

NEWS OF THE WEEK
SANTA FE MUST PAY FOR FLOOD DAMAGE

Supreme Court Holds That Railroad Company Should Have Hurried Goods

The most interesting case to be decided during the week by the supreme court was that of the Bibb Broom company vs. the Santa Fe Railway Company. This case came from the Hennepin county courts, where a decision awarding damages to the plaintiff was rendered.

The case involved only a single car of broom corn, of a merely nominal value, but the circumstances attending the contention brought out some peculiar points of interest. A carload of broom corn was shipped from Texas a year ago last spring, consigned to the Bibb company in Minneapolis. Into Kansas City the car came over the Santa Fe line. There it was to be transferred to the Great Western tracks to be transported by that company into Minneapolis.

The car was not transferred immediately and when the flood swept Kansas City that spring the car of broom corn caught the brunt of the combined furies of the Kaw and the Missouri. The broom company sued to recover and the defendant company pleaded in defense that it was impossible for them to foresee and prevent the flood and were, therefore, not liable. The decision of the lower court in favor of the plaintiff was upheld and the following is the syllabus of the supreme court decision:

"It is the duty of a common carrier to whom goods are delivered for transportation to forward them promptly and without unreasonable delay to their destination. If he fails to do so, and negligently and carelessly delays the shipment, and the goods are overtaken in transit and damaged by an act of God which would not have caused the damage had there been no delay, he is liable, even though the act of God is reasonably foreseeable and anticipated. The negligence and unreasonable delay is such a proximate cause of the loss as to render the carrier liable. This rule applies whether the goods in their nature are perishable or non-perishable."

Important Insurance Case
The supreme court ruled yesterday upon three appeals of special interest. One of these was in the case of Hamming Stramback, by A. L. Hern, guardian ad litem, vs. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In this case, which was summed up in a decision by Judge Lewis, the court decides that in cases of contest over the payment of insurance claims on life, when the company alleges, as a reason for non-payment, that the policy has lapsed, the date upon which the first payment is made is to be taken as the time when the insurance upon the policy holder becomes operative.

The syllabus in the case follows: Hamming Stramback, by A. L. Hern, guardian ad litem, vs. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, respondent.

A life insurance policy provided that it was made in consideration of the payment in advance of \$50.00 on delivery, and thereafter upon the 5th day of September and March of each and every year until the premium for fifteen full years should have been paid. The policy further provided: "But in any event this policy shall continue in force only for the period actually paid; and that it should not be operation until actual payment of the first premium was made; and that the policy shall be void until good health of the insured." The forfeiture clause read: "If any premium be not paid when due, this policy shall be void until good health of the insured."

An application signed by the insured was dated Aug. 25, 1902. The policy issued was dated Sept. 1, 1902. The first premium was paid concurrently with delivery of the policy to the insured, Sept. 24, 1902. The second semi-annual premium

was paid, but the payment due Sept. 8, 1903, was not made, and the insured died Sept. 11, 1903.

Held: The policy took effect and the insurance term began at the date of payment and delivery, Sept. 24, 1902, and upon payment of the second semi-annual premium. The period of insurance paid for expired Sept. 24, 1903. The forfeiture for non-payment of the third semi-annual premium did not cover the period of insurance then paid for, but reference to the future contract of insurance was made by the premium, defaulted. Judgment reversed.

Sustains Lower Court

This case originated in the St. Louis county courts, as did another insurance case upon which an opinion was rendered yesterday, written by Judge Jaggard. This other case was that of Ida Rupert vs. Supreme Court of the United Order of Foresters, which was decided by the lower court in the St. Louis county courts on an insurance policy made in her favor, the payment of which was contested upon the ground that the insured answers had not been returned to the questions propounded when the policy was issued. The supreme court sustains the decision of the lower court and the syllabus follows:

Ida Rupert, respondent, vs. Supreme Court of the United Order of Foresters, petitioner. Where the answers to questions in an application for insurance and in statements made by the insured in connection therewith can be no recovery on the policy if these answers are made by the insured in a fraudulent manner. Parties to an insurance contract may by apt words make a fact material which would otherwise be immaterial a fact which would otherwise be immaterial and ambiguous conditions and qualifications of such contract may be so construed as to render the contract void. The construction of the terms actually used in the contract is to be given their plain meaning and their purpose to protect both the insurer and the insured from fraud.

The words used herein having a narrower meaning appropriate to the purpose of the contract, the insurer is not bound to give their broadest interpretation, but having no reasonable reference to good faith or hazard and leading to folly and demoralization, they are void. When the questions propounded to an applicant are in such terms as to include a material fact which is immaterial with any specific disease, they should be interpreted as referring only to such ailment, and not to any other disease which may be assumed unless by express terms they preclude such interpretation.

Answers which are merely expressions of opinion are warranties of the bona fide belief and judgment of the applicant; and questions concerning the physical condition of the applicant or anything that tends to shorten his life, do not invariably relate to any specific disease. An answer to a question concerning previous consultations of physicians, which admits an examination and another clearly proved, but does not purport to be full and complete reply to all questions in the application and is set forth in its obviously incomplete form, is not affirmatively shown to have been false so as to prevent recovery on the policy. Judgment affirmed.

Following are the syllabi in other cases decided: Frederick Gilbert and Edward T. Buxton, respondents, vs. Daniel D. McDonald and Marcus F. Bates, copartners of McDonald and Bates, appellants.

1. The assignee of a soldier's additional homestead certificate, upon filing a claim thereon, is not bound to file a proper government land office, acquires an equitable title therein, which is not subject to the claims of the original owner, and is not bound to file the date of application, upon issuance of the government patent.

2. Such equitable interest may be conveyed by quit claim deed, and when the patent issues the legal title will inure to the benefit of the grantee.

3. After patent issues such grantee may maintain an action for damages for breach of the contract, and the date of application and before confirmation thereof. Order affirmed. —Lewis, J.

Herman J. Fritz, appellant, vs. Herman J. Fritz, respondent; Fred Hodgdon & Co., respondents. Before a court of equity will interfere with the possession of property, there must appear, substantially as alleged in the pleading, that there was in fact a valid contract, and that the plaintiff is entitled to the real intention of the parties; that there was in fact a written contract which failed to express the true intention of the parties; that this failure was due to mutual mistake or to mistake of one side and fraud on the part of the other; and that these facts must be established by competent evidence, which is consistent and not contradictory, and which is convincing and not doubtful. Mere preponderance of testimony is not sufficient. Such relief is granted only when the only who have not by their conduct (as themselves or otherwise) put themselves in a position to be misled by the negligence or otherwise of the other party. It is not sufficient to show that it is unjust to change the situation, especially when such change might injuriously affect the rights of innocent third parties.

In this case, a court of equity will not reform a contract and deeds until not a complainant (unable to read or write the English language) and also to another person, so as to constitute a former sole grantee as a part of the land described in the deed, and to bind the same evidence show failure to comply with the conditions precedent to such deed. Order affirmed. —Jaggard, J.

First National Bank of St. Cloud, respondent, vs. George Lang and C. H. Clark, defendants; George Lang, appellant. When a complaint alleges the execution of a promissory note by defendant and the answer contains a general denial and new matter not constituting a defense in law, that answer should be stricken out on motion as immaterial and frivolous if it be made to clearly and indisputably appear, by defendant's own admitted letters, that he did execute and promise to pay the note.

That a note was made solely for the accommodation of a third person, for no valid consideration passing, or for no consideration, is no defense to an action by the holder of the note, when the facts, at the time of delivery, who has, in the course of business and for value, taken it before its maturity, are such as to inform a prudent man that the note was made for the accommodation of the maker or indorser.

Purely discretionary orders are reversible only upon the showing of an abuse of discretion. An order concerning leave to amend pleadings is within this class. Judgment affirmed. —Jaggard, J.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR A. W. ROLLIN

Friends Pay Last Tribute to Well Known Business Man
The funeral of Alfred W. Rollin, who died Tuesday, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the family residence, 477 Marshall avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. M. D. Edwards, of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church. The pallbearers were selected from the Twin City Shoe and Leather Buyers' association, of which Rollin was a member. Mr. Rollin was forty-eight years of age and had been employed as a shoe buyer by Mandelheimer Bros. for several years. He was a member of the Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum, was married and had two sons. The body will be taken to Poland Springs, Me., the former home of the deceased, in the spring. Two years ago Mr. Rollin contracted blood poisoning from the cutting of a corn on his right foot and the poison gradually spread over his entire system. He refused to undergo an operation and died as a result.

J. R. Glynn Granted Divorce
An absolute divorce has been granted J. R. Glynn, of South St. Paul, from Mary Glynn, on the grounds of desertion. Mrs. Glynn's maiden name was Mary A. Walsh, and she formerly lived in this city. The couple were married Feb. 23, 1901.

Mayor Puts Price of \$1,000 on Head of Schindeldecker's Slayer

One thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Christian H. Schindeldecker, or for any information leading to their arrest and conviction, will be paid by the city of St. Paul.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday morning by Mayor Smith: Whereas, on Saturday, Feb. 18, at No. 523 West Seventh street, a law-abiding and peaceful citizen, Christian H. Schindeldecker, while engaged in the conduct of his business, was shot and killed by a person or persons of exceptional brutality; and whereas, the efforts thus far made for the discovery of the author or authors of said crime have not resulted successfully. Now, therefore, I, Robert A. Smith, mayor of the city of St. Paul, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws and ordinances of this city, offer a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Christian H. Schindeldecker.

Just one week ago today the body of Schindeldecker was found in the rear room of his butcher shop, 525 West Seventh street, horribly mutilated. Today the murderer is still at large and the police are actively hunting for the definite clew has yet been discovered and the police are no nearer today to the murderer of the unfortunate butcher than they were yesterday. Numerous clews have been run down only to prove false, every suspicion and theory that was at the time of the murder has been disproved and several suspects have been brought before the authorities only to be released.

Three Important Theories

Theories without number have been aired, but only three have been given any serious consideration by the police department, and of these, two have frithered into nothingness. Theory No. 1 was that the murderer was a friend or acquaintance of Schindeldecker, or a relative of Schindeldecker, with robbery as a cloak; theory No. 2 was that the murderer was an ex-convict, who had been released on parole, and who had returned to the city of St. Paul, while according to theory No. 3 the murderer was a negro. It is also, would it have been possible for a man to have familiarized himself with the interior of the shop, without attracting some attention? The police say no. That the murderer was familiar with every part and turn of the shop cannot be doubted from the course he adopted. Only a friend or a relative, they argue, could have done this, as the ordinary customer, while he might have easily become familiar with the front of the shop, could not have known the arrangement or disposition of the rear room. Therefore, the police, even granting that the murderer had visited the place prior to the crime, he could not know anything about the rear of the shop, and the little evidence that has already come to light conclusively shows that the man who committed the deed knew every nook and cranny of the entire building.

The only avenue of escape open to the murderer was the gate in the rear of the shop leading to the Banfill street. The street was well filled with persons passing to and from work and the presence of a negro on the street at that hour hardly has failed to attract some notice.

When Murderer Worked
It is now believed that five minutes after Gerenz had left the shop, the murderer entered it and that during the next ten minutes the murder was committed, the car driven and pockets of the dead man rifled, and an escape effected by the assassin.

That the murderer was well acquainted, possibly a relative of his, with the store, where he worked, is more than robbery behind the crime, that the murderer was familiar with the shop and the habits of Schindeldecker, and that he resided in the same part of the city as did the murdered man, are the only theory that has held water, but as yet the police have been unable to unearth the slightest clew to the murderer.

It is believed by some who have followed the crime that there are certain persons in the neighborhood where Schindeldecker resided, who would be able to give information that would lead to the arrest of the real criminal, but no one has shown any intention of doing so. Affairs at present are at a standstill, and the police are still waiting for a determined effort to find something to work upon, but unless a more substantial clew than any that have heretofore come to light is struck out by the detectives, the murder of Schindeldecker will never be avenged.

SALVATION ARMY MAN MAKES THEFT CHARGE

Accuses Negro of Taking Money From His Pocket
Charles Henderson, an artilleryman of the Salvation Army, appeared in police court yesterday to prosecute Grace Wilson, a negro woman, who he charged with robbing him of \$1.50. The Wilson woman, who is a graduate of an Indiana university, bitterly repudiated the allegation and demanded a jury trial. She admitted having met the acquaintance of Henderson informally and even acknowledged having taken his arm, but in black velvety tones of perfect modulation called the court's attention to discrepancies in Henderson's story.

Henderson asserts that the woman stole his pocketbook during a street corner conversation on Third street, near Bridge square, when he was at the station Miss Wilson had no money.

Adams Bill Recommended

The house, in committee of the whole yesterday, recommended the Adams bill, prohibiting short measure lumber except it shall be so marked, from sale in the state. Karl De Witt, of Hennepin, who has led the fight against the bill, succeeded in tacking on two amendments which Mr. Adams says nullify the bill. One struck out the words "expose for sale" and its effect is to permit the manufacture of lumber at the present scale for sale outside of the state. The other adds "that nothing in this act is to be construed as to interfere with the manufacture of lumber for shipment to other states, or the invoices therefor."

FELONY OR PRIVATE CAR EVILS

Tells How Armour Interests Control the Meat Supply

The danger of the private car system, and the independence in certain lines of business in the United States was pointed out to the Eberhart special railroad law investigating committee yesterday by E. M. Ferguson, of Duluth.

Mr. Ferguson, who recently appeared before the interstate commerce commission hearing at Washington, was before the committee for more than two hours and covered his subject very thoroughly. He quoted from the evidence at the Washington hearing and the congressional committee to substantiate his statements. Mr. Ferguson said: Unless the system is subdued it is only a question of time, and a very short time at that, before the Armour interests, otherwise known as the beef trust, especially so far as food supplies are concerned, will control the entire primary market of the country, as well as the distributing markets. The vicious exclusive contracts which the Armour private car lines enjoy with the railroads house stuff from Chicago to Duluth, and their own stuff at low rates, but they also enable them to charge others whatever the market will bear, thus eliminating any question of competition. The beef trust in this manner not only patronize their greatest and strongest competitor, but they also control the value of the service.

In my opinion the private car system violates the anti-trust law, the Elkins law and the commerce law. We hope to see the department of justice at Washington to take up this matter, and I believe that it will do so in time. The railroads did the ice service and they charged 50 per cent for it, and they charged the Armour trust to carry their own stuff at 45 per cent. Another private car matter is that the beef trust has been able to secure a rebate on the rate for the much to their advantage. Formerly the beef trust's products and fruit were rated the same. Now the rate on beef is rated as third class, while fruit remains first class and pays the highest rate. On packing house stuff from Chicago to Duluth, the rate is 25 cents. On fruit it is 4 cents.

Perhaps the worst feature of the system is that independent dealers who do not own private car lines are forced to patronize their greatest and strongest competitor, the beef trust, which is getting into a wider line of trade all the time. The system outside of the beef trust is limited in its greed and rapacity can give what the traffic will bear. If the private car system is not done, the railroads may not do so. The power of the private car system is enormous, and will grow rapidly unless it is done. What we want is the complete abolition of the system.

FIVE SEEK DIVORCE Judge Lewis Has Busy Day With Dissatisfied Couples

Five divorce cases were called in Judge Lewis' court yesterday. The divorce case of Cecilia Dolnoky against Samuel Dolnoky was stricken from the calendar because of defective complaint. A new suit will be instituted.

The case of Alice Ingalls against William Ingalls was stricken from the calendar on account of non-appearance of complainant, but was reinstated upon application of the attorney. The death of Mrs. Louise Beyer, mother of the plaintiff, was urged as a reason for a continuance of the divorce case of O. P. Ormsby against Edward G. Ormsby.

The divorce case of Paul A. Tellgren against Hannah Tellgren was called on for trial next Monday, when it will be called before Judge Bell. Alleging slanderous charges preferred against her by her husband in an earlier case, she had instituted a divorce, some time ago, against Mrs. Dovie A. Joyce, colored, has brought suit for divorce against William T. Joyce.

Prohibitionist to Speak

Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago, will address a meeting of the Prohibition league of Hamline university, Macalester college and the school of agriculture at the university chapel at 8 o'clock this evening.

It Is Wrong To Suffer From a Germ Disease. Ask Us for Liquezone—Free.

Those who suffer from germ troubles, and who do not use Liquezone are wronging themselves. You will know how much when you try it. Most of these troubles are so unnecessary—so easily cured—it is wrong to let them continue. What reason can one find to hesitate? A trial of Liquezone costs not a penny. We will gladly buy the first bottle for you, and you will know how you need it—accept that gift? Liquezone is not unknown now—not untried. It has cured millions of germ troubles—troubles that drugs can't cure. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—that has not instances of what Liquezone has done. The cured ones are everywhere; doubtless some of our friends are among them. You will regret these days of waiting when you learn what Liquezone does. You will wish you had abandoned wrong methods and tried the right one sooner. Please ask about Liquezone today.

Not Medicine.

Liquezone is not made, like medicines, by compounds of acids and drugs; nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. The process of making it takes 14 days. It requires immense apparatus. At the end of two weeks we get one cubic inch of Liquezone for each 1250 cubic inches of gas used. The attainment of this product has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The main result is to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless, germicide. And the product is so helpful—so good for you under any condition—that even a well person feels its instant benefit. This is the product which in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere. It is daily used in millions of homes in America.

Two Million Dollar

Have been spent to make Liquezone known. We have bought the first bottle for you, and you will know how you need it—accept that gift? Liquezone is not unknown now—not untried. It has cured millions of germ troubles—troubles that drugs can't cure. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—that has not instances of what Liquezone has done. The cured ones are everywhere; doubtless some of our friends are among them. You will regret these days of waiting when you learn what Liquezone does. You will wish you had abandoned wrong methods and tried the right one sooner. Please ask about Liquezone today.

FRAMER VOTE BILLS

Committee Considers Primary Election Measures

Echoes of the Dunn-Collins Republican factional fight were frequent in the joint legislative committee on elections, which met yesterday afternoon. The committee agreed on a primary election bill, which is to be modeled along lines suggested by Senator G. R. Laybourn, of Duluth.

Mr. Laybourn explained his bill, which is to hold state conventions at present, and then to vote at the primaries on the three or four men receiving the highest vote in the state convention for each of the state offices. One ballot on each office is to be taken.

In arguing the wisdom of the primary election idea, Elmer E. Adams said that with the great parties being merged, the result would be fewer Democrats voting in Republican primaries, and vice versa, than now. We now have a Democratic governor, with a strong probability of his re-election," said Mr. Adams, "and the tendency is to vote along party lines in the primaries even if our people do not actually vote the other ticket at the elections."

H. A. Rider explained his election bill, to elect delegates to state convention by the primary method. J. G. Lund, who has a state primary election bill in the house, accepted the Laybourn compromise.

BELITTLES LEARNING OF THE UNDERTAKERS

Self-Educated One Charges Conspiracy to Eliminate Competition
"Undertakers don't need to know so much," was a piece of information imparted yesterday to the senate committee on public health by a funeral director who did not couchbase his name.

The committee had under consideration Senator Eberhart's bill requiring embalmers of human bodies to obtain a license from the state board of health. "I object to this bill," said the speaker, "as the sole individual presenting, aside from the members of the committee, because its object is to cut out competition."

The speaker admitted that he couldn't pass an examination because of his unfamiliarity with English—he spoke with a pronounced Teutonic accent, albeit, faintly enough. "Little knowledge," he said, "is required to take care of a dead body. I have been in the business eight years, but I couldn't pass an examination. Of course, an undertaker must be a gentleman, but he needn't be a scholar. Now the object of this bill is to cut out competition. They can make the examination so hard that a man would have to be a doctor to pass it, and that isn't necessary. An undertaker showed me how to embalm a body and I know I'm as good now as any embalmer."

Continuing, the self-educated embalmer said that boys could answer questions that practical undertakers couldn't and finished by declaring: "The undertakers may stand with the state board of health and keep me out."

The committee laid over the bill and the embalmer withdrew. Representative Fraser's bill prohibiting the careless distribution of medicine, compounds, drugs and salves was recommended for passage.

MICHIGAN STRIKERS BURN AN ORE DOCK

MUNISING, Mich., Feb. 24.—The striking woodchoppers at Rumley and Cloofwood have burned the Cleveland Ore dock and two freight cars, besides destroying several sleighs. Sheriff Thornton and a posse are on the ground. About 200 Finnish choppers demanded \$1 instead of 50 cents a cord for cutting four foot wood a few days ago, and upon being refused they struck. Serious trouble is feared.

Gorky Will Be Liberated

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—The report of the release of Maxim Gorky is premature, but it is expected he will be set at liberty in a day or so. He is suffering from the effects of confinement.

How Liquezone Cures.

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Before we can kill germs in a body, a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. Liquezone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1.00 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harmless, but of wonderful benefit—better

JAPAN MAKES A PROPOSITION TOWARD PEACE

Continued From First Page

is ready for peace Japan will meet the czar half way. The only condition Takahira imposed on Roosevelt was that his statements should be repeated as if by persons as possible, for fear the purpose of his visit would be misconstrued and accepted as a sign that Japan was weakening.

Resume Hard Fighting
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Sachetsen says: "The Japanese in superior numbers forced the Russian detachment at Bakhmetev to abandon its base at Bersneff hill. The battle has been despaired on both sides. The result is not yet known."

New and Dangerous Movement
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—The beginnings of a very dangerous movement have been observed among the peasantry of southern provinces where revolutionary agitators are circulating reports that the emperor will on March 4 issue a manifesto providing for a general division of lands. A new allotment has been the dream of the moujik ever since emancipation, and according to private reports, the stories have spread rapidly and are implicitly believed. In the government of Tula a large proprietor went to his estate last week and found the peasants measuring off and staking their shares. Refusing to listen to the proprietor's protest, the peasants would only say, "We have heard the little father has decided." When the proprietor asked what would become of him, they replied: "Oh, we will leave you the buildings and forty acres."

Once the peasantry become possessed of the idea that the emperor has willed a division of land it will be exceedingly difficult to disabuse their minds and agrarian troubles on a large scale are feared. The moujiks are likely to turn upon the proprietors as they did several years ago.

Among the reservists the agitators are spreading the story that the war is over. The situation generally in the south of Russia is becoming worse.

Another factor that is causing grave concern is the difficulty of transporting enough commissary supplies to feed the army at the front. All these difficulties are strengthening the peace party.

Czar Ends Strike

WARSAW, Feb. 25.—The governor of Warsaw has been notified by the Warsaw & Vienna railway that the council at St. Petersburg has consented to increase the wages of employes of the road this year \$25,000. The men have been notified that their demands have been acceded to, and a resumption of service is expected tonight.

MINSK, Feb. 24.—The manager of the L'bau-Romny railway says that Emperor Nicholas has ordered the establishment of a nine-hour day in all railway stations and workshops, and that the employes will be allowed to elect representatives to report upon their grievances. An increase of pay is also promised. The statement created great satisfaction, and work on the line has been resumed.

Why Writers Were Pinched

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—The reported arrest here of Leonide Andreeff, Skitaretz and fifteen other writers has no connection with the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, but is believed to be connected with the general reform propaganda carried on in Moscow by the literary wing of the liberal party. It is believed the police may be endeavoring to establish the existence of an alliance with the liberal organization in St. Petersburg.

Compromise on Fulton Bill

A compromise was reached yesterday in the house committee on public health on the Fulton bill to provide for a board of three veterinarians to determine the presence of tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses killed by order of the state live stock sanitary board. A subcommittee, of which J. H. Morley was chairman, reported this compromise, which was recommended to pass. It provides for the board of three veterinarians, but allows an option of shipping the carcass of the animal killed to either South St. Paul or Austin, where the United States government inspectors will perform the autopsy to determine the condition of the animal as to tuberculosis or glanders. The cost of transportation, if the animal is found free from disease the state will pay the full amount allowed by the bill, \$5 for a horse and \$3 for a cow. If the animal is found to have tuberculosis or glanders the state pays two-thirds. For registered animals the full value may be paid.

WOHLHUTER HAS NEW FISH AND GAME LAW

Chairman of House Committee Has a Substitute for Present Code Chapter
Chairman William Wohlhuter, of the house committee on game and fish, yesterday introduced a bill to amend the present game and fish laws, with amendments suggested by the state game and fish commission. The new code will be written and hold until the game law, the concurrent jurisdiction of interstate waters, an increase of salary for the superintendent of the state fish hatchery, the use of nets in the inland waters of the state, and a number of minor matters. The committee has called a public hearing on the bill for Monday evening at the Merchants hotel, and has proposed to substitute the Wohlhuter bill for the revised code chapter on game laws, which is claimed by the friends of the game laws to be somewhat incomplete and contradictory.

PROVERB CONTEST GROWS IN FAVOR

Interest in The Globe's proverb contest is not centering in St. Paul and the small cities and towns of the state by any means, according to reports from the Minneapolis office of The Globe, by 202 Fourth street south, and from Duluth, Winona, Mankato and other of the principal cities of the state. In Minneapolis the keenest interest in the contest is being manifested, and the office of The Globe is constantly thronged with people who have come to make inquiries concerning the conditions of the contest or to procure papers containing proverb pictures which they have missed.

The whole of The Globe's large clientele in Minneapolis seems to have entered most heartily into the spirit of the contest, and if one or two or more of the prizes do not come to Mill City, people it will be, not because they have not tried, but because there are a few others in the state better.

In Winona, Duluth and Mankato most commendatory letters relative to the contest, while orders from newspaper editors and barbers shops in the paper show that these constant readers have told their friends of the contest.

Withal the contest is proving successful in the eyes of the people. People who in their home city had been the habit of reading only their home paper have become interested in the contest, and in addition to taking their own paper they are adding The Globe to their reading table and are solving the pictures in the contest.

Patrons of The Globe, through the morning is sufficient to convince the most doubting that the contest is meeting with the best good will of the readers. The evidence is being furnished in the shape of papers from which the answer slip has been clipped that the contest is being followed by a large number of people. The contest picture may be written to the proprietors as they did several years ago.

FEVER IS SPREADING IN SMALL TOWNS THROUGHOUT STATE

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WOHLHUTER HAS NEW FISH AND GAME LAW

Chairman of House Committee Has a Substitute for Present Code Chapter
Chairman William Wohlhuter, of the house committee on game and fish, yesterday introduced a bill to amend the present game and fish laws, with amendments suggested by the state game and fish commission. The new code will be written and hold until the game law, the concurrent jurisdiction of interstate waters, an increase of salary for the superintendent of the state fish hatchery, the use of nets in the inland waters of the state, and a number of minor matters. The committee has called a public hearing on the bill for Monday evening at the Merchants hotel, and has proposed to substitute the Wohlhuter bill for the revised code chapter on game laws, which is claimed by the friends of the game laws to be somewhat incomplete and contradictory.

A compromise was reached yesterday in the house committee on public health on the Fulton bill to provide for a board of three veterinarians to determine the presence of tuberculosis in cattle and glanders in horses killed by order of the state live stock sanitary board. A subcommittee, of which J. H. Morley was chairman, reported this compromise, which was recommended to pass. It provides for the board of three veterinarians, but allows an option of shipping the carcass of the animal killed to either South St. Paul or Austin, where the United States government inspectors will perform the autopsy to determine the condition of the animal as to tuberculosis or glanders. The cost of transportation, if the animal is found free from disease the state will pay the full amount allowed by the bill, \$5 for a horse and \$3 for a cow. If the animal is found to have tuberculosis or glanders the state pays two-thirds. For registered animals the full value may be paid.

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