MICKEY'S MESSAGE

Legislature Listens to Its Reading Thursday

URGES PROPER ECONOMY

Favors Retention of Supreme Court Commission and Believes a Board of Pardons Necessary Views in Regard to Taxation

****** WHAT GOV. MICKEY SAYS IN HIS MESSAGE.

Harmony, full and complete, hould exist between the executive and the legislature.

There should be "strict sconwe should seek Divine guidance in the affairs of state.

The increase in public debt is caused by undervaluation by the assessors. The law should be changed so that all forms of real and personal property must be An experimental form should be established in Western Nebraska. The supreme court commission should not be abolished. Six of the nine members should be re-A heard of pardons should be Educational institutions should Oil should be earefully inspected. An adequate appropriation should be made for the St. Louis The unfinished portions of the

enitentiary should be completed. The Norfolk asylum should be The scope of the pure food law should be broadened. A state accommant should be employed to scrutinize and verify accounts of state officers.

******** In his message to the legislature today, John H. Mickey, the new gov-

ernor of Nebroska, says:

To the Members of the Senate and House of the Twenty eighth Legislative Assembly of the State of Nebraska In assuming the office of chief executive of the great state of Nebraska I am profoundly conscious of the responsibility resting upon me and of the magnitude of the undertaking. With me this is a time for every serious thought. The acts of my administration will have more or less effect upon the interests of every citizen, and the possibilities of doing good stand out before me in such prominence that I trust my mental perception may rever be diverted therefrom. As between the executive and your honorable body able body, concurrent branches of our state government, there ought to be, and Much, therefore, will depend not only in the enactment of where legislation but in co-operating with me in the enforcement of the same, to the end that the law may be respected and the interests of the people best conserved. Our responsibilities are mutual and there should be no disposition to shirk on the part of either of us. While shirk on the part of either of us. While we are not all of the same political faith I believe we are all patriots and from our several view points are honestly looking toward the accomplishemnt of the greatest good to the greatest number. In the work that is before us we should rise above the exercise of mere partisan spirit and occupy a plane of broad toleration and charity. My ambition is to be the governor of all the people, regardless of party, and to merit their confidence. party, and to merit their confidence.

GOD AND AFFAIRS OF STATE. Preface to the Recommendations is

Character of Legislation. public purse has been pertinently called to your attention in the message of my predecesse. Year many matters pertaining to the multiple good will be brought taining to the unlike good will be brought to your reties, a large portion of them contemplate more or less of expense. In the ce of the start of all these questions your metre should be "strict economy without parsimony." The state should be too wise to be laying and too just to be penurious. We should retrember, too, that we are builders for the future.

Our acts are not confined alone to the present but like the concentric circles. present but like the concentric circles formed when a pebble is dropped into the water they extend on and on in their influence and effects. Legislation, therefore, should be of that broad, unsalfish character which looks past the presentinto the future, and contemplates coming as well as immediate necessities is a great responsibility to be permitt to have a prominent wart in the develo ment of a young and progressive state, so rich in resources and bright with promise as is Nebraska, and I trust that

Above all we should seek Divine guid-ance. God controls the affairs of states and nations, just as he does of individ-uals, and no people can permanently prosper who are not submissive to fils vill. It is therefore important that in all our deliberations we should be led by Him, for in such leadership there is the most perfect liberty, begetting a charity which in itself is the fulfillment of all law. I sincerely hone that this terishture will achieve distinction for the wisdom of its acts and for the harmony and fraternal solvit which shall characterize all its deliberations. I especially challenge your attention to a few matters of nublic policy. public policy.

this thought may be ever present in your

FRANCHISE ASSESSMENTS.

Floating Debt Existing Due to Under valuation by Board of Equalization.

The question of revenue is one which virtually concerns every interest in the state and always presents troublesome phases. At present the floating indebtedness of the commonwealth is largely in excess of the amount permitted under the excess of the amount permitted under the constitution and is rapidly increasing. There is no defensible reason for the existence of such a condition. It is largely due to the precalent and permitious practice of undervaluing all forms of property and franchises which enter into the makeup of the assessors' schedules, the result being that the grand assessment roll is merely a financial shadow of the tangible resources and wealth of the tangible resources and wealth which it is intended to represent. With a statutory limitation on the number of mills that can be levied, the amount of revenue derived from any given assessment is correspondingly abridged and at present is far below the amount abso-Another important contributory cause to the increasing indebtedness is the further fact that many county treasurers are exceedingly lax in the matter of tax collection. Large sums are allowed to encumber the books year after year or which collection ought to be forced an treasury for the general good. At the present time the dellaquent taxes owed to the state are approximately \$2,400,000. Of this enormous amount only a small per cent, outside of the taxes of 1901 and 1902, is now collectible though it is fre-quently quoted as an available asset for the extinguishment of debt. These con-ditions are unsatisfactory and should be relieved. It is apparent that the state cannot ignore its obligations. Its educational, philanthropic and corrective in-stitutions must not be impaired in their usefulness and the spirit of the constitution must be respected in its limita-tion of indebtedness. To harmonize these divergent necessities is the task devolv-ing upon your bonorable body. As a first step it seems to me that the assessment roll should be increased to the proportions contemplated for it by law, ection 1, article 9 of the constitution makes it obligatory on the legislature to provide such revenue as may be need ful. by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises the value to be ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct." etc. The legislature has decirred that all persomal and real property shall be valued at its fair cash value and the plain in-tention of the statutes is to impose upon

real and personal property will be listed at full valuation for purposes of taxation; also that the laws governing the collection of taxes be made more stringent and effective. I further recommend that the duties of the state board of construction and for the addition of new cells as suggested.

of the lack of room. I recommend that sufficient appropriations be made, both for the completion of that part of the penitentlary which is now in process of construction and for the addition of new cells as suggested. equalization be broadened so that it shall have ample power to raise or lower assessments for state purposes in harmony with the full valuation plan, and that county boards be given such additional authority as may be needed in order to carry out the same idea.

It is important that these matters receive your immediate attention that th resultant laws may be operative for the

NEW EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Station in Western Nebraska and It Nebraska is distinctively an agricultural and live stock producing state. These two industries, with horticulture, are the basis of the major part of the prosperity enjoyed by our people. Whatever tends to promote these interests increases the general weal in the same ra-tio. In wise recognition of these facts the state has long since established an experimental farm near Lincoln in conaction with the state university, where areful and elaborate tests are made in the production of grains, grasses and forage plants under varying conditions, where the several kinds of live stock which add wealth to the farm are kept for purposes of experimentation, where horticulture is systematically promoted and from which is disseminated from time to time facts and data relative to he work accomplished.

As has been stated, the experimental As has been stated, the experimental farm is located near Lincoln, in the humid part of the state, where the climatic conditions are very different from those which prevail farther west in the arid and semi-arid portions of the commonwealth. The conditions there, in my judgment, demand the establishment of an experimental farm, also in connection with the state pulposety and under the with the state university and under the management of the board of regents, which shall give special attention to tests in agriculture, stock raising and horticulture, under the peculiarities of soll and climate there prevailing. Such an institution would give an impetus to the rural interests of that part of the state

and would prove an important factor in the more thorough development of a section which is sometimes regarded as being handleapped by nature but which is rich in natural resources if agriculral energy is directed along proper Our congressional delegation has re-eived assurance from the general gov-rament that it will gladly co-operate a the work, in connection with its irication and reclamation plans, and if Nebraska takes the initiative it is probthe that our station will become the seat of the government's tests and ex-periments conducted in behalf of the other states in this same region. I there-fore recommend that the legislature make an appropriation for the purchase equipment and maintenance of a farm at some sultable point in the west part of the state, to be under the control of the state university and known as an ad-junct of the same, for the purposes men-

SUPREME COURT COMMISSION.

Recommends That the Existing Body be Continued. Your attention is urgently called to the processity of providing for the con-tinuation of the supreme court commis-sion. The present commission has per-formed commendable service and reduced I have confidence to believe there will be, a perfect harmony in our mutual full in the supreme court. While the relations. You are the law making body and your presence here is proof of the fact that you are leaders of thought and the number should not be less than six. ing in the supreme court. While the number of commissioners might be decreased. I am firmly of the opinion that ring the rights of litigants and very case should receive fair and ful onsideration.
I therefore recommend the enactment of a law similar to the one passed by the last legislature creating the present

for six instead of nine commissioners. A BOARD OF PARDONS.

ommission, so modified as to provide

One is Necessary to Consider Worth of Applications. While I have no disposition to shrink from the constitutional and statutory responsibility imposed on the chief execu-tive in the matter of exercising elemency toward inmates of the penitentiary, yet I believe that the public good would be greatly enhanced by the creation of an advisory board of pardons to which should be referred all applications for relief from punishment for penal offenses and matters pertaining thereto. and matters pertaining thereto. Such board should be authorized to hear and weigh all evidence on which the application for pardon is predicated and within a reasonable time to repor-its findings to the governor with a recommendation for or against the exercise of executive elemency, as each individual case may seem to require. I therefore recommend that such a board of pardons be created, the details to be arranged by your honorable body.

LIBERAL TO FREE EDUCATION. Institutions of the State Commended to

proud of their educational institutions. The foundations of these interests have been hild broad and deep and may be properly regarded as the corner stones of that degree of eminence and distinc-tion which the state now enjoys. No other part of our country is blessed with so small a per cent of Eliteracy or has so much to show, in proportion to popu lation, in the way of good school build-ings, fine equipments and specially fitted instructors. At the head of these in-terests stands the state university with its numerous departments, closely seconded by the state normal. The institutions have done, and are do ing, for the state a work greater than will be felt throughout all time. These interests should receive the careful attention of your body and such appropriations should be made as will insure the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

ontinuance of their beneficent work or scale commensurate with the state's

An Amendment to Section I. Article XV, is Advocated. During recent years a number of at-empts have been made to secure needed langes in the organic law of the state by submission to the voters of proposed amendments to the constitution. Under

amendments to the constitution. Under the constitutional provisions all proposed amendments must be submitted at the general election at which members of the legislature are voted for.

By the present law such proposed amendments, in abridged form, are made a part of the regular ballot and a majority of all votes cast must be recorded affirmatively for each proposition before it can be adopted. In the greater interest attaching to the election of caninterest attaching to the election of can-didates the voters lose sight of the importance of constitutional changes and a majority of them fail to vote on the propositions submitted. As each failure to vote is in effect a negative vote on the question, or questions, it becomes practically impossible to amend the contitution by such means, even in cases where the people are generally agreed that the change should be made. As a correction of this difficulty and a means of securing the needed consti-tutional modifications I recommend that your body propose an amendment to section 1 of article 15 of the constitution which will provide that amendments to the constitution may be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection at a general or special election, and I further suggest that the present election law be so changed as to authorize a separate ballot for the submission of

such questions.

Money Needed For Reconstruction and Regislature to make a sufficiently large appropriation the rebuilding of the center and west wing of the penitentiary, destroyed by fire two years ago, is not destroyed by fire two years ago, is not yet completed. The stone is practically all laid but the interior cannot be finished and made ready for occupancy until another appropriation becomes available. To this duty I trust you will give early attention. It is also absolutely imperative that the west wing be applied with from lifty to seventy-five squipper with from lifty to seventy-five new steel cells, the present cell room corn in the ear also, is the farmer's being entirely inadequate to the needs strongest guarantee against the frauduof the institution At this time three convicts are compelled to bunk in one small room, the men, who often purchase entire fields canacity of which is scarcely equal to or cribs of corn and shell it and ship the proper accommodation of two. The result is that these unfortunates are crowded together in an almost barbarous merit. manner and in violation of the prompt-ings of humane reason and the laws of

POOR QUALITY OF OIL. More Careful Inspection of the Shipments

For some time there has been very general complaint of the quality of oil which is shipped into Nebraska for illuminating purposes. The trouble seems to be that it is not properly freed from its natural impurities, or, in other words, that it is not sufficiently refined. Our present inspection law, adequate so far as the points covered by it are concerned, was intended to protect the public from the use of illuminating oil which might volatilize at so low a temperature as to occasion the danger of explosion. It Is Necessary. volatilize at so low a temperature as to occasion the danger of explosion. It does not provide for a test of these impurities which measure and weigh, and the presence of which detract materially from the illuminating power of the oil with which they are compounded. I recommend that the oil inspection law be so amended as to include a test for impurities and that a standard of purity be established.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Proper Representation For Nebraska During the year 1904 the Louisiana Purchase Expesition will be held in the city of St. Louis. It is estimated that Desired. city of St. Louis. It is estimated that not less than 29 million dollars will be expended on this enterprise. eral government and a number of the states have already given it substantial recognition, and the other states will undoubtedly do so as their respective legislatures assemble. Nebraska should have a part in this grand display or the world's resources, and especially so as world's resources, and especially so as the event is intended to commemorate the acquisition of the most important territory ever added to the national domaine, a territory from which the state was carved and of which it is the brightest jewel. Your body should make a liberal appropriation for the proper rep-resentation of Nebraska at this exposiion, subject to such restrictions and details of expenditure as prudence may suggest.

PURE FOOD COMMISSION.

More Comprehensive Operations Are Necessary. The food commission law should be made more comprehensive. At present its operations are confined to dairy, eider and vinegar products, and while the com-mission having charge of the department has done excellent service in its limited sphere it is evident that a broadening of the enactment would be of corresponding benefit. The public health is largely dependent on the character of food products and certainly it is fitting that a matter of interest of the character o food products and certainly it is litting that a matter so intimately connected with the very existence of our people should be regulated by proper legislation. The scope of the present law should be broadened so as to include the reguthe use of man. Such products for the use of man. Such products should be placed on the market strictly on their merits and deception as to purity and quality should be made a penal offense.

NORFOLK SHOULD RETAIN ASYLUM.

The present fee and permit system should

be paid from the general fund and a direct appropriation should be made for

Governor Mickey Thinks Conditions Favor Reconstruction. In September, 1901, the main building of the asylum for the insane, at Norfolk of the asylum for the insane. dered unfit for further use. At that time the institution was caring for about three hundred inmates. These were afterwards divided between the similar institutions owned by the state at Lincoln and Hastings and were there given the care and attention which their cases demanded, as well as could be done under the crowded conditions thus imposed. Since then an annex has been built to the institution at Hastings, affording additional accommodations which have temporarily relieved the embarrassment. It is possible that for a short time the state could continue to care for its unfortunates at the two institutions named, but it should be borne in mind that the Lincoln hospital is now charged with thirty more than its capacity will justify while the asylum at Hastings has its normal capacity filled. It is evident, therefore, that prompt and decisive action should be taken in order to avoid the necessity of caring for these sufferers in any other way than in a well equipped hospital. The state now has at Norfolk an investment of about \$95,000 in the way of land, uninjured buildings and equipments, exclusive of the partial ruins of the main building which also represent a considerable money value. In view of this investment, of the growing needs of the state proportionate to the growth in population and the cor-responding increase of dementia and as a matter of convenience to the North Platte country, it seems to me that the institution at Norfolk should be rehabili-tated and I recommend a reasonable appropriation for that purpose. I further advise that this, and all other buildings authorized by your body, be made as nearly fire proof as possible, to the end that danger to human life and of the destruction of property on account of fire be reduced to the minimum.

TO HANDLE STATE ACCOUNTS.

An Office Should be Created to Assist With the gradual increase of state susiness it becomes more and more necbusiness it becomes more and more necessary that a state accountant should be provided as an adjunct of the board of public lands and buildings, whose duty it shall be to scrutinize and verify the accounts of the various state officers and state institutions, and who shall have authority over the books and records of authority over the books and records of said institutions with a view to reducing them to a uniform system. Believing that such an officer would render valuable service to the state and would serve as

a check on extravagance in the conduct of state affairs. I recommend that the petition be created.

These are the more important points of desired legislation that suggest themselves to my mind. During the progress of the session it may be that other matters will arise to which I shall wish to call your attention by special message. I trust that the utmost of harmony and fraternal good-will may atmony and fraternal good-will may at-

JOHN H. MICKEY.

The Importance of Buying Seed Corn in the Ear. (From Iowa Experiment Station.)

A marked advance will be made in the improvement of the quality and yield of corn when our farmers realize the importance of purchasing seed-corn only in the ear. When the corn is in the ear the farm-

er can see just what he has. If, after a critical examination he is confident that the corn is unsatisfactory he can reject it and return it at once. This plan will enable him to secure corn from another source or use his own seed, which in fact may be superior to that which has been shipped to him. He will not lose a year in discovering that he has an undesirable type of corn. The corn grower seldom buys seed-corn for his entire acreage, and therefore it is possible for him to seseparate ballot for the submission of such questions.

CONDITIONS AT PENITENTIARY.

Money Needed For Reconstruction and Enlargement.

By reason of the failure of the last stislature to make a sufficiently large of the submission of lect. from the few bushels he has purchased, the best ears in the entire shipton on those who bear the burdens of the constitution and desirable type as to size, shape, market condition, and character of the kernel, they should be planted on one side of the exists without material interference with list growth and welfare. tly large | field where the conditions are the most corn for seed for his future crops. When this plan of selection is repeated year after year, corn is grown which is well adapted to the latitude and

conditions in which it is raised. lent practices of unscrupulous seedmen, who often purchase entire fields The it without care for selection or real

Seed-corn handled in this manner is

Recommendations of Retiring Governor Savage

of State Institutions Advocated-Would Lengthen Terms of Legislators and Abolish Unnecessary State Offices - A Plea for Economy

********** WHAT GOV. SAVAGE RECOMMENDS

Governor Savage declares that the provision of the constitution regarding the investment of trust funds is antiquated. He urges that some amendment be devised to remedy the defect and allow the state treasurer to invest in the state treasurer to invest in such state, county and foreign bonds as may make safe and profitable investments.
Strict and rigid economy is the keynote of the whole message. The governor denounces unnecessary jobs and all attempts at party spollation. He maintains that the money of the people should be wisely and judiclously spent and urges a careful investment of all the money of the people. Governor Savage gives a de-tailed account of the loss of the Norfolk asylum by fire. He urges

that all buildings erected by the

state be built of fireproof ma-

Public

service corporations

should not be allowed municipal franchises. Competition should everywhere govern the operations of such concerns. Public ownership, he opposes. The people should receive compensation for the use of public streets by cor-porations. He advises the climporations. He advises the elim-ination of all municipal franchises. Ten thousand dollars was the sum appropriated for the Pan-American exposition. Of this \$1,785.41 remains unexpended. Nebraska should take a leading part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For this purpose a sum of not less than \$75,000 should e appropriated.
Additional facilities should be placed at the disposal of teachers to get professional training.
No teacher should be eligible who has not attended a normal school

for at least one year.

An appropriation should be made for buildings at Peru.

A normal school should be located in west Nebraska.

The state university is the "capsheaf" of the educational system of the state. The administration of Chancellor Andrews has been efficient. There should be a rigid inspec-tion of foods. The pure food law should be amended so that it will Include all food products.

Kerosene should be closely inspected and impure oils excluded

from the markets. Gasoline should also be tested. Geological surveyors should be empowered to enter any lands where their presence does not cause damage to owners or interfere with private rights. The state should take a leading part in promoting irrigation and remedying defects in the dying defects in the pres ent system. Action should be taken to form

boundary commission to adjust and prevent disputes arising from the vagaries of the Missouri river. Nebraska has need of a strong and well equipped national guard. The service is at present inade-quate to the demand. The supreme court commission should be abolished and some action taken for a revision of the organic law in order to increase the number of judges.

Retrenchment is advisable in regard to district judges. In some sections the litigation does not demand that the present number of judges be retained.

The recently laws much because in the country of the recently laws much because in the country of the recently laws much because in the country of the recently laws much because in the country of the recently laws much because in the country of The revenue laws must be amended in order to overcome some of the "gross abuses" of the present system. By reason of the delinquencies the state debt is now almost 2 millions. The real trouble is non-payment of taxes and some measure should be taken to compel prompt payment. The state board should raise as well as equalize values. The law reat its cash value should be rigidly

The improvements at the Peru Normal, the penitentiary and the Lincoln asylum are needed. All other requests for buildings are unnecessary. The sum of \$621.050 is asked for buildings and improvements. The expenditure can be kept down to \$475.000 without impairing the public service.

The office of clerk or the su-

preme court should be made a salaried one. The appropriation for the state university should not be raised above the amount allowed two years ago. Appropriations asked for building at the Girls' Industrial school,

the Institute for the Feeble Minded, The Nebraska Industrial home and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb should not be The penitentlary and the Hastings asylum will need slightly increased appropriations. The State Historical society should be satisfied if its allowance is not decreased and there is no justification for a request for an increase of \$3,300.

The people bear the burdens of taxation and there should be much caution exercised in making appropriations.

The offices of land commissioner and auditor should be abolished. board of charities and cor-

rections, the state printing board and the bureau of statistics should be abolished. Governor Savage asks that capital punishment be abolished.

The only allusion to the Bartley pardon is a paragraph, quoting reasons for the action, in the re-port on pardons and commuta-Attention should be paid to the diseases of live stock and laws

should be passed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

A constitutional convention should be called. Partisanship should not be allowed to interfere with the eco-nomical management of state institutions. Terms of the members of the legislature should be increased to four years.
Annual elections should be dispensed with and civil service re-form in state service should be

In his message to the legislature toernor of Nebraska, says: To the Senators and Representatives

Twenty-Eighth Session of the Legislature of Nebraska: Constitutional environments and limitations are such that, to be further li-

encouraged.

its growth and welfare. favorable. Thus a limited area is grown from the best seed. This porschool trust funds. Section 9 of tion of the field should yield superior article \$ of the constitution limits the States and state securities and regis-tered county bonds of this state, and while no objection can be raised to the quality of the securities enumerated, the fact remains that the latitude of in vestment is inadequate, necessitating the employment of an intermediary between contracting parties with consequent in the way of relates. Prosperity has been so general with the American people during the last five years, and money has become so plentiful, that in-terest rates on all stable securities have decreased during that time approxi-mately 100 per cent. Five years ago 8 per cent securities were obtainable in every person connected with the assessment the duty of enforcing that idea.

I recommend that existing laws be corrected so as to insure that all forms of

cational lands and funds from using any part of the trust funds for other than the purpose of investment, which prevents the board or the treasurer from going into the open market and paving premiums, as do other investors. This requires the purchase of securities from or through an intermediary and results invariably in the acquisition of securities at a considerably reduced rate of interest. The loss thus entailed amounts to thousands of dollars annually, nor can I divine any substantial remedy independent of such amendment to the constitution as will afford wider latitude in the matter of denominating the kind of securities which may be purchased. The school trust fund has now reached the enormous proportions with tended to security the substantial of the second of the sec toward a further increase, and until re-lief is furnished which shall provide avenues for investment of this fund which do not now exist the best results which do not now exist the best results possible will be unprofitable and unsatisfactory to the people. During the last two years payments on school land sold, despite the liberality of the state in the matter of exempting from taxation lands in which it has an coulty, have greatly increased the trust funds, and notwithstanding that extraordinary diliperce was practiced by the treasurer in

arge and its safe-keeping attended by more or less risk. If the state be empowered to go into the open market and compete with other invest is it will, not alone prove remun-erative in the way of saving relates and discounts, but such an active competitor at work in the market will have a tendency to reduce interest rates thereby making a saving to the people both

gence was practiced by the treasurer in making investments, the amount unin-vested was a great portion of the time

The amount of securities held for the permanent school fund now aggregates \$5,380,000. The amount of money which the state has forthcoming from sale contracts of school lands approximates 5 million dollars. Arrangements must be made therefore for a continuous in-vestment of a trust fund of at least 10 million dollars. Under prevailing con stitutional limitations investment of any where near the full amount of this fund is impossible.

A PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

Bovernor Wants "Snap" Offices Abolished

-Condemns Extravagance. onstituted symbolizes extravagance in marked degree. Those who framed the existing constitution established de-partments that for the next twenty-five years, under the most favorable circum-stances in the growth and development of the state, will be an unnecessary bur-den on the tax payers. The people should den on the tax payers. The people should enjoy government at the lowest cost consistent with good service. Any greater cost is a public injustice. A careful study of this phase of the question justifies me in my own mind in recommending the abolition of the departments of auditor of public accounts and commissioner of public lands and buildings, and the assignment of the dutter incumbent thereon to those departties incumbent thereon to those depart-ments officered by the secretary of state, the treasurer and governor. With state, the treasurer and governor. With a few additional clerks the duties of the auditor and commissioner of public lands and buildings can be performed by lands and buildings can be performed by the secretary of state, the treasurer and the governor, thus making a saving to the tax payers of approximately \$50,000 per year, simplifying government and doing away with the necessity of an outlay of at least \$100,000 made necessary for accommodations for the new additional and the same of the new additional transfer which the same of the new additional transfer and the same of the new additional transfe functs which naturally will be created taxes levied. from time to time.

ATTACKS SPOILSMEN. In the conflict for political spoilation us to have out ceneraled and defeated those who stand ment. for economy, with the result that a large number of names have been added to the

pay roll, and bureaus and departments have been established absolutely without any apparent justification. This policy has been pursued by all political parties until now the state has in its employ at high wages, sufficient officers and employes to transact ten times the amount of business devolving on them. A critical investigation will show that in many instances one department is de-plicating the work of the other with no other object than to find employment for those whom the legislature has from time to time established in public office. If business is transacted properly it does not improve it to have it twice or thrice transacted and if it be transacted improperly the evil can grow no less through the medium of multiplication. As the accredited representative of the people, it is your duty to see that not one dollar of expense is entailed on them beyond the amount required to de-

fray the cost of government honesty and economically administered. The bureau of industrial statistics is a source of unnecessary expense and should be abolished. The law pertainng to the collection and compilation of industrial statistics should be so amended as to impose this duty jointly on the department of banking, the department of public instruction and the board of agriculture. By so doing the service can be improved and a substantial reduction made in rubble expanse.

made in public expense. A comparison of expenses incident to public printing fails to justify the existence of the state printing board or for a specific appropriation therefor and the state printing board or for a specific appropriation therefor and the state printing board or for a specific appropriation of expenses. I recommend, as a measure of economy that the law creating the said board be repealed and that its duties be imposed on the secretary of state.

Congress is at this time considering a bill which provides for the location of a national fish hatchery in Nebraska. The worth and importance of such an undertaking must be apparent to all. The success achieved by the state in the promotion of fish and game, both by fish hatching and by preventing the wholesale and unlawful destruction of game and fish, makes this a very desirable field for a national hatchery. The leg-The legislature at its last session enacted a law creating a system of game wardens. The workings of this law have been eminently satisfactory and the amount received from prosecutions and fees al-most balances the expenses entailed. which makes that department almost self supporting. I recommend that your honorable body memorialize Congress to pass this measure and that the Ne-braska representatives in both branches be urged to give it active attention and support. Should the measure pass it would be an act of wisdom for the state to turn over its hatchery and equip-ment at South Bend to the general government at a nominal cost.

FOR A BOARD OF PARDONS. Governor Recommends Non-Partisan

Body-Board to Control Institutions. the state institutions be placed under the supervision of a non-partisan board of control and pardons. This board should be heavily bonded and should be required to purchase supplies, inspect in-stitutions and accounts thereof and ex-ercise supervisory control over the several institutions. It should also be empowered and required to provide means of employment for convict labor and pass upon all applications for executive

The penitentiary should and can be made self-supporting. Instead of dealing with contractors, the state should itself employ the labor of convicts in the manufacture of clothing, boots and shoes and other materials for the various institutions. With a nominal outlay for machinery the state can do away with the necessity of appropriating large sums of money out of the treasury each year for the maintenance of that institution. Guided further by the light of experience and reason. I recommend that the laws be so amended as to require relatives of the insane, feeble-minded and inmates of the reform school to bear the expense of the maintenance of these individuals. The state should provide accommodations and medical attention, but this expense, along with the general expense of maintenance should be horned. of a non-partisan board composed o women residing in the city of Lincoln All other visiting and examining boards a source of considerable expense and often of much dissension, should be

WANTS BOARD ABOLISHED. The state board of charities has failed

enjoy proper sanitary accommodations, The large tract of land owned by the state at this point is now a source of expense rather than of revenue. The home at Milford is better adapted in every way and the land owned by the state on which this institution is located is of sufficient quality to answer all legi-timate purposes. The number of in-mates henceforth will by the workings of time, be gradually reduced and—and I say it with regret and sorrow—it will only be a few years until the last survivor of that great conflict will have passed away. I recommend, both in consideration of the inmates who can be better provided for and of the tax-payers who should be relieved of all unnecessary burdens, that the property at Grand Island be sold and the inmates transferred to Milford. The expense incident to this change will be trivial compared with the financial saving this will make to the state. of time, be gradually reduced and-an

compared with the financial saving this will make to the state.

Each session of the legislature has witnessed the unnecessary expenditure of a large sum of money for printing and stationery. Numerous bills are introduced which have no merit to commend them, and, after a great deal of expense has been entailed, fail of passage. While many of these bills aim at legitimate achievements, not a few of them are utterly devoid of merit. I therefore recommend that before a bill may be introduced, it be referred to such committee of the house in which it originated as has to deal with subjects of that character and shall be entertained that character and shall be entertained by your honorable body only when its introduction bears the approval of a majority of said committee. Only such number of persons should be employed during a legislative session as is actually necessary to transact its business with proper expedition.

REVENUE.

Wants "Gross Abuse" Remedled by Leg-

I cannot impress upon your minds too firmly the importance of making such amendments to our revenue laws as will forever end the many gross abuses now so widely licenses. By reason of delinquent taxes the state has each year been compelled to utilize its credit until the outstanding warrant indebtedness against the general fund reaches the enormous amount of \$1,989,328.63. By rea-son of delinquences each year the state finds its appropriations in excess of gross receipts to the extent of at least \$100,-000, necessitating the issuance of interest bearing warrants to meet authorized ex-

The constitution limits the indebtedness of the state to \$100,000, yet the state debt is now close to the 2 million dollar mark, with a stop from further increase conditioned only and solely on such legislation as will compel the payment of taxes by all holders of property The amount of taxes due the state and delinquent December 1, 1902, as shown by the auditor's records, was \$3,459,422.89. Of this sum the sum of \$1,131,124.61 is due but not delinquent. This makes the amount of delinquent taxes \$2,328,298.28, or a sum \$338,969.65 greater than the outstanding obligations against the general fund. Of the amount delinquent \$1.131.124.61 is for the tax levied in 1901, most of which will be paid levied in 1991, most of which will be paid into the treasury in the near future, but there still remains, after deducting the delinquencies for 1991, a delinquency of \$1,197,173.67, which represents delinquencies for a period of years prior to 1991. A conservative study of tax statistics discloses the fact that the average and nual delinquency is 30 per cent of the

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES. It will be observed, therefore, that the real source of trouble is the non-payment of taxes, and that the remedy primarily must be such as will compel prompt pay

It is manifestly wrong for the state to be exacting and arbitrary with one class of taxpayers and ultra indifferent and lenient with others. I have in mind the taxes levied on railroad property, not one dollar of which remains unpaid, yet there are those who advocate the adjustment of the discrepancy between expenditures and receipts, not by our quiring the payment of taxes by all, but by requiring corporate interests to contribute a correspondingly greater amount. Injustice is written across the very face of this proposition.

I recommend that the powers of the state board of equalization be so ex-tended as to empower said board to raise as well as equalize values, and that raise as well as equalize values, and that county treasurers be empowered to convey title to property on which the taxes are unpaid, making due provision for redemption of title within a specified time, and for interest on money advanced for tax payment. Payment of taxes on movable and personal property should be due within 60 days after the assessment, so as to guard against loss of taxes through removal and consequent extinction of identification. For the prompt collection of taxes county treasurers should be made liable on their

With these modifications a proper en-forcement of the provisions of our rev enue laws coupled with an honest and economical administration of public affairs will strike an even balance be-tween our recipts and disbursements and put an end to harrassing discrepancies of this character.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS.

It is important, too, that the law requiring all property to be assessed at its cash value be rigidly enforced. With our property assessed at scarcely 10 per cent of its value, it must result in a high rate of levy, while the low valuation makes it appear that Nebraska, one of the principal industrial states of the Union, is still struggling in the shadows of primitive statehood. Those seeking investment consult our laws and our records, and if they find that the combined wealth of Nebraska is \$174,000,000 after more than a third of a century of statehood, and that the tax levy is higher than interest rates, they will not be likely to take up their abode with us. They will assume that the law is enforced and that \$174,000,000 represents the aggregate real wealth of the state, ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS. the aggregate real wealth of the state,

whereas it represents scarcely more than 10 per cent of it.

The assessed valuation of the state should not be less than 1 billion dollars, and any lower valuation does the property interests of the state an injustice. By raising the assessed valuation to this amount, the rate of levy may be reduced correspondingly, entailing no extra hardships, while it will remove a barrier that I am reasonably certain has in its time turned back millions of dollars seeking investment among us

CIVIL SERVICE AND ELECTIONS. Governor Savage Recommends Blennial

Elections-Four Years for Legislators.

I recommend, too, that the terms of members of the legislature be increased to four years and that it be provided that as nearly half of the members as possible hold over alternately so that at the opening of each session at least half of the members will be familiar with the duties incumbent on your honorable body. It is amazing that our constitution and laws should be so constituted as to place a vast responsibility in the tion and laws should be so constituted as to place a vast responsibility in the hands of men who, however intelligent and proficient they may be in other respects, are rarely qualified for intelligent legislative services. You are required to appropriate millions of dollars of the people's money for public use, yet it is doubtful if there be one among you aside from the few who have had experience, who is prepared to act intelligently or who is a proper judge as to whether certain sums or certain appropriations or who is a proper judge as to whether certain sums or certain appropriations should or should not be made. In mak-ing this statement I speak in no sense disrespectfully of this body, for it has been true of every legislature before, and will be true of every one that shall

THE TORRENS' SYSTEM OF TITLES. He Does Not Believe System Should be

I submit to you for your respectful consideration the report of the commission appointed to investigate into the has been appointed archbishop of by its achievements to justify its fur-ther existence at public expense, and workings of the Torrens system of land ther existence at public expense, and I respectfully recommend that this work be left to the churches and the charitably inclined and that the law creating said board be repealed.

The maintenance of two separate homes for soldiers and sailors can by no method of reasoning be justified. These charges, by reason of age and infirmity, have been rendered incapable of performing manual labor and those plans which contemplate the production of food supplies with this class of labor must now be abandoned. The home at Grand Island never has and never can workings of the Torrens system of land titles with a view to formulating a title system more simple and perfect than now exists. The report is voluminous and undertakes to deal with the subject in detail but a casual reading of it does not justify me in my own mind in recommending the adoption of the Torrens' system. I place it at your disposal with confidence in your intelligent judgment to deal with it with that care and deliberate thought so important a subject should receive at the hands of a law making body.

EZRA P. SAVAGE

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City. SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE-The receipts of cattle were more liberal here Friday morning than

anticipated, and besides that other points

were quoted a little lower, so that buy-

ers were rather bearish in their views. Trading was rather slow from start to finish, as sellers were holding for steady prices. A smaller proportion of the recelpts than usual consisted of corn-fed steers, and the quality was also rather inferior. Packers, though, started in bidding a little lower, and in most cases succeeded in taking off 5@10c, but some sales looked very near steady. The commoner the quality the harder the cattle were to dispose of at satisfactory prices The big bulk of the receipts consisted of medium grade cows, and buyers made good use of the opportunity to pound the market. As a general thing the decline could be put at about a dime, but a good many sales looked worse than that, while some of the better kinds were not that much lower. Sellers did not like the idea of selling out for less money, so that the morning was well advanced before the bulk of the offerings was disposed of. Bulls and stags felt the effects of the decline on cows and steers, and were a little slow and weak. Veal calves, though, held about steady. The few bunches of stockers and feeders that were offered sold at just about steady prices, in spite of the fact that it was Friday. The light receipts all the week have made speculators anxious for good cattle, and sellers experienced no trouble in disposing of those kinds. The common stuff was rather slow and weak. SHEEP. There was a very light run of sheep and lambs here Friday morning. and the market was again active and strong on all desirable grades. A string of western lambs sold at \$5.00 and a deck of western lambs sold as high as \$5.49. which is the highest price paid here in ome little time. There were no good western wethers or yearlings offered, but some ewes of fair quality brought \$3.85. Owing to the light receipts and good demand, the pens were cleared in good season. The supply of feeders was so ught that a test of the market was not made, but there were enough orders in the hands of commission men to make good stuff sell fully steady. Quotations: Choice western lambs, \$5.00%5.25; fair to good lambs, \$4.50@5.00; choice native lambs, \$5.15@5.50; choice yearlings, \$1.50@4.70; fair to good yearlings, \$1,0004.50; choice wethers, \$4.15@4.40; fair to good wethers, \$3.75 @4 00; choice ewes, \$2.50@4.00; fair to good ewes, \$3.00@5.50; feeder lambs, \$3.00@4.00; feeder yearlings, \$3.00@3.50; feeder wethers, \$2.75@3.50; feeder ewes, \$1.50%2.25.

HOGS-There was a very light run of hogs here Friday, but other markets were quoted considerably lower, so that proces took a drop here also. The market opened generally a dime lower than the day before and there was very litket was rather slow, as sellers thought loads sold largely from \$6.37% down, with butcher weights mostly at \$6.40, and the heavy hogs brought from \$6.40 to \$6.47%. Although trading was rather slow, the market came to a close in good season. market on paper looks much worse than it really was. Considering quality, the

market was hardly a dime lower.

CATTLE-Receipts, 3,000 head, including 500 Texans; market steady to strong; native steers, \$3.75@5.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.40@4.20; Texas cows, \$2.15 @3.00; native cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@4.40; bulls, \$2.65

@3.50; calves, \$3.00@7.00. HOGS-Receipts, 6,000 head; market 10@ 15c lower; bulk of sales, \$6.35@6.47%; heavy, \$6.30%6.50; packers, \$6.25%6.45; medium, \$6.30@6.47½; light, \$5.90@6.30; Yorkers, \$6.2596.30; pigs, \$5.4546.00.

SHEEP-Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; muttons, \$3.00%4.10; lambs, \$3.60% 5.45; range wethers, \$3.00@4.69; ewes, \$2.00

Beet Sugar Men Resolve.

WASHINGTON, D. C .-- The Amerlutions withdrawing any opposition to the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, recommending that the treaty be so amended as to express in precise language what is intended to be secured by it to the beet sugar manufacturers of the United States, viz.: During the period of five years covered by the treaty no sugar exported from Cuba shall be admitted to the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent of

the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of July 24, 1897. The association also adopted a resolution protesting against the unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippine Islands by means of further tariff reductions, thus, as the resolution stated, encouraging the people of those islands where the labor is but a few cents a day, to produce those things which this country can produce rather than such commodities as they are liable to produce.

Wrong Name on License.

GARLAND, Wyo.-Harry Glassey and Miss Hughes were to have been laws be so amended as to require relatives of the insane, feeble-minded and inmates of the reform school to bear the expense of the maintenance of these individuals. The state should provide accommodations and medical attention, but this expense, along with the general expense of maintenance, should be borned by relatives when financially able to do so, otherwise the cost should devolve on the resident county.

I further recommend that the Home for the Friendless be eliminated from politics and placed under the supervision of a non-partisan board composed of concern.

and will be true of every one that shall follow so long as the practice obtains of electing the fully membership at each legislative election. What intensifies the legislative election. What intensifies the subjection to the danger is that for some unaccountable reason members of this body are seldom returned so that in the great majority of instances counsel and the remedies involve constitutional revision and my object in drawing attention to them on this occurrence of these individuals. The state should provide accommodations and medical attention, but this expense, along with the general expense of maintenance, should be borne unaccountable reason members of this body are seldom returned so that in the great majority of instances counsel and the remedies involve constitutional revision and my object in drawing attention to them on this occurrence. These evils and the remedies involve constitutional revision and my object in drawing attention to them on this occurrence of an another young woman appointment of the properties of the gravest public constitutional revision and my object in drawing attention to them on this occurrence or an accountable reason members of this body are seldom returned so that in the graves that for some unaccountable reason members of this body are seldom returned so that in the graves that for some unaccountable reason members of this body are seldom returned so that in the graves that for some properties of the cons until the correction was made.

Davidson is Archbishop.

LONDON .- Right Rev. Dr. David-Canterbury, in succession to the most Rev. Dr. Temple, who died Decem-

For years past Dr. Davidson has been intimately connected with the court. He was a close friend of the late Queen Victoria and is most friendly with King Edward.