institution lands have been authorized to furnish a permanent fund whose interest shall go to the state institutions, and an appropriation has been made for leasing and selling these lands. A special tax of one mill annually has been provided for the permanent maintenance of the state educational institutions. This will relieve the general fund of the state of an expenditure of $125,000 annually and puts the institutions on a permanent basis.

In the way of improvements for state institutions bonds have been authorized for them, based on the land grants of the institutions. Bonds of $210,000 have also been authorized for the maintenance of the twine plant at the state penitentiary.

Among the more important of the measures that come under the head of new legislation are the bar association bill regulating appeals to the supreme court; the creation of a state board of pardons; the prohibition of insurance except through state agents; the bill increasing the authority of the attorney general in bringing prosecutions in all counties in the state; the provision for the relief of needy farmers by the issue of seed grain bonds by counties, and the reduction of exemptions from $1,500 to $750.

Negatively, the legislature has killed bills to prohibit the importation and sale of cigarettes; to remove the capitol from Bismarck; to repeal the penalty clause of the prohibition law and to establish a system of local option; to enact a primary election system for state elections; to create a state high school inspector and increase the allowance for aid to high schools from $8,000 to $20,000.

Educationally the most important bill passed is the uniform teacher's examination bill, placing all teachers examinations under the control of the state superintendent. In the line of railroad legislation, practically nothing has been enacted. The repeal of the Twitchell law for the taxation of grain in elevators; the act legalizing all taxes levied between 1895 and 1900, where defective through faulty assessment, are two important measures of a grist of minor amendments to the revenue and taxation laws. Salaries of county auditors have been readjusted on a little more liberal basis, and per diem of county commissioners has been raised to $4.

* * *

It has been an economical legislature so far as junketing is concerned. The usual committee to visit the state institutions was not appointed this year, and no other special junketing committees have been appointed. State officers were investigated by special committees from both house and senate.

* * *

The expense of the legislative session will probably aggregate between $70,000 and $80,000. It has not been an economical legislature, so far as employes are concerned. The house has had a liberal salary list through the greater part of the session. The total number of employes of the two houses is considerably greater than the total number of members.

Wisconsin.

SURPRISE FOR SOLONS.

CHAPLAIN OF THE ASSEMBLY ASKS THE LORD TO HELP PASS THE ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—(Special.)—In his prayer in the assembly this morning, the officiating chaplain, Rev. H. T. Colestock, Baptist, pleaded for the passage of the anti-cigarette bill by the senate and returned thanks that the assembly had seen fit to pass the bill.

Among the bills reported for indefinite postponement by the assembly judiciary committee was the one forbidding marriage of divorced persons within a year.

The senate adopted the constitutional amendment, providing for the election of the state superintendent of public instruction in the spring, at the same time as supreme court justices, and making the term four years.

The Brunson bill, forbidding the soliciting of orders for oleomargarine by outside concerns, was ordered to third reading in the assembly after a lively debate.

Mr. Dahl's constitutional amendment allowing sheriffs to hold office for more than one term was killed in the assembly after a long debate.

A bill understood to emanate from the governor's office was submitted to the assembly judiciary committee giving the executive power before signing any bill to investigate the amount of money spent to procure its passage. This is likely to stir up trouble.

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.

CONTRACT WORK.

Pave Rice Street From the North Line of University Avenue to the North Line of Como Avenue.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
City of St. Paul, Minn., March 7, 1901.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 2 p. m. on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1901, for paving Rice street from the north line of University avenue to the north line of Como avenue, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent or a certified check on a bank of St. Paul, in a sum of at least ten (10) per cent of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. Said check shall be made payable to the Clerk of said Board.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

WM. L. AMES,
President.

Official: C. H. BRONSON,
Clerk Board of Public Works.

Mch. 8 1901-10t.

ALARMING MORTALITY.

Noticeable Among the Weak and Ailing.

Spring the Time Death Reaps Its Largest Harvest.

There is a Way of Eluding the Grim Destroyer.

Every Spring it is noticeable how many people are taken away that we have been accustomed to see in our daily life.

Statistics show that at no other season of the year does so many deaths occur.

Especially large is