

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899.

M. L. HAYWARD IS DEAD

Nebraska's Newly Enrolled Senator Yields to His Disease.

LAST HOURS FREE FROM PAIN.

In a State of Coma Sunday Night, He Sinks Rapidly Thereafter—Dies in His Nebraska City Home Surrounded by His Family Except a Son in the Army.

NEBRASKA CITY, Dec. 6.—Senator M. L. Hayward died at 8:30 a. m. yesterday. He did not rally from the comatose condition into which he sank Monday, but passed away as silently and peacefully as if he had fallen into a natural slumber. His last hours were painless. His breathing gradually grew shorter and his heart weaker until the moment of final dissolution. His last sign of



MONROE LELAND HAYWARD.

consciousness was at 5 p. m. Sunday, when he indicated by a slight nod of the head that he desired a drink of water.

About his deathbed were his wife, daughter, Miss Mattie; son, William; brother, Major E. P. Hayward, and wife of Davenport, Ia.; personal friends, Paul Jessen and John W. Dixon. The only one absent was the oldest son, Dr. Edward Hayward.

No attempt will be made to arrange for the funeral until word is received from the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. All flags are flying at half-mast. Many telegrams of sympathy and condolence from distinguished men who were friends of the dead senator and his family all over the United States have been received.

His Active and Useful Life.

Monroe Leland Hayward was born in Willshoro, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1840, coming of a family established in America before the opening of the present century. Up to the opening of the Civil war he attended the common schools. Enlisting in the Twenty-second New York infantry and transferring later to the Fifth New York cavalry, he served two years, and was then discharged on account of disability. He then studied for three years in the Fort Edward college institute, took a year's course in law at the same school and then joined his father at Whitewater, Wis. Here he continued preparation for the law and was admitted to the bar.

He came to Nebraska in 1867, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has since followed, although he has since been largely interested in real estate and stock farming.

He was appointed to a vacancy in the district judgeship in 1880 and served out the unexpired term, which ended in 1887. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875. He has been a delegate to frequent state conventions and upon three occasions has been selected chairman, first in 1878-9.

He was married June 14, 1870, to Miss Jennie Pelton of Putnam county, New York. They have three children, Edwin P., a surgeon in the United States army, now at Manila; William H., attorney at law and captain of Company C, Second Nebraska infantry, and Miss Mattie.

He was president of the Otoe County National bank.

Last year Judge Hayward was nominated for governor upon the Republican ticket, but was defeated by W. A. Poynter. Judge Hayward was chosen senator to succeed Senator Allen at Lincoln March 8 last, after a contest in which 43 ballots had been taken, in joint session of the legislature.

HITCHCOCK PICKED OUT.

Omaha Editor Likely to Succeed Hayward as Senator.

OMAHA, Dec. 6.—It is the general belief among local Democrats that Gilbert M. Hitchcock, owner and proprietor of the World-Herald, will be appointed United States senator to succeed the late M. L. Hayward. It is announced that Governor Poynter will make the appointment immediately after the funeral of the late senator, as it is desirable that Nebraska should be fully represented at the present session of congress.

Ends His Life With Dynamite.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.—A novel suicide occurred yesterday at the coal mine at Assumption. Amos Finley entered an unused room and blew his head off with dynamite. The right side of the head was blown entirely away and one arm blown off. He had placed a stick of dynamite in his mouth. Finley's only daughter was adopted five years ago by Governor Larrabee of Iowa on the death of Finley's wife at Des Moines. Finley was well educated, but was unfortunate in securing work.

DARK FOR MOLINEUX.

Testimony Showing That He Was a Bitter Enemy of Cornish.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The surprise of the day in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine Adams, was the sudden production by the prosecution of testimony that Molineux harbored bitter enmity toward Harry Cornish and A. A. Harpster, a former employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic club and a friend of Cornish; further, that Molineux sought in a roundabout way by having an agent write to Harpster's former employer over a false signature to obtain information reflecting on Harpster's character that he might use the information to Harpster's injury. This new testimony, which was extracted from an unwilling friend of Molineux, is important, not only in showing a motive for Molineux in seeking the death of Cornish, but as confirming the theory of the prosecution that Molineux wrote, or caused to be written, several letters, falsely signed, asking for drugs and medicines. The witness who testified concerning the letter writing methods of Molineux was Rudolph Heiles of Newark, former cashier of the Knickerbocker Athletic club.

COUNT OF RETURNS ENDED.

Kentucky Board Finishes Examination of Canvases in Uncontested Districts.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—The state board of election commissioners, sitting as a canvassing board, finished its work yesterday, and today the members will sit in the state senate as a contesting board to hear the arguments in the cases of 11 contested counties. The first great fight will come up on whether or not the board has the right to go behind the certified returns filed with the secretary of state by the different counties. Upon the issue of the argument on this point will rest the name of the next governor of Kentucky. On the face of the returns now on file with the secretary of state, Mr. Taylor has a plurality of 2,383, his total vote being 193,714, against 191,331 for Goebel. The proceedings were enlivened by Governor Bradley, who made an address to the board, denying the report that he brought soldiers into Frankfort to overawe the board.

RECORD YIELD IN KANSAS.

Crops Show an Increase This Year of Millions of Dollars.

TOPEKA, Dec. 6.—The crop bulletin of the Kansas board of agriculture for the present year issued yesterday, shows final returns of the state agricultural products as follows: The winter wheat yield amounts to 42,815,471 bushels. The yield of corn is 225,182,432 bushels. Excepting that of 1889 (273,888,321 bushels), this is the largest crop the state has yet produced and exceeds in value any preceding crop by \$1,134,627. The combined home value of the three grains, wheat, corn and oats, is \$80,888,622, or a total increase over the 1898 value of the same crops of \$13,354,621.

Butchery in Indian Territory.

SOUTH McALESTER, I. T., Dec. 6.—From a news courier The Times' correspondent learns of a horrible butchery at or near Bennfield, 50 miles northwest of South McAlester, yesterday, in which two white men and one negro were killed and a negro wounded, by negroes. The Bennfield community is one of the toughest in the territory. Yesterday Dave Nicholson, Enoch Wilberly (white) and some negroes were gambling. A fight ensued between a negro and the whites. Other negroes interfered and in the affray shot and killed Nicholson, Enoch Wilberly and the negro who began the fight. The white men were unarmed and were completely at the mercy of the negroes. Officers have been sent to investigate the killing.

Robbers Loot an Illinois Bank.

SPREATOR, Ill., Dec. 6.—The bank at Cornell was visited by six men at an early hour this morning, who, after wrecking the safe vault with dynamite, made their escape, carrying nearly \$5,000 in cash with them. A young man named States, who came upon them while at work, was bound and gagged, seated in a chair and witnessed the blowing open of the safe. When they left he managed to release himself and give the alarm. Three of the burglars went toward Pontiac and officers there found them. After a lively fight two were captured and \$700 found on them.

Held For Violating Labor Coercion Law.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—Lemont Batemont, the manager of the Toledo Tube works, discharged Alonzo B. Cole, an employe, on Oct. 13, because of his activity in organizing a labor union among workmen. Cole brought criminal proceedings under the Ohio labor coercion law. In a hearing before a magistrate today Batemont was held to the grand jury. This is the first test of the Ohio law, the penalty for violation of which is \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey was launched from the yard of Charles L. Seabury & Co., on the Harlem river Tuesday.

Bobby Dobbs lasted only a few seconds more than five rounds in his bout with Joe Walcott Tuesday night at the Broadway Athletic club.

The movement to advance wages in cotton mill centers has become general throughout the New England states. Thus far nearly 100,000 operatives have been notified of a ten per cent increase.

The explosion of a boiler in the billet mill plant of the Illinois Steel company at Joliet Tuesday caused frightful injuries to nine men, while another is missing. Patrick Sullivan and Henry Asbestor will probably die.

NO SEAT FOR ROBERTS

Turned Over to Tender Mercies of Special Committee.

TAYLOR RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Utah Member-Elect Debarred From House Privileges—Substitute Resolution Offered by Richardson, Minority Leader, Receives Only Fifty-Seven Votes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—After an interesting debate of three hours the house yesterday by a vote of 302 to 30 adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Taylor of Ohio Monday for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah. Previously the house had rejected a substitute resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, the leader of the minority, to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and to send the whole case to the judiciary committee. This substitute resolution, however, by no means commanded the full Democratic strength. Only 57 members voted for it. Of the 30 who voted against the Taylor resolution all were Democrats except two, Mr. Loud, a California Republican, and Mr. Newlands, a Silverite from Nevada. By the terms of the resolution Mr. Roberts is not only excluded from all participation in the proceedings of the house until the committee reports and passes on his case, but is denied a seat in the hall. Whether this will be interpreted to deny him admission within the chamber pending the disposition of his case is yet to be decided. The reading of the president's message was completely overshadowed by the dramatic proceedings which resulted in the above action. The galleries were thronged with spectators, mostly women, who sat patiently through the weary hours that preceded the debate and then waited three hours more until it was concluded.

The most remarkable feature of the debate was the fact that Mr. Roberts' presentation of his side of the case, which lasted almost an hour, became so absorbing that he won the sympathy of many of those in the galleries and was several times showered with applause. It was evident that he realized that the house was overwhelmingly against him, and at times he spoke fiercely and defiantly. Mr. Taylor conducted the case on his side. Mr. Richardson championed his resolution. During the debate Mr. Grosvenor rose to indignantly repel an insinuation of Mr. Roberts' that the president had knowingly appointed men guilty of polygamy to federal offices in Utah.

SENATE AGAIN IN MOURNING

Adopts Resolutions of Regret at Senator Hayward's Demise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Yesterday's session of the senate lasted two hours and forty minutes, practically the entire time being consumed in the reading of the president's message. The reading was largely perfunctory, few senators according it any attention. The announcement of the death of Senator-elect Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska was received by the senate with sincere regret. Although he was not officially a member of the body he was well known to many of the senators and by them was held in high regard. At the conclusion of the reading of the message the senate adopted resolutions of regret presented by Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and as a mark of respect adjourned immediately.

Gavel for Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A caucus of Republican members of the house of representatives was held last night to consider plans for advancing the house financial bill. About 160 members, including Speaker Henderson and all of the prominent leaders on the Republican side, were present. A pleasing preliminary occurred when Mr. Dooliver, in behalf of the Iowa delegation, presented General Henderson a beautiful gavel, made of wood from one of the ships sunk by Dewey at Manila, and mounted with solid gold, highly wrought with representations of Iowa's industry and products. Municipal Elections in Massachusetts. BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The feature of the municipal elections in 15 of the 32 cities in the state yesterday was added triumphs of the Socialists. Last year the Social Democrats captured Haverhill and this year Brockton was added to the column. Candidates in other cities made respectable showings and the vote which they carried materially affected the other contestants. As a rule the Republicans were successful, Quincy being reclaimed from the Democrats and independents defeated in other cities by substantial majorities.

Darragh Gets a New Trial.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—J. C. Darragh, former president of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank, who was convicted in 1897 of wrecking that institution, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, was today granted a new trial by Judge Bruce in the state supreme court at Jefferson City, the decision turning on a technicality.

Missouri Town Fire Swept.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Dec. 6.—Fire which broke out at 10:30 o'clock last night, threatens to destroy the whole north end of the town. The lumber yard and several residences have been destroyed. At midnight it was estimated that \$50,000 damage had been done.

BEE SUGAR GROWERS MEET

Choose Officers for the Next Year—Meet Next at Detroit.

OMAHA, Dec. 6.—The annual meeting of the American Beet Sugar association occurred yesterday at the Millard hotel. Meeting with the association were a number of representatives of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Growers' association and the National Truck Farmers' association. These representatives had been attracted to Omaha by an understanding that concerted steps will be taken by a coalition of American growers of sugar beets, cigar leaf tobacco, rice, fruits, early garden truck and other semi-tropical products, to protest against the admission into this country duty free of the products of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and to oppose any reductions of the revenues upon such products from those insular dependencies. Resolutions in line with the above were adopted. The association elected officers for the year, as follows: Henry T. Oxnard of New York, president; Julius Stroth of Detroit, treasurer; R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., secretary.

The next meeting was fixed to occur at Detroit on the first Monday in December, 1900.

TWO SLAIN IN SAME HOUSE.

Husband in One Family and Wife of Another Man Dead.

KEARNEY, Neb., Dec. 6.—Odessa, ten miles west of Kearney, was the scene of a double tragedy soon after midnight. Mrs. F. L. Dinsmore and Fred Laue are dead.

Dinsmore went to the home of Frank Tussing early in the morning and told him that something terrible had happened over at the house; that Laue had killed Mrs. Dinsmore and then committed suicide. When they reached the house they found the dead body of Mrs. Dinsmore on the kitchen floor and near her a tin cup, which is supposed to have contained poison.

Laue was found dead in bed upstairs with a bullet hole in his head. Only one shot had been fired. Both families occupied the same house. Mrs. Laue says her husband woke up about midnight, kissed her goodbye and then shot himself. Dinsmore relates that his wife went to the kitchen to get a drink and as she remained so long he went to ascertain the trouble and found her dead.

Petition for Compulsory Education.

DES MOINES, Dec. 6.—A petition will be presented to the Iowa legislature this winter which is expected to be the largest memorial ever laid before that body, asking the enactment of a compulsory education law for pupils from 6 to 14 years old. Senator Hayward of Scott county has prepared a compulsory education bill on which the petitions are based. Blanks are being placed in the hands of school men and women all over the state and thousands of signatures are already reported.

Court Ousts Clerk Towns.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—The supreme court, en banc, in an opinion by Justice Marshall in the case of the state against William Towns, clerk of Harrison county, upheld the validity of the corrupt practices act in part and declared it void in part. Towns was accused of bribing voters to secure his election by offers of appointment to deputyships. The supreme court sustained the charges and declared the office vacant.

Wedding in a Smallpox Hospital.

CORNING, Ia., Dec. 6.—Charles Day and Miss Anna Maltby were married in the smallpox hospital opened here last week. Miss Maltby was there under quarantine, the disease having appeared in her family. Rev. P. H. Mason performed the ceremony. Neither of the contracting parties were sick. They had fixed a date for the ceremony and declined to postpone, fearing the traditional ill luck.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

The stockholders of the Lowell Manufacturing company and the Bigelow Carpet Tuesday voted for consolidation. All the shovellers at the Conneaut (O.) docks are out on strike, demanding an increase of 1 cent per ton for loading ore from the docks into cars.

The nude body of a headless male corpse was taken out of the river at Milwaukee Tuesday night by a bridge tender. The cause of death is a mystery.

According to J. G. Johnson of the Democratic executive committee, New York, wants the Democratic national convention and will make a strong effort to secure it.

At Bakersfield, Cal., Tuesday, E. S. Milliken, an employe of the Kern County Land company, murdered his wife and his 6-year-old child and then committed suicide.

Mrs. Sol Van Praag, the wife of a well known Chicago politician, was found guilty of larceny in stealing with the aid of other women, \$1,450 from William C. Duncan of Portland, Or.

A verdict for \$3,500 was given James Davis against the Chicago Edison company Tuesday for a broken neck. Davis' neck was broken from a fall while he was helping move a boiler. He now wears a sole leather collar and can do light work.

J. A. Miller, a New York photographer, was sentenced by Mayor Jones of Shawnee, O., to six months' imprisonment in jail and fined \$100 for violation of the state law which prevents a married man masquerading as single. Miller was engaged to marry Lena McClanahan. He has a wife living in Jackson, O.

Thomas M. German of Denver, who was terribly burned in the wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad at English, Colo., Monday, died Tuesday, making the total number of fatalities seven. No hope is entertained for the recovery of A. M. Johnson of Oberlin, O., whose back is broken.

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Features of the Annual State Paper of the President.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

President Places the Matter in Hands of Congress—Suggestions as to Government of Porto Rico—First Steps Toward Free Cuba—Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president's message was read in congress today. In part it is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$284,770,142. Of manufactured products, we exported in value \$339,602,150, being larger than any previous year. It is noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactures sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$910,982,004.35. Customs receipts were \$200,128,481.75 and those from internal revenue \$707,853,522.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,050,294.62, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,569.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about \$100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,964,877.72, of which \$239,744,965.39 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

Treasury's Good Showing.

The strong condition of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3994, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$18,418,869.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which, for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904 or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,468,000. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was \$2,263,521, and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which useful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

Wants Gold Standard Protected.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to those ends.

Alaska Boundary Dispute.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada. Much progress had been made by the commission towards the adjust-

ment of these ends. This authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness or economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1896 and 1897. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendation that a part of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of congress.

The Trust Problem.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of the congress.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regard to state lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of state laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power to so supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaragua Canal commission which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission known as the Isthmian Canal commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus, with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

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