A VERY LONG AND ABLE DOCUMENT.

The Nebraska Executive Discusses State Affairs Thoroughly and With Becoming Dignity-Defends the State and Makes a Number of Recommendations.

SECTION FOUR.

State Normal School.

The state normal school located at Paru, appears to be performing the work for which it was constructed in a very satisfactory manner, and meeting the full expectations of the friends of education all over the state. I am advised that the attendance of those who are preparing them selves to become instructors in the publischools is fully up to if not surpassing its previous history. That the educational work in all of its branches is being suc-

essfully prosecuted, is evident. Your favorable consideration is invited to the requests of the board of trustees for appropriations needful in conducting the affairs of the school for the coming blennial period. Considerable is asked for in the construction of new buildings. In view of the state's finance and the ever increasing burden of taxation, I am not prepared to favor any appropriation for new structures at the different state insillutions, except where, after a thorough investigation, they seem to be absolutely required in order that the institution may efficietly carry on the work for which it was intended, and where the withholding of such appropriations would cripple the usefulness of such institutions.

Maximum Freight Law.

It is provided in section 4, of article 11, of the constitution, that "railways heretofore constructed, or that may here-after be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as Pray be prescribed by law, and the legislature may, from time to time, pars such laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of pas sengers and freight on the different railroads in this state. The Hability of raffcorporations as common carriers

Shall never be limited."

Section 7 provides: "The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph and railroad companies in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that pur-pose, of forfeiture of their property and

franchises Under the constitutional power thus conferred, efforts have been made from time to time by the different legislatures to enact laws to establish reasonable maximum rates and to prevent discrimi-nation and abuses to the patrons of such roads. The legislature of 1893 enacted a maximum freight rate his which was ap-proved by the governor, and thereby be-came one of the laws of the state. The enforcement of this law was resisted by different railway companies, and a sui-instituted to prevent the board of transportation from enforcing the provisions of the act. A trial in a federal district court resulted adversely to the state, and the last legislature made suitable pro-visions for the prosecution of a writ of error from the judgment of the district court to the supreme court of the United States. It was presumed at that time the case could be taken on appeal or error to the supreme court, and ther disposed of in a short time and the valid-by of the act in question be determined. An argument of the case was had in the supreme court in the year 1895. A re-argument afterwards was ordered. This has not yet been done. For some reason, to me unknown, a supulation was entered into between those representing the state and the attorneys for the railroads, postponing a hearing on a motion to advance the case for reargument until some time ug the present month, and it hardly reasonable to expect a final decision on this important question until some time during the spring months. I am unable to lead myself to believe that the delays occasioned in the final hearing of this case are at all necessary, but, on the contrary, am strongly im pressed with the conviction that the case, being of so much public importance, ought to have been finally disposed of long ere this. It seems to me that the grave questions involved are of sufficient emportance to warrant an order of ad-vancement by the tribunal hearing the and a decision at the earliest opportunity consistent with its proper con sideration by these who have to puss upon the legal questions involved. It is to be hoped that a final and speedy hearing will be obtained at an early date, and thus enable the people of the state

legislature can with safety be attempted. Board of Transportation.

to ascertain what, if any, further or dif-derent legislation may be required in or-

der to carry out the intention of the pro-visions of the constitution just quoted. Until the case is finally determined, it

way of enacting a law establishing rea-

ld seem that nothing further in the

able maximum freight charges by the

Under the second constitutional proon, the legislature has established a board of transportation, giving to such board power to prevent unjust discrimhoard power to prevent unjust discrimination, and to fix reasonable rates for the carrying of freights, and in general to carry out the oravisions of the act creating such board. A board thus established, properly enforcing the law, can serve a good purpose in preventing the discrimination or examinant rates. unjust discrimination or excritiant rates for the carrying of freights by the dif-ferent railroads of the state. Its usefulness depends very much on its ability to enforce the laws. If the board has not sufficient authority, as now constituted, to fulfil the objects of its creation, the law should be amended so as to give more extended powers. The necessity for the maintenance of an office charged with theduties of enforcing all provisions of the law regulating ratiroad traffic in

the state, is quite obvious to all.

The people of the state, I am satisfied, an elective railroad commission rather than the commission as now cre-uted. This they are unable to accomour fundamental law shall te amended providing for these addi-tional executive officers. A constitutional amendment looking to that end was subameniment fooding to that end was sub-mitted to the electors at the last general election, the adoption of which is quite doubtful. Until such a commission can be provided for by constitutional amend-ment, whatever relief that may be ob-tained most be recared through a board of transportation or relivated commission company of executive officers already crusted by the constitution. I am unable to see why, if an elective commission may be empowered to give to the people may colled from unjust the emination or are worthly of such accommission or an worthly of such accommission or and the given them by all ages open action of the officers, as now calculated to the capability officers, as now calculated to the capability of the capabili

har created by the constitution of article, whose duty is he to regulate a control galledack to option and ex-

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE powers and more latitude in the operation of the board in the enforcement of the law, thereby assuring a better administration of this important feature of state government. It would also seem advisable to give to a board of transpor-tation not only the right to control rail-road traffic, but also that of telegraph and express companies doing business

between points within the state. This entire matter is submitted to you with the hope that, if any changes in our present law are found to be advisable, the subject may be lexislated upon able, the subject may be leastated upon by you so as to bring about equitable dealings between these several corpora-tions and their patrons. While protect-ing the rights of the individual, every consideration which wisdom and justice requires should be given to the corpora-tion where turnings in this sought to be tion whose business is thus sought to be

Nebraska National Guard.

The report of the adjutant-general shows that during the past two years, the national guard in this state has made great in provement in its knowledge of military duty, and that the equipment is sufficient, with the exception of a few articles, to enable it to take the field for active service in or out of the state. There is yet much to be done to bring the guard up to the accepted standard of efficiency, and that can be accom-plished only by careful, theoretical instruction of the commissioned officers in military science and practical instruction of the whole guard in annual en-campments. The national guardsmen are volunteers ready for duty whenever emergency demands their services. By personal application, and in a great measure by their own expense, they are learning the routine of the drill, the re-

quirements of military discipline and acquiring the minuita of duty.

The proper maintenance of the national guard of the state requires that reasonable appropriations should be made to bring the services to a high state of efficiency. While the law expressly provides for annual encampments for instruction, the appropriations have heretofore been insufficient and only one encamp-ment had been held during each blennial period prior to my administration. After the encampment at Hastings in 1895, it was found that a great saving had be made by economical management, the officers of the guard in consultation were unanimously of the opinion that the good of the service and requirements of law demanded the annual encamp-ment held at Lincoln in 1896. While the available appropriation was insufficient the guardsmen were willing to accept half pay and look to this session of the legislature for the balance. The two encampments were held at an average cost of \$14,219.87, a saving of \$4,342.27 on each encampment, as compared with the en-

campment of 1894. The indebtedness of the guard as a result of the last encampment is \$5.441.94 more than there remains of funds on hand. Several hundred dollars will be required to bear expenses until the end of the biennial period, increasing the deficiency to about \$6,000, A slightly in-creased appropriation over that usually made will enable the guard to comply with the requirements of the law in the matter of holding annual encampments and keep the service in a high state of efficiency. This would seem to me to be advisable. The excellent condition of the state's militin is due in a great measure to the efficient management of the adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. Patrick H. Bar-ry. The guard is also indebted to Major ry. The guard is also indested. Edmund G. Fechet, of the Sixth cavalry, U. S. A. for valued service in instruc-

Your attention is invited to the need of a thorough revision of the militia law. It has been found that the present law, in many instances, does not meet the quirements, and also, that several of the

quirements, and also, that several of the sections are exceedingly ambiguous. Your attention is especially invited to section 22, which is clearly in direct violation of the laws of the United tSates.

There are now deposited in office of the adjutant-general the battle flags of First Nebraska infantry, and the flags and guidons of the First Nebraska cavalry, together with other very valuable relies of the late of il war. I would relics of the late civil war. I would recommend that these flags be placed in hermetically sealed cases to preserve them from atmospheric destruction. As these are symbols of the heroism of Nebraska volunteer soldiers, they should be guarded sacredly by the state.

Labor Bureau.

The bureau of labor and industrial statistics has been greatly handicapped by the meagre appropriations made by the last legislature. This bureau should be last legislature. This bureau should be maintained and sultable appropriations made in order to carry on the work in-tended by its creation. The gathering statistics and information of the condition of the varied forms of labor and of the value of its products is an important mat ter and of great benefit to the people The extension of the work of this bureau might very properly be made so that it would become a means of communication between employers and those desiring em-ployment, giving it the features of an em-ployment bureau in addition to those it now possesses, with suitable provisions and restrictions for the prevention of unnecessary burdens by those who avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded.

It is hardly to be expected that the work of the bureau can be brought to a higher state of usefulness unless provisions are made for travelling expenses in visiting many portions of the state for the pur-pose of securing needful information and data. This phase of the work cannot be carried on satisfactorily by means of communication through the mails.

The time, also, seems to be ripe for the making of some suitable provisions for the gathering and dissemination of information looking to the securing of desirable immigration to assist in further developing the many and varied resources of the state. If it meets the views of the legislature to take action for the encouragement of immigration to the state. I would suggest the advisability of utilizing the labor bureau. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars a year, if wisely and judiciously expended would probably accomplish much in directina

immigration to the state.

A short time ago an organization was perfected by a large number of active and energetic citizens of the state under the name of the Nebraska club, the object of which I sto encourage immigration. In the event an appropriation for immigration purposes is deemed advisable, and you should determine it would better be expended by some other means than that heretofore suggested, I doubt not that this organization could very safely he entrusted with such expenditures, and that the same would be made to the very but advantage, accomplishing as mu could be expected through any other profeeted and in active operation and is com-boost of mon of high character who are devoted to the unbuilding of the state and are well worthy of such encouragement

A banking beard, componed of the state treasurer, combing and attribute operaral, has been created by Law for the purpose of examining bets and reporting at frommen totorvals upon the Branchit court cold construct pairward. Relegations and who proves training of the works of these exists independent from the work at the termination of the excitations beautiful constitutions are independent of the existing two training law. The wire security value definition comparison is the existing law. The wire security value for information comparising was account to the existence has an existence in the existing law. The wire security value for information comparison was a finite of the existence and the information are independent of the existence in the existence of the existence of

reports from time to time concerning mat ters in relation to his receivership.

I am of the opinion, and I understand this view is shared in by all members of he banking board, that the law should be amended so that this board should have the control of the suspended institutions until the creditors are fully provided for, and that the appointment of a receive and the disposition of the assets should be under the control of the board, rather than the courts. As the law now stands ard ceases to have any connection with the bank when its doors and the matter is entirely left with the district court. I can see no reason why interest of the creditors of a sus rended bank may not be better carel for by the banking board, who have more er less knowledge regarding the institution prior to its failure and who will be in a position to close up its affairs more expeditiously and with less expense than the district court. All litigation growing out of such suspended institution should come within the jurisdiction of the district court, where it properly belongs. It also appears that the provisions of the banking law are not broad enough to in clude loan and trust companies organized within the state, which it seems to me would be proper to have under the control and supervision of this department. The strengthening of the law for the purpose of giving better protection to the de-positors of the bank wherever possible should be made

State Fish Commission. An honest effort on the part of the fish-commission to perform the greatest possible service to the state with a small outlay for expenses has evidently been successful. The various streams of state and many public and private and ponds have been well stocked with the best varieties of fish. Needed repairs and improvements, involving small exase have been made at the state hatcheries under direction of the superintend ent. The report of the superintendent of the state hatcheries at South Bend is replete with interesting facts and valuable information. The state has about \$17,000 invested in property at the hatcheries The plant is well equipped and in readi-

ness to continue the work successfully.

I am of the opinion that the results at tained by the commission justify a con-tinuation of legislative support to the extent of a reasonable appropriation for the needful expenditures in carrying on the next blennium.

Live Stock Inspection Law.

The live stock industry of the state of Nebraska is and will be, so long as pres-ent conditions exist, one of the principal branches of agricultural industry. Recog-nizing this fact, the legislature at different times has enacted laws to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases and providing for the appointment of a live stock sanitary commission, including a state veterinary surgeon. This law, it seems, was found to be combersome and expensive and for a number of years the legislature has failed to make any appropriation for the purpose of enforcing its provisions, thus rendering it obsolete. During the past two years many commi nications were received by this department from people all over the state make ing inquiries respecting the state veterin ary surgeon and desiring his services to the purpose of examination dition of live stock supposed to have dition of live stock supposed to have the purpose of examination into the co many requests for the services of a state veterinary surgeon no satisfactory sponso could be given because of want of an appropriation to defray salary and expenses of such officer.

During the month of August last, notwithstanding the annual quarantine

proclamtion prohibiting the shipment of cattle from certain territories where the southern or splenic fever exists, shipments of southern cattle affected with this dress disease was unloaded at Germantown, Seward county, Nebraska, and placed in a pasture in that vicinity. It was soon discovered that the cattle were infected with this disease, but not until a num-ber of native cattle had become infected and died. Considerable loss of native cat tle occurred and there was much alarm among the citizens of the vicinity generally who feared a much greater loss the cattle industry in that portion the state. I deemed this emergency to be sufficient importance to avail myself of the provisions of the law to check the threatened spread of this disease. A state veterinarian was appointed, as well as two live stock inspectors, who at once took charge of all cattle within the territory, affected and established rigid quar lines, taking prompt measures stamp out the disease. Their efforts were successful, and, since the approach of winter, the danger is passed. The neces penditure of a small sum of money and the incurring of some further obligations order that the work might be made An account of macessary expenses will be presented to your body in a report from the state veterinarian thu appointed and I recommend an appropri-

tion for its payment. Another shipment of cattle similarly affected was unloaded later in the season in the northwestern part of the state in order to prevent any spread of the disease, the sheriff of Sloux county, in which the cattle were unloaded, was instructed to keep them confined in place and prevent them coming in contact with any other stock in that portion be made by the state veterinarian and spread of the disease prevented Some additional expense was incurred in connection with this matter.

These two instances emphasize the necessity of making provisions for the better protection of the live stack interests of the state. The law, as it stands, may be amended so as to render its enforcement of comperative small expense to the people of the state, and yet be made very offective for the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious or infectious discases and the consequent loss of valuable live stock. If the law could be so amended as to empower a state veterinarian to establish and enforce rigid quarattine regulations wherever required without tha cessity of the interposition of live stock inspectors, I believe much good could

oe accomplished with but little expense bill amending the present law been prepared by those interested in vet artnary surgery in the state, the pi jections existing in the present law and at the same time make ample provision for the protection of this important in terest. I trust that you will be able to reach a sutisfactory conclusion that wi promptly prevent the spread and, as far as possible, eradicate these cycle affecting

the live stock interests of the state. Fire and Police Board.

the governor, restricting the are determined in not expecting two to any are publical party, providing for a membership of force to be thus approximate with the mayor of the order a membership of mayor of the order a membership of mayor of the order a membership of mayor of the order as the state of membership of the order.

and police board of the city of Oma-, changed the law then in existence reducing the membership of such comesion to three, not including the mayer providing for the appointment such commission by the governor, the at torney-general and commissioner of publi lands and buildings. I regarded this mean ure as purely partisan, enacted for the purpose of taking the appointing power from the hands of the governor and givthe controlling vote to two members the legislature. It also appeared that it was unwise to exclude fr he fire and police board the chief exce utive officer of the city, and for these and other considerations, I withheld executive approval from the bill thus en-

The administration of the affairs under the previsions of the present law, and knowledge gained since that time respecting the operations of such a board, have confirmed me in the views I then held. I am firmly of the opinion that the law in existence at the time of the change was far preferable to the present one, and that this legislature would improve the fire and police administration of Oma-ha, by a re-ena-tment of the law existng prior to the last session of the legis lature.

Beet Sugar Eounty.

Nebraska is essentially an agricultural state. Her growth, prosperity and the increase of wealth of her citizens depend very largely on the success which we may be able to achieve in the many different branches of agricultural enterprise.

For a number of years our people have given much consideration to the growing of beets from which to manufacture su Two great factories have been es tablished within her borders for the manufacture of sugar from the sugar best At no time since the establishment of either of these factories, unless perhaps in 18st, on account of the drouth that season, has there been any dearth in the production of sugar beets ample to test the full capacity of each of these factories during the season of operation. In fact, those operating these factories have been compelled each season to refuse to contract for a large acreage of sugar beets which the farmers desired to produce, because of lack of capacity caring for them.

Experience thus far has demonstrated that we possess in this state the soil, climate and all things else required to grow this very useful plant as advan tageously as in any other portion of the country. That we should make the most profitable use of these favorable conditions. I think we are all in entire accord The experimental work engaged in by department in the state university in determining the most approved method of sugar beet culture, and in the dissemination of the knowledge thus ob-tained, as well as the analysis of sample beets sent to the university for that pur-pose, have greatly assisted the practical sugar beet grower. The helpful interest manifested by the university authoritie in this subject is greatly appreciated by all friends of sugar beet culture. The growing of sugar beets and the manu-facture of sugar therefrom in the state may be said to have fairly passed the stage of experiment and is established on form footing. The acreage which could profitably be cultivated in this one crop alone is almost unlimited in extent. establishment of manufactories, thereby acreage, is greatly desired, and any en couragement which could properly given would meet with general approval. The preceding ression of the legisla-ture passed an act for the avowed pur-

pose of encouraging the growth of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, by giving a bounty of five-eighths of 1 cent for each pound of sugar manufactured within the state by fac-tories already emails and I can for each pound of sugar manufactured by factories to be established, providing in each distance that \$6 per ton should be paid for the beets purchased by such factories. The same act also provided for a bounty for the manufacture of Conder a conviction of official duty, believing an act of this character unsound in public policy and a wrongful use of the power of taxation, I within

contive approval from the act referred to, but it was passed and became a law notwithstanding. Under the provisions of this act, claims were presented against the state, properly certified by the secretary of state, for sugar and chicory manufactured during the season of 1895. amounting to the sum of \$47,690.31, and warrants upon the state treasury drawn therefor, notwithstanding no appropriation was made by the legislature for the payment of such claims. For the season of 1896 it is estimated in the report of the secretary of state that 10, 861,700 pounds of sugar will be manufactured, which would make claims for sugar bousty amounting to \$67,885.62. Upon the declination of the state auditor to issue further warrants, suit was incituted, which resulted in an opinion from the supreme court adverse to the position taken by the bounty claimants The result of the operation of this bounty act has only served to confirm me in the views which I then enter-tained. A claim against the state aggre gating more than \$15,000 has thus been permitted. Its Equidation seems a very heavy burden on the already overtaxed citizens of the state. There has not as yet been an additional acre cultivated in ets or a new manufactory, with their corresponding benefits, secured to To the claim of some that such a bounty is for the benefit of the sugar beet grower rather than the manufac e. it is proper to remark that just to all interests of the state would hardly require that an industry, which is admittedly remunerative, and which thousands are anxious to engage in as soon as factories are established to consume what they may produce, shall be made more remunerative at the expens of the vast majority of those engaged in other branches of agriculture who re-ceive too meagre renuneration as a re-ward for their toil. What is more to be desired than a bounty, which its warmest advocates admit is only a temporary ex-pedient, is a fixed and well defined policy of encouragement by natural means and mutual co-operation between grower and manufacturer, relying upon the para-mount conditions which surround us for the full development of this industry.

That part of the bounty ast holding out inducements for the entablishment of new factories, which seems to have b unavailing, is more equitable and harmore foundation in justice and reason than that which helps support an indusof others loss favored.

Boundary Com alsslou.

By joint resolution of the legislature he ciace of South Dakota and the legi Interior and thoughtful consideration on the part of in websiting bedien special to have demonstrated the wistom of removing as far as possible from political industrial matters perturbed from political industrial matters perturbed from political and the government of the particular and the legislature at the last two particular and particular and particular and the legislature at the last two particular and particular and the legislature at the last two particular and particular and the last two particulars and particular and the last two particulars and particular and the last two particulars and the last two particulars and two particulars and two particulars and two particul once the two marries the dividing that believed the believes the two stoles. It has bell to much confution and difficulty of the divides trans transfer to the divides to t

In accordance with the authority thus given the governor of South Dakota commissioned Messrs. Andrew E. Lee, E. C. Erieson and E. H. Van Antwerp to act on the part of South Dakota, and for this state I appointed Messra C. J. Smyth, Ed A. Fry and J. W. Edgerton. The com-missioners thus appointed met, organized and discharged the duty imposed upon them by such appointment. Their report is submitted herewith. This report is a companied by a draft of a compact to be entered into by the two executives of the states interested when authority has bee. given for that purpose by the respective legislatures, all subject to the approval or ratification of the United States con

The line intended to mark the boundary between the two states was unanimously agreed upon. It would appear that the permanent establishment of the line so agreed upon cannot be fully accomplished without congressional action. If the reort of the joint commission meets your pproval and you ratify it by proper legisation, it would seem that a memorial to engress praying for its ratification would

Fees of Court Clerks. The clerks of the supreme and district ourt are under the present law paid for their services by the fees of their offices for services performed irrespective of the amount of such fees. This seems to be an unsatisfactory provision of law, and those having work to be performed in such offices, as well as creating a sense of injustice in making no provisions respecting the limit or amount of salary which may be received by such officers, Almost every other office known tolaw he fixed and certain limits as to the salaries allowed and it would seem that thes same general provisions should extend t the offices named. All fees received ough to be accounted for and after the reten tion by the officer of a certain sum which shall be determined as a reasonable com-pensation and feir salary for the duties performed all over and above such amount ould be turned into the state treasury.

Constitutional Amendments.

The last session of the legislature, by joint resolution, submitted twelve constiutional amendments to the voters of the state for their ratification. One of the amendments so submitted provided for an increase in the number of the supreme court judges from three to five. The legislature provided for the election of two additional judges contingent on the adop-tion of this constitutional amendment. Candidates were nominated by the differ-ent parties and William Neville and John S. Kirkpatrick were elected, contingent on the adoption of this amendment. The section of the constitution in relation to amendments provides that they shall submitted at a general election at which senators and representatives are elected and if a majority of the electors voting at such election adopt such amendments the same shall become a part of the con-sitution. The legislature also provided that the vote on the constitutional amend-ments so proposed should be cinvassed by the state canvassing board, but gave to such board no direct authority to de-clare the result of such election or to determine whether such amendments wer adopted.

The canvassing board cunvassed the vote and found the number of votes cass for and against each of the proposed constitutional amendments and also total number of electors voting at election upon all propositions and made the qualified finding that if it took a majority of all the voters voting at sucl election for any purpose that said amendments were lost, a majority of the canthis was the proper basis upon which to determine the adoption of such amend-

This doctrine does not appear to be supported by the better weight of authoritie in well considered cases, and has been distinctly repudlated by our own supreme court, which, in a case reported in the 17th Nebraska, construing this section of the constitution held that the "votes necensury to adopt an amendment must be a majority of all those cast in the state at that election for senators and representwo of the judges, only one dissenting, holding that the section of the constitu-tion under consideration should be construed to require only a majority of the votes at such election cast upon the propesition for the adoption or rejection of th amendments submitted for that purpose In a more recent case, reported in the 47th Nebraska, page 417, in considering a similar question the court again repudiated the doctrine that the total number of electors voting at the election was the proper basis upon which to determine result on any particular proposition and quotes approvingly the language of another court in defining the word "vote" to mean an expression of the choice of the voter for or against any measure, any isw or the election of any person to of

The canvassing board was unable to us certain the number of votes cast for the election of senators and representatives and the result of the election as to the adorstion of these constitutional amend ments, it would seem, cannot be correctly determined without a recanvass of the votes cast upon this proposition and an ascertainment of the total votes cast for senators and representatives to comthe construction given to this section of the constitution by the supreme court.

Attorney General's Report. I request your attention to the report the advisability of amending some of laws of the state which have come under his personal observation in the conduct of his office. An act was passed in 189 providing that all railroads touching the same point in this state should build and maintain transfer switches for common from one such railroad to another. attorney-general reports that at the of entering upon the duties of his two cases were pending in the distric-courts for the purpose of compelling the railroads to put in transfer switches as contemplated by this action of the statutes, upon the trial of these cases the law was held to be unconstitutional and in each case upon different grounds; that upon appeal to the supreme court, the law was held void, but upon still different grounds.

grounds. This matter," says the attorney-gen "augnt to be a subject of legislative enactment, but great care should be ob-served in the preparation of such a measure no that there could exist no constitu-tional objections in the same." In this report, the attorney-general

recommends an amendment to cover perfections pointed out in section 12, chapter IV., of the criminal code, entiolence to person not residing the the suggests amendments to a nd in relation to injuries to raily to begraph property, and also be a 244 of the original cube making oling of a grave of a dead landy

MERCHENS.

Tennessee Contennial Exposition Aposition at Norbeits from Man mires, 1907. Reabsting the Maniers. Bassing Nebrocks and Noberts.

J. Butter, Linode: Jog in Oberfelder, Sidney; H. D. Crawford, York; Ernst Benninghoven, Omeha; and Nick Fritz, Pender. This commission has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the rapre-sentation of Nebraska and an exhibit of her products. This cannot be successfully accomplished without assistance from you by a reasonable appropriation with which to defray the necessary expenses,

Trans-Mississippi Exposition. During the summer and autumn of 1898 Nebraska will be visited by thousands and aundreds of thousands of citizens of other states. The trans-Mississippi exposition will be held from June until November at Omaha and will undoubtedly attract peo-ple in great numbers from every section of the country. Various national organ-izations are arranging to hold their annual sessions at the Nebraska metropolis in 1898 so as to avail themselves of an oppor-tunity of visiting the exposition while attending their meetings. I feel safe pre-dicting that the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha will be the greatest exposition of the products of the great west ever

This project had is origin more than a year ago at the Omaha session of the trans-Mississippi congress. Prominent men of that city promptly formed an associa-tion with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which more than \$400,000 has been sub-scribed. The first assessment upon this stock has been paid and the affairs of the association are in good financial condi-tion. The organizers and promoters are men of business ability, integrity and good financial standing; the organization is strong and the capital adequate. Congress recognized the importance of the exposi-tion by an appropriation of \$200,000, which it is expected will be increased to half a million. The legislature of our sister state of lowa has made a preliminary appro-priation of \$10,000, and the lowa friends of the enterprise predict an additional ap-propriation of \$65,000 at the next sension. The legislature of Utah and Louisiana have passed resolutions pledging the suptheir states to the exposition and port of their states to the exposition and liberal appropriations are expected from all the states and territories in the trans-Mississippi country.

This exposition will unquestionably ac-

complish great good in bringing together the varied interests of the west and serve the varied interests of the west and serve to cement the already friendly relations existing between the western people. It will do for the west what the Atlanta exposition has done for the south, but in a larger degree. Naturally Nebraska will profit largely by having this great exposition held on her soil. Interested visitors will learn of the great opportunities our state offers for layer ment. state offers for investment and immigra-

You will be called upon by the manages ment of the trans-Mississippi association to make an appropriation to aid the enter-prise, and I trust that the financial assistance given by you will be liberal and sufflient, so that our sister states and ter-ritories west of the Mississippi may be thereby encouraged to lead their substan-

SEME 200 Conclusion. I extend to you in conclusion my hearts co-operation and hest support in every

effort you may make to advance the in-terests of Nebraska and the welfare of our fellow citizens. I hope your stay in the capital city may be pleasant and that, having diligently attended to the affairs which call you here, you may return to your homes with the satisfaction of having faithfully performed your days. faithfully performed your duty as representatives of a free people.
(Signed) SILAS A. HOLCOMB.
Executive Chamber, Lincoln, Neb., Jan.

"PAPA FLEUTELOT." MISER.

A French Millionaire Who Begged in the A miser of the story-book type died a few weeks ago in Auxerre, France. Although he never had wife or children he was known to all persons in the city as "Papa Fleutelot." He had been a public figure for a generation and could be seen daily. in storm or sunshine, tottering in his rags through the streets to gather odd bits of coal and wood and cigar stumps. When he began his work in the city there were the usual rumors that he was rich and miserly, but they were soon dispelled by the abject filth and want in which he lived and by his importunity in begging.

Fapa Fleutelot died in his eightyfifth year, and was buried in the potter's field. The French police, who suspect everything, still suspected the old man's pretenses of poverty. despite the recent snifting of public opinion, and they searched the hutwhich he had lived and died. Filth was ankle deep upstairs and knee deep in the cellar. The first search was rewarded only with the liscovery of 400 bottles of Bordeaux vintage of 1790. The second search, however, revealed a hole in the celar wall behind a pile of indescribable dirt. From this hole the police dragged a chest, and in the chest they found the treasure. From top to bottom it was stuffed full of mortgages, government bonds, shares in stock companies, and title deeds. All showed the keenness of Papa Fleutelot in investing his savings, for without exception the securities were of the highest class. Their face value was 1,000,000 francs, but as many of the bonds and stocks are above par they can be sold for a much arger sum.

For more than eleven years the old nan had neglected to clip his coupons. He had let them accumulate intil they represented a market valte of 140,000 francs.

Among the many pieces of real estate whose ownership was revealed by the contents of the chest is a arge tract of land near Villeneuveour-Yonne. On this land there are 100 acres of fine forest and several oulldings of ancient indestructible make. It had been more than forty cears since anybody at Villeneuvo tnew who owned the estate. When Papa Floutelet died in his hovel, but twenty centimes, or less than five sents, was his total each capital. As was expected. the usual number of heirs have appeared since the old nan's body was puried in the potter's leid. They affect to believe that still more treasure is concealed in the hut, and they are taking it down pless by piece in the hope of earlehing themselves.

Oktahoma "Sunners" iloing Ejected. Printy, Oh., Jan. ... oddiers are electing today "neomers" holding claims on the lines of the Popes, Obes and Missouri and Coopy Indian resur-vations in horotelemen with a decision of speculary P. B. Proposis in which has recovered an Secretary Smith. It is ' feared much travels will weath.