ARIZONA NOT YET PREPARED TO COME IN.

What He Sets Forth Regarding Gambling and Other Matters in His Annual Report

Washington-"Nearly a year has passed since the election which defeated the proposition of joint statehood, and I deem it my duty to re- ness to surrender the certificates be port the fact that public sentiment in Arizona is now even stronger against joint statehood, with New Mexico, than it was last year," says Governor Joseph H. Kibbey of Arizona territory in his annual report to the as is obtainable indicates that the to-Sunday.

The report states that the last year was undoubtedly the most prosperous the territory has ever known. The present population is given as approximately 185,000, including about cash in the territorial treasury amounted to \$365,015.65, against \$279,-197.60 the previous year. Total receipts for the year were \$687,386.78; total disbursements, \$601,568.73. The debts of the territory remain unchanged in the sum of \$3,123,275.29. The aggregate value of taxable property is given as \$77,705,251.11. Total resources of all banks, \$22,461,980.66. an increase for the year of \$5,045,-623.96. Total deposits, \$18,487,512,58, an increase of \$4,532,051,39. There were no bank failures during the year. Stated mine outputs; \$53,801,781-of copper, 255,012,155 pounds; of gold, 125,015 ounces; of silver 2,704,044

Of the closing of gambling in the territory April 1, responsive to an act of the legislature, Governor Kibbey

"This made April 1, 1907, an historic date in the territory, for until then gambling had been conducted everywhere in a 'wide open' manner, the doors of the gambling houses being open every day and night of the year. The abolition of gambling was in response to pronounced public sentiment, and I regard it as a fact most creditable to our people that not only was the new law instantly obeyed by the gamblers themselves, but that there has been no attempt anywhere

Thew Case Comes Up Today. Harry K. Thaw will be called in the Petersburg, and fifty soldiers were supreme, court here Monday, but it stationed in the corridors and vestiis generally believed that there will bules of the cars at Ufa and remained be a postponement of the case until on guard until morning. The train after the holidays. District Attorney proceeded slowly and with great cau-Jerome it is said, will request that tion throughout the night. Secretary such action be taken. Martin W. Littleton, the new leading counsel for Thaw, has announced that he will op- of Foreign Affairs Iswolsky has been pose the motion. This is done at Thaw's personal direction, the prisoner being impatient as usual to have his day in court.

No Sunday Theater at K. C.

Kantas City-Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, Ia., in the United States circuit court here handed down a decision dissolving the injunction receptly granted to local theatrical managers prohibiting county officials from closing the theaters on Sundays.

Oklahoma Legislature.

Guthrie, Okl.—The first Oklahoma legislature will meet Monday. It will elect two United States senators. Messrs. Gore and Owen, already chosen by popular vote, and who will present credentials of appointment by Governor Haskell to the senate in Washington.

Bryan at Washington. New York-William J. Bryan left Sunday for Washington, where he will spend two days in conferences with

the democratic leaders in congress relative to forthcoming legislation.

DEFICIT IN POSTAL REVENUE. Department Lacks Six and a Half

Millions of Paying Expense. Washington—If the amount lost by are, burglary, etc., is added to the ordinary excess of expenditures over receipts, including expenditures during the years, the gross deficit in the postal service during the year 1907 will aggregate \$6,692,031.47. The third assistant postmaster general, Hon. A. A. lawshe, in his annual report, gives the above figures and with it he quotes Low Pay of Crews and Subsidies Have the amount of the postal deficit in 1896, which was \$10,516,995.94-just \$15,669,847.80 over the year 1906.

Caucus for Cannon. Washington-Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was nominated by the leader of Tammany Hall, declared republican members of the house of Thursday that James J. Hagan had no representatives for this term as speak-er and he will be elected to that office support to William J. Bryan for the upon the convening of that house Mon- democratic nomination for the presday. The nomination was made in a dency as he did at the Bryan dinner caucus held in the house of represendiu Washington. tatives, which was attended by practically all of the 226 republican memat 8 o'clock by Representative Hep- in the center of the city were deburn of lows, who presided, and with- stroyed by fire, presumably of incen-

Kickagoos Have a Hearing.

Washington-Senators Teller of Col. erade and Curtis of Kansas made an an prepared a letter to send to the carcest recommendation to the presideat that prosecutions be comin at once n behalf of certain members ber 1. of the Indian tribe in Oklahoma known as the Bicking Kickapoos.

**Judge Landis Dead.** Honkinsville, Ky.-Judge Joseph I. Landle, formerly a member of the Shumway, convicted of the murder of circles throughout the south and west, Kentucky court of appeals, died at his Mrs. Sarah Martin, to be hanged a died there. Major Gillelas formerly home here, aged 71 years.

THE BOND DEAL CLOSED.

Passed.

Washington-The final closing of the allotments of 3 per cent one year certificates was definitely annot by Secretary Cortelyou Friday. He declared that no allotments had been made or would be made after his an-acurement of Wednesday night that no further subscriptions would be considered. The point was not quite clear until his statement that some few allotments might not be" made from subscriptions already in hand on Wednesday. As the matter stands, practically all the allotments are to national banks which have agreed to take out circulation and in the majority of cases have indicated a willing. iore maturity upon payment of accrued interest at the date of redempton. Information was still withheld at the treasury as to the amount of the al lotments made, but such information

secretary of the interior, made public at will not materially exceed \$25, 060,000. If this proves to be the case, and considerable porton of the certificates are delivered on the condition that they shall be surrendered in six months with interest to that time, or even for 26,000 Indians. In June, 1907, the a shorter period, it becomes possible to calculate roughly the cost of the issue in interest. There appears to be no doubt that by far the largest part of the amount allotted, probably at least three-fifths, is subject to redemption with accrued interest within three months. On the basis of an issue of \$25,000,000 this would amount to the redemption of \$15,000,000 within the total amount of one and one-half per cent, which would require \$225,000 for the interest payments. If \$10,000,000 of the certificates ran the full period of one year, the interest payments at \$3 per cent would consume \$300,000. These two sums, therefore, making a total of \$525,000, would represent the entire cost of the issue of certificates to the treasury, outside the trifling incidental expenses of the issue. This would be at the rate of about twothirds of a cent per capita for the pop-

ulation of the United States. The offers for the Panama two per cert bonds were still reaching the treasury in large numbers. They will remain unopened until Saturday afternoon, when the receipt of subscription closes.

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF TAFT.

Rumor of Attempt to Blow Up Train Makes Russian Police Cautious.

Penza, European Russia—The poreport that an attempt would be made to blow up the train bearing Secre-New York—The second trial of tary Taft and his party towards St. Taft will be received by Emperor Nicholas, and a reception by Minister offered.

> President Inspects Oxen. Washington - President Roosevelt stepped out of his office Friday and made a critical examination of Exra Meeker's yoke of oxen and prairie schooner, which had just accomplished a 3,000-mile trip from the state of Washington, over the old Oregon trail. Mr. Meeker was introduced to the president by Senator Pyles and Representative Cushman of Washington. He made a plea to have the Oregon trail made a national highway. and to this the president listened with interest.

> Twenty-Five Miners Entombed. Fayette City, Pa.—Between twentyfive and thirty miners, possibly more are entombed in the Naomi mine of the United Coal company, located three miles west of the city, and there is practically no hope than any of them are alive.

Treasury Balances.

Washington-Friday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance, \$242.099,203; gold coin and bullion, \$21,680.494; gold certificates, \$71,949,110; total, \$335,728,807.

Estimate of the Cotton Crop. New Orleans-The Times-Democrat issued an estimate of the 1907 cotton crop. The estimate made is 11,625,000 bales, exclusive of linters.

JAPS DESTROY COMPETITION.

Paralyzed Foreign Carriers. San - Francisco-That Japan is not 36.73 per cent higher than the excess only planning to outdistance the of expenditures over the receipts of United States for the commerce of the postal service for the current year. | the Pacific, but has already driven the The outstanding liabilities at the close steamship lines of every nation, but of the year, however, are not included of the Chinese trade is the statement in the statement. These will aggre of Harry I. Paddock, United States gate almost \$800,000. The postal rev. consul at Amoy, China, Mr. Paddock enue for 1907 shows an increase of arrived here on his way to Washington.

> Tammany and Mr. Bryan. New York-Charles E. Murphy

Cody Business Houses Burn. in an hour's time he was nominated. diary origin. The loss is \$35,000.

> Treasurer Sends Out Call. Lincoln, Neb.-State Treasurer Briresi-need mit all state funds on hand Decem-

> > March 13 Date of Hanging. Beatrice, Neb .- In the presence of attorneys, newspaper men and officers. Judge Kelliger sentenced R. Mead the positioning, March 12. ... ... ... Light in Dubunque, In.

# READY TO PAY CASH

MR. MORGAN EXPLAINS SITUA-TION TO PRESIDENT.

# IKS SUPPLIED WITH FUMIS

General Desire Among Them to Resume Currency Payments at the Earliest Possible Moment.

Washington-A more confident tone in regard to the success of the new loans prevailed at the treasury department Monday than at any time since the announcements of the loans a week ago. The visits of Mr. Morgan on Friday and Saturday were followed by a visit from James B. Forgan, president of the First National bank of Chicago. Mr. Forgan saw the president, Secretary Cortelyou and Treasurer Treat and expressed his belief that the banks throughout the country would soon be in a position to resume cash payments. The subject is of poculiar interest to the treasury officials, because for nearly a month government receipts have been declining as a direct result of the scarcity of currency. Distillers, brewers and others who are required to purchase internal revenue stamps have not been able to secure currency in sufficient quantities from the banks with which to pay for these stamps, and as the collectors are not allowed under the law to receive certified checks or anything but lawful money, except at their personal risk, the result has been that even a sufficient supply of stamps to cover immediate needs has been difficult to obtain. The government is insisting that depository banks shall as far as possible meet the demands for currency in this re-

There seems to be a general desire among the bankers in New York, Chicago and other subtreasury cities and financial centers to resume currency payments at the earliest possible moment, and Mr. Forgan's visit was made with a view of learning the views of the treasury officials on this subject. Mr. Forgan represented that the Chicago banks would be able to resume upon an understanding with the banks in the other cities within the next week or ten days at the latest. Minneapolis and St. Paul banks. he said, were quite ready to resume at any time and might take the ini-

tiative in this respect very soon. The reports received at the treasury are that currency payments by the banks are on the increase and that the situation at those cities and in fact at all other points is rapidly improving.

PLURALITY OF REESE 24,406.

Official Figures Secured by Canvassing

Board at Lincoln. Lincoln-Official figures from Nebraska for the late election were obtained, when the canvassing board opened the returns sent in by the county clerks. The plurality of Juage Reese over Judge Loomis for supreme judge was 24,406. The total vote cast in Nebraska was 203,752. Following are the figures: For supreme judge: M. B. Reese, (rep.), 102,387; George L. Loomis (fus.), 77,981; Grave (pro.), 5.158; Stebbins (soc.), 3,000.

For Regents-Anderson (rep.), 104,-799; Coupland (rep.), 100,312; Millard (dem.), 66,022; Sundean (fus.), 71,883; Von Steen (pro.), 5,509; Carter (soc.), 4,509; Porter (soc.), 4,405. Regent to fill vacancy-Rogers (soc.), 34,495.

For railroad commissioner—Clark (rep.), 114,494; Lichty (pro.), 14,544; McClure (soc.), 10,443.

Fight Ban on Christ's Name.

New York-Scores of clergymen in New York are up in arms against the order of the Board of Education providing that the words, "Christ" and "Christmas," must not appear h. the hymns and songs sung in the public

schools and that there must be no Christmas celebration of any kind. French Troops Kill Arabs. Maghnia, Algeris-Ten thousand of the fircest Benis Nassen tribesmen swooped down on the French camp and was beaten off with a loss of 1,200 killed. The fighting continued for a long time and was conducted on the

total disregard for their lives. China Pays Indemnity.

Mexico, Mo.-Eleanor and Leroy Chestnut were paid \$10,000 by the Chinese government as damages for the death of their aunt. Miss Eleanor Chestnut, a Presbyterian missionary. who was killed in Lien Chew in 1905 during the Boxer outbreak

The Thaw Trial. New York-The second trial of Harry Kendall Thaw, set for next week, will again be postponed, and there is little chance that it will be called until some date well along in January.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION CROP. Value of Products from Neb Farms This Year.

Omaha-Grain men have beed astonished at the low estimates made by careless dealers and the unreliable showing the value to be from 100 to 110 per cent more than the estimate of \$92,000,000.

Mrs. Bryan Going Abread.

Lincoln, Neb.-Mrs. W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Leavitt will leave next week for a foreign tour. They will visit Egypt. They were delayed by the ill-ness of one of the Leavitt children.

Major M. Gillelas Dead. Memphis—A private dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., states that Major M. Gillelas, widely known in railroad MESSAGE SENT **TO CONGRESS** 

President's Recommendations on National Legislation.

AS TO CURRENCY OUESTION

Many Defects of Present System Are Pointed Out by Chief Executive\_

NOT TIME FOR TARIFF

vision of Schedules Until After Presidential Election Urged - Ne-

Washington, Dec. 2.-President Roose reit in his annual message deals vigor-ously with matters of national importance. Referring to the recent disturb ance in financial circles he points out that the hoarding of money by the peo ple, instead of keeping it in sound banks, was the first cause of financial stringency and a grave error. He pays a tribute to the general honesty of the men engaged n the banking busine After quotations from his last annua

essage which dealt with the necessity governmental regulations, the presi dent asserts that his views have in no of the national government to embody in action the principles he then expressed. Disclaiming any idea of advocating cen-tralization the president insists upon the necessity for federal control of the railroads of the country through the interstate commerce commission, and also urges legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns en-gaged in interstate business, this control prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. Wants Federal Control.

Declaring that modern industrial con ditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable, the president refers to his message of a year ago concerning necessary changes in the antitrust laws. He goes on: "I ask for full power to be given the federal government, because no single state by legislation effectually cope these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and, while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the condimerce, are such as to make the central government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

"The antitrust law should be made both

more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amend-ed as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big corporations engaged in inter-state business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjec-tion of books and papers to the inspec-tion of the government officials. A be-ginning has already been made for such pervision by the establishment of the cream of corporations.

"Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of in-faction of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some propriate government body.

Like National Bank Supervis "The congress has the power to charter ons to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out fed-eral charters and new federal corpora-tions could be created. An essential pro-vision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or tion within the restrictions of the oderal law, The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by spe-cific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combina-tions to crush out competition. The real owners of a corporation should be com-pelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and prerequisite to such approval should it corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is

part of the tribesmen apparently with After calling attention to the benefit which the legislation he urges would confer upon the country, the president says: "Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act, but of the purefood law, and notably the meat inspec-tion law recently enacted. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

The Currency Question On the question of the currency the president calls attention to his last annual message wherein he pointed that our present system is defective and showing the need of a change. In that message he said:

"National banks should be permitted t issue a specified proportion of their cap-ital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legiti-mate trade. This plan would not per-mit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emer-gency presented by times of stringency. I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasis my belief that there is need for the adop brasks grain, some placing it as low tomatic and open to all sound banks, as \$92,000,000. Careful figures have ination and favoritism. Such a plan been compiled by J. H. Hamilton and would tend to prevent the spasms of high tain in the New York market; for at ly commend to the attention of the contion at New York tempts bankers purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is ur-gent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bunkers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west: for at present at certain ons of the year the difference in inseasons of the year the difference in in-terest rates between the cust and west terest rates between the east and west is from six to ten per cent., whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but two per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the providing some machinery to deal with

The president continues:
"I signin urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, the even greater that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the national authori-ties. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergencissue should, of course, be made w an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the gov ernment. Such emergency issue to be based on adequate securities proved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legisla-tion to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the terri-

Not Time for Tartiff Disc. On the subject of the tariff the president declares himself in favor of postponing all consideration of the ques-tion until after the presidential election. He says:

most satisfactory condition. For the six flocal years ending with the the Country.

The Country of the Cou bers, revenues, \$3,465,600,600, and penditures, \$3,275,000. The net cess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama canal, was \$190,000,000 for the six years, an average of about \$31,000,000 a year. This represents an approximation between inme and outgo which it would be hard the present tariff law has been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching

"This country is definitely committee to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause wide spread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tar-iff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such nomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are con-ferred thereby, that proper revenue, is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only casioned it must be provided for. Several allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of produc tion here and abroad; that is, the dif-ference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wageworker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The sole consider-ation should be to see that the sum total of changes represent the public good. This means that the subject can clusively shown that at such time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election."

Income and Inheritas There has been no change in the nind of the president concerning the advisability of an income tax and an nheritance tax. In the message he post system the message says:

"When our tax taws are revised the question of an income tax and an ineritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my udgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. speak diffidently about the income tax eeause one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by tical working. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one that the country merchant should not be may be devised which the supreme crushed out."

Some form of local self-government nheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive the be-quest or devise from another, and this specially appropriate for the imposi-

Due Enfor On the matter of the impartial en-

orcement of the laws the message "A few years ago there was loucomplaint that the law could not be inroked against wealthy offenders. There s no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands bove the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it cannot be held to penditures could without difficulty be ecount. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strengthening in more than one important point; they should be made more definite, so hat no honest man can be led unwittingle to break them, and so that the real wrongdoor can be readily punished "The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws to-day are sentimentally and technically. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual hall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue."

Use of Injunctions. Referring to the question of the use an abuse of injunctions the president de

clares: "Instances of abuse in the granting njunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are sing invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained es to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This ques tion is becoming more and more of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand ne sort of legislative action. I earnestpresent there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers from time to time it unwarrantably invades."

Among the recommendations made in the message are for federal inspection of railroads, the establishment of an employers' liability act, and for the exten don of the present eight-hour law by the

The president favors compulsory investigation by the national government of industrial disputes, saying:

"Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to

ing the machinery ersies as are of sufficient magnind of sufficient concern to the p

and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action."

The recent strike of the telegraphers is cited as an instance where such power might prefitably have been used.

Child Labor Evil.

The necessity of checking the evil of child labor is pointed out with much directness. On the relation between capital and labor the president assects that public opinion must be aroused in conference tion of evil practices on both sides. The work of the department of agriculture is given high praise and the importance of the department pointed out. Cooperation the department pointed out. Cooperation with farmers' associations is urged. The necessity of a national system of inspection and grading of grain, to correct evils complained of, is also pointed out. National Water Highways.

Showing the necessity for the development of the national water highways the nessage says: "Our great river system should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its trib should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the guif sloges. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention. From the great lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway. sissippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable ben-

fit to our people. "As an incident to creating the de waterway down the Mississippi, the gov-ernment should build along its whole lower length levees which, taken tocomplete stop to all threat of flo become one of the most prosperou and populous, as it already is one of the most fertile, farming regions in all the world."

"I have appointed an inland waterways on to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the congress. Public Lands.

Extension of the work of irrigation and the reclamation of waste lands is advocated, together with a revision of the present land laws in the interest of the actual home-maker. The unlawful fenc-ing of public lands for private grazing,

Conservatism of the mineral wealth the country, and the necessity for the preservation of the forests to prevent a imber famine, are dwelt upon.

Would Repeal Duty on Wood Pul with Canada that there si That the government should own and

of the president. Work on the Panama canal is declared to be proceeding in a satisfactory man-ner, and figures given to substantiate the statement.

For Pestal Savings Banks. On the questions of postal savings banks and the establish "I commend to the favorable considers tion of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the

postmaster general. "I further commend to the congress the onsideration of the postmaster general's ecommendation for an extension of the post, especially on the routes. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and supreme court; while in addition it is the country storekeeper; otherwise I difficult tax to administer in its pracit is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is des

for Alaska is asked of the congress. and that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porte

The president says: "It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions point in the devolution of property is and expenditures. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and ex-

provided." The extension of the Ocean Mail act of 1891 is recommended as an aid to American shipping. A subsidy for Pacific steamers, the president thinks, is necessary.

That the army in the past has been niggardly provided for and should be more generously dealt with is dwelt upon at length, together with recommendations for future legislation. Yearly additions to the navy are ecommended and in the president's udgment the country should build four battleships this year. Reason for Parific Cruise.

Concerning the dispatch of the fleet to the Pacific the president believes it should be shifted between the two oceans every year or two as a means of teaching officers and men how to handle the vessels in a time of war. Although the results of The Hague conference are declared not to have

been up to expectations, a degree of good is said to have resulted, notably a provision by which the powers taking part in the conference agreed not to have recourse to armed force for the collection of debts owed to their citizens by foreign countries. The expectation of the government a declared to be to turn over Cuba to a government chosen by the people of

the island within the coming year. German Tariff Agreement. Concerning the tariff agreement en tered into with Germany, its object is declared to have been the prevention of a tariff war between the United States and that country. The work of the commission which made the agreement

is praised. of the sum of \$11.655,492.69 and interest at four per cent. In conclusion the message congratu-

lates the country on its present cordial relations with all countries, particularly the sister republics to the south.

Experiment on the Ear. made to determine the absolute sen- | county. sitiveness of the ear. By experiments with a telephone and alternating currents of frequencies 250 and 500 a second determinate pressure variations were produced at the ear. The ex-

the normal ear can respond to a pres-

lions of a millimeter of mercury.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS

s. Scelet. Aurtmetteral. Pulls. ical and Other Matters Given Due Concideration.

The new Northwestern freight depot at Fremont is now open. Jee Dillen is lying in the York county jail for stealing wheat.

The lid is on tight Bundays in all of the saloons of Hall county. Stringency in the money market was not perceptible at Crawford.

The Burlington company has paid its taxes in full in Nemaha county. The weather has been so favorable that most of the corn is now gathered. Elevators at Herman have resumed buying grain after a temporary sus-

Two counterfeiters in jail at Geneva scaped, but were recaptured before getting far away. Gov. Sheldon assisted in laying the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A.

building at Columbus. There is fear at Cambridge that the public schools will have to be closed on account of diphtheria.

The National Biscuit company at Omaha threatens to leave the state if it is compelled to comply with the pure food law. It is said there are more farmers

with automobiles in the country south of Fremont in Saunders county than in any part of the state. The question of road overseer in a

Nemaha county township was settled by drawing slips, the work being done in the county clerk's office. The Stanton roller milt is running day and night to keep up with the de-

mand for its products. As extra force of men has been employed. Thomas Redford, a young man met with a very painful accident at Cambridge when a shotgun which he was taking out of his buggy was dis-

charged. The junior normals next year will begin on June 8, with the exception of that at Valentine, where the term will begin on June 15. The term in each case will be for six weeks.

Word has been received in Gu The president declares in favor of the repeal of the duty on 1,000d pulp, at the same time declaring that it should if at Cambridge, Idaho, November 21, family moved there from Guide Rock about a year ago.

.The directors of the drainage dis trict in Dodge county will push the work on the dyke and levy now that that the district court has decided the quo warranto case in their favor and wil have it all finished if nothing has pens to prevent before the season for high water.

The Northwestern railroad has appealed to the supreme court for a reversal of the damage case brought against it by Mrs. June W. Hart of Atkinson for damage done to her timber claim through fire set by the engines of the road. Mrs. Hart sued for \$2,000 and was given a judgment for

A special train brought about 360 Russians to their homes in Hastings from the great sugar beet fields of Colorado. Whole families who make heir homes in that city embark every spring, taking their tools and necessary housekeeping utensils with them, and return again in the fall in winter

in Nebraska. George Templar, a well-known ranchman, living a few miles north of Broken Bow, was seriously injured as he was starting for town in a beavily loaded wagon. Descending a hill, an obstruction in the road threw him across the dashboard and under the wheels, which passed over his leg.

mashing it almost to a pulp. The people who reside along the ines of the Missouri Pacific are taking notice of the activity which is being shown by the Missouri Pacific. In Plattsmouth the depot grounds have been neatly graded, the depot building overhauled and there are indications that some new and heavier rails will be put in in the spring.

The section foreman at Herman, a passenger conductor and the operator at Pender were called to West Point to give evidence in the case of the tramp charge with trying to wreck a train last fall. This fellow was discharged from an extra gang near Peader, and because they would not give him a pass to Omaha, it is charged. he tried to wreck the train.

Mrs. D. Eschenburg of Cuming county, bought from Matt Mattson, three months ago, a span of mules, giving her note therefor for \$315. Shortly thereafter she attempted to return the animals to Mattson ou the ground that they were unsound, but he refused to take them back. Suit was commenced in county court and tried to a jury, which awarded the plaintiff \$275 and assessed the costs to the defendant.

W. Merton of Emerson has secured the contract for the three new buildings on the state asylum property in Norfolk, his figures, \$77,200, being the lowest. The new structures will consist of a store house, a new custage and an addition to the main building.

Mark Schrader, a young and well known business man, committed suicide in the county jail at North Platte by taking poison. Schrader had recently been in the real estate bu remit to China all indemnity in excess and it is claimed he made some unsuccessful investments. He had been

arrested on the charge of forgers. Frank Drahos, a well known citizen of West Point, has filed his application and petition with the governor for appointment as deputy fish and game warden at the new subhatchery sta-An investigation has recently been tion just being established in Cherry

Mesers. William Steffin and Van Ness of Muskegon, Mich., have located in Beatrice and leased a large building on Third and Ella streets. where they wil manufacture cornperiments lead to the conclusion that huskers and shredders. They were forsure variation of about four-ten-mil- Michigan. merly engaged in a like business in