

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

A Very Large Audience Assembled to Hear It.

CRIMES AGAINST THE BALLOT.

The Perpetrators Should Be Vigorously Prosecuted—The Need of a Registry Law—Other State Interests—The Legislature.

Entered on His Second Term.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Governor Thayer was escorted to the state house this afternoon by a company of 150 soldiers. It was simply an expression of respect and confidence. The boys in blue" repose in their old commander, and the present head of the state government. This was the only thing like ostentation or display connected with the inaugural ceremonies. Every surrounding was plain and simple. Representative hall was plain—absolutely free from decorations of every class.

Long before the hour set for the inauguration ceremonies to commence, the gallery and the main floor of the state house were densely packed. The parquet was also crowded to the utmost, and a large number of people went away, unable to obtain even a standing room. The auditorium room of the house of representatives at 2 o'clock sharp the gavel fell and the inauguration of Governor Thayer began. The governor-elect, Governor Thayer, in arm with Governor Larrabee, in the usual order of association, entered the room and took their seats in the speaker's stand on the chief justice at this moment announced his presence, and the governor-elect rose to deliver his inaugural message. The governor's inaugural message was read by an officer of the senate. The cast assembly then received the governor's words a patient and attentive hearing, and frequent applause evidenced that points were made of great interest and importance. In general, the wisdom of the past government, but it contained some suggestions and intimations that failed to strike the popular chord. The governor's message, however, meets with entire approval, but it is enough to say that the governor's second year has begun with criticism as general papers of the class.

At the close of the reading, Chief Justice Reese impressively administered the oath of office to the governor-elect. The governor-elect then delivered his inaugural address. This closed the inaugural ceremonies, and from first to last the attention was keen and respectful. The address is as follows:

With a full and grateful appreciation of the kindness of the people of Nebraska, and the honor of the state, I have accepted of the office of executive of the state, I have appeared here in your presence to accept of the office of executive of the state, and give assurance of a faithful discharge of duty.

A GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE. Government is formed for the benefit and protection of all the people who come within its jurisdiction. The application, purpose and effect of government is to secure to the people the enjoyment of the rights and liberties which are guaranteed in the memorable and impressive language of Lincoln: "A government of the people, and for the people, and by the people." The maintenance of the government in the period seemed to have imbibed the same idea, for they aimed to establish government upon the principle of the people's sovereignty.

THE BALLOT. The instrumentality by which the sovereignty seeks expression is the ballot. By it, a free man's will is made known. By it, the will of the majority is made known, and honor can make it. It should be as pure as the sun beams. It should be treasured as a holy thing. No man should be allowed to use violence upon it. It should ever be guarded with all the sacredness of a religious faith.

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ship. I therefore earnestly recommend the passage of such a law for cities of five thousand or more inhabitants. It is to be expected that the attention of the legislature, and that many business men will not register, the answer is, no man who values citizenship should be deprived of the government. He will hesitate to take the time and trouble to be registered in order to vote on election day, or attend the primary elections. If he neglects these essential duties, he fails to come up to the full measure of a good citizen. By this neglect, plotters, schemers, and knaves, reach positions of trust and control of public interests. This is true in cities where dishonest and corrupt men, taking advantage of the indifference of the honest citizen to the importance of elections, manage to secure the selection of delegates who will carry out their schemes in executing nefarious schemes of any kind. In large cities, and in smaller but growing ones, public improvement is always being made, and contracts are to be let. Then it is that conmen and contractors often combine to rob their honest constituents.

The latter this become victims to their own almost criminal folly. The history of the trial of hoodlum aldermen in the cities of the west is a sad and instructive one. It shows how the people of cities are plundered, while they should also administer justice to the hoodlums. It strikes at last. Some one has said "justice moves with a leaden foot, but strikes with an iron hand." The hoodlum aldermen, however, have not the leaden foot, but they have the iron hand. They would that some existed, which, by sounding the note of warning, could awaken them to a consciousness of the pernicious and disastrous effects of their conduct. It is the perversion of the elective franchise. All good citizens could be secured by the registration of voters. The purpose of preserving and maintaining the purity of the ballot, no dangers would be incurred by the registration of voters. The integrity of that great right of the citizen, assailed and overthrown, then there is serious danger to a republican form of government. The duty of the legislature is to make our present election laws with the purpose of making their provisions more stringent and more effective. It is the duty of the legislature to make it more imperative the duty of the prosecuting attorney of each county, to take cognizance of these frauds and prosecute them to the hilt. It is the duty of the law. If these officers neglect their duties in this respect, they should be impeached and removed from office. It is the duty of the district judges to express upon grand juries the necessity of investigating election frauds where there is reasonable cause to believe that fraud and corruption have existed. If they are not exposed and the perpetrator punished, the public interest is injured. It is the duty of the courts to see that the laws are faithfully executed. It is the duty of the courts to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

On motion of Mr. Howe a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to enable the members to pay their respects to the distinguished visitor. The session of the senate adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

Upon reconvening in the afternoon Lieutenant Governor McKeljohn addressed the senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the senate: You enter upon the discharge of your duties as representatives of the people of Nebraska through the legislative department of our state. Their judgment and will should be the guide and motive of your action. All legislation should be for the benefit of the people, and not for the benefit of any individual or class. It is the duty of the legislature to make laws which are just and equitable, and which will promote the best interests of the state. It is the duty of the legislature to make laws which are just and equitable, and which will promote the best interests of the state.

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arm knew Governor Thayer well during the war. Many of our most enterprising citizens have come to the state a number each year, to find a home and business on your fair prairies. From first to last I have no doubt that 10,000 of Iowa's citizens, attracted by the inducements Nebraska offers, have come hither. I assure you that you will find them good citizens of the commonwealth. They are not the former citizens of Iowa who are not quite so well acquainted with the conditions of the territory liquor law you have received several of Iowa's sons whom you will, I hope, find to be better citizens than they were in your state. Prohibition has been established in Iowa, and I expect you will see your way clear to adopt it. Many who are familiar with the character of your people will feel confidence in their ability to perform their work, and I have no doubt you will succeed in this as in other things that you have undertaken. There was not a sounder proposition than I commend to you the people you shall receive from Iowa. You will find them as a class good citizens.

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the third house, until some of their pet measures fall, when their feelings sometimes undergo a remarkable change. The prohibition and transportation issues have been referred to, and they are great and growing questions. I do not doubt that 10,000 of Iowa's citizens, attracted by the inducements Nebraska offers, have come hither. I assure you that you will find them good citizens of the commonwealth. They are not the former citizens of Iowa who are not quite so well acquainted with the conditions of the territory liquor law you have received several of Iowa's sons whom you will, I hope, find to be better citizens than they were in your state. Prohibition has been established in Iowa, and I expect you will see your way clear to adopt it. Many who are familiar with the character of your people will feel confidence in their ability to perform their work, and I have no doubt you will succeed in this as in other things that you have undertaken. There was not a sounder proposition than I commend to you the people you shall receive from Iowa. You will find them as a class good citizens.

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HARRISON SENDS FOR BLAINE.

An Offer of the Secretary of State Portfolio Surmised.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT.

A Conference Committee Trying to Amend It—Prospects of Springer's Stated Bill—Some Measures of Local Interest.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 531 FORT ST. ST., JAN. 3.

Afternoon. He will remain here a few days and then he will go to Indianapolis in response to a special invitation sent him a few days ago by President-elect Harrison. The belief here to-night is that but one interpretation can reasonably be put upon General Harrison's desire to see Mr. Blaine personally, and that is, that he proposes to offer Mr. Blaine the secretaryship of state. Mr. Blaine arrived here so quietly this afternoon that he was in the city an hour or two before his presence became known. He was met at the railroad station by his friend Mr. Phelps and together they drove to the Richmond. After a bath Mr. Blaine put on his dress coat, and after a hearty dinner with Mr. Phelps, the two gentlemen went to the hotel, with only the messenger boys their only attendants. Mr. Blaine's visit is purely a matter of business. He is here to confer with the president-elect on the subject of the creation of a new house near Dupont Circle, and not far from the present imposing Blaine mansion. The lot on which he is to build a new house was purchased at last month's sale and has been held in trust by Mr. Phelps for Mrs. Blaine and her children. Since its purchase it has increased in value ten fold, and Mr. Blaine has refused a number of the most tempting offers to sell, among them that of Vice President-elect Harrison, who offered Mr. Blaine his own price for the lot, on which he desired to build a great hotel worthy of Washington. Mr. Blaine, it is needless to say, declines to say anything.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT. The bill which passed both houses of congress at the last session, amending the interstate commerce law, is now before the committee on the subject of the interstate commerce law, in a committee of conference, composed of Messrs. Cullom, Platt and Reagan, on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Sherman, Hoar, and Brewster, on the part of the house. The delay in coming to a decision by the committee is due to the fact that the senate members of the committee to accept certain amendments adopted by the house. The bill, as it passed the senate and was amended by the house, makes several changes in the section of the interstate commerce law that required a railroad to file its rates of freight, and which provision requiring three days public notice to be given by the railway companies before making any change in their rates. The bill also provides that no advance in rates be made without previous notice to the public, and it is thought best to apply the same rule in rate making in the case of the tariff for transportation, and retard the tenacious effort to secure a permanent relief from the different railroads. The same provision is extended so as to cover joint through rates. An amendment is also proposed to amend the section of the interstate commerce law that required a railroad to file its rates of freight, and which provision requiring three days public notice to be given by the railway companies before making any change in their rates. The bill also provides that no advance in rates be made without previous notice to the public, and it is thought best to apply the same rule in rate making in the case of the tariff for transportation, and retard the tenacious effort to secure a permanent relief from the different railroads. The same provision is extended so as to cover joint through rates. 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