THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891.

ests and render obedience to their expressed will, I hope that in all things concerning the dignity of citizenship and the public weal we may go hand in hand toward the faithful fulfiliment of our accepted trust, suided by our best wisdom, ambitious in the performance of our labors and at all times true to the honor and the escuteneor of the state. We meet here, instructed by the public voice,

you in your sphere and I in mine, different in action, yet the game in end. As public servants, with ex-press commands, we shall be held to strict account by those who sent us here. Subterfuges and strategies and weak expedients will all be swept away when we are called upon to explain the record made within these walls. Our principles abandoned and our pledges unperformed, the people disregarded and the state betraved, means tomorrow, as eant yesterday, swift and complete politi-leath. In all that pertains to blooming cal death. fields and prosperous homes; in all that brings the people of the prairies in close all ance with the people of the towns; in the promotion of their welfare; in the protection of their rights; the reiress of their wrongs; in lifting their burdens, and the speedy granting of their appeals, and finally in strict and even handed justice to all, I herewith

I have the honor, therefore, gentlemen, to present briefly for your consideration a few suggestions of what has appeared to me to be essential to the welfare and contentment of the people of this state.

Strict Economy in Public Affairs. The public business should be conducted on the same business principles that character ze the prodent man in the management of his own private affairs. Unneccessary ex-pense should not be induiged. The public should not be a nest for use uppointees. As disbursers of service appointees. less appointees. As unsurvers of the public funds, your duty and your official trust should be con-sidered too sacred to be thus prostituted and abused. No official, high or low, should be generous at the expense of the people The administration of every state institution should be conducted with strict fidelity to its object and purpose and on a basis of exact economy; and in every instance, if such should be found, all supernumeraries should e promptly dismissed. In the management of that branch of the public affairs confided to my charge all those clothed with power by me shall be held to the line of impartial duty their fitness made paramount and full and complete service exacted and required.

As trustees of an express trust, let us get together on all matters of state, to the end that our people may be made prosperous, and the commonwealth exalted to a proud position in the history of the land. From the length and breadth of the state comes the oppressive taxation. Living is high and the markets are low ; while back in the stricken sections we hear the plaint of suffer-ing and distress. It is our duty-to lessen these hardships and soften these pains. Every dollar paid to susless employe is a theft from the pockets of the poor. In my judgment it would be well that you designate a committee to examine and enquire into the executive offices of the government and all institutions of the state, with a view to learning their condition, the number of attaches, the character of their respective labors and the cost of their maintenance and support. I believe that as a result thereof many sinecures would be abolished and idle officers discharged. This This would be one step toward the people's re

Concerning Usury.

Nebraska is comparatively a new state Its grand resources are yet in process of de-velopment. Immigrants are flocking to its public lands, and strength, energy and enter-prise are making its fields blossom and its actories hum with toil. Borrowed capital therefore, must enterlargely into the work of such development. Interest rates are higher and rank usury more often demanded and en forced in new communities than in the old. Two and 3 per cent per month are too often exacted in this state from the lowly and the poor. Our present interest law fixes 7 per cent per annum as the fixes 7 per cent per annum as the legal rate, but permits 10 per cent per annum by special contract. If more than the latter amount is reserved or contracted for, the penalty is a forfeiture of all interest, and the lender can only recover the amount actually loaned. Whether legislation reduc-ing interest below its present rate would be wise is a serious question at this time. It is an argument of much force and consistence.

an argument of much force and consistency, that any material reduction from the present legal rates would tend to divert capital from our state and thus produce a stringency in our money circulation. The result would be to cripple our commerce, and work injury to every line of industrial aid. That the many wrongs inflicted by the usurer should be by the usurer should checked is a crying demand. It rests with checked is a crying demand. It rests with you to do so. I suggest and recommend the enactment of a law with severe penalties, ample to reach and destroy that class of ex-tortion and punish those who practice it.

succeed. The reputation of the state is paired by the published testimony of the reckless and irresponsible. The legislature should prevent its future repetition. A law to that end is imparative. I trust you will examine the different election systems which now prevail and frame therefrom a measure ample to determine these evils and accom plish these reforms.

Prohibition is Dead.

The people of this state have recently de-clared themselves on that class of legislation known as sumptuary laws. The question of the manufacture and sale of liquor, after full investigation, broad discussion and cool contemplation, was duly presented to the people at large. The result is known. What was then a matter of vital import to the state's onward march to prosperity and remown, would seem to be wrapped in that sleep of death which hath neither resurrection nor remorse. So pronounced a speech, by the peo-ple should not by you be ignored. The line of duty would seem to be to accept the peoclaration and lay all thoughts of such enactments aside.

More Judges and Better Salaries. On this question I beg leave to say that something should be done to relieve the supreme judiciary. The need of at least two more judges is best emphasized by the crowded docket of the court and the powercrowded docket of the court and the power-lessness of the present able and worthy bench to dispose of business as rapidly as it accumulates. This matter is of positive im-portance and direct interest to the people in overy section of the state. Causes entitled to immediate hearing, rights dewanding the fullest legal research, and wrongs that should receive speedy remedies go on from day to day, month after month, without de-cision or decree, to the serious inconvenience of those unable to bear the delays and costs of litigation and to the great grievance of the people at large. A constitutional amend-ment to meet this emergency was rejected at the last election. The reason is well known. Other questions overshadowed it. Without my special advocacy it was left to its merits These were not well understood. The people looked upon it as one more burden and so voted it down. It is, however, not a burden, but a measure for the speedy relief of one.

A Constitutional Convention.

My examination of this subject induces to submit to you the advisability of calling a constitutional convention for the purpose of making such changes in the charter of the state as will best effect the end desired. Whether it would be well so to do, I leave en tirely with you to decide. Our judiciary holds so important a relation to the business affairs of our people, in the adjustment of contro-versies at all times arising, affecting the rights of persons and property, that any-thing that can be done to piace it on a high plane must be to the interest, advantage and atisfaction of the whole people. An advance in the salaries of the judges will undoubtedly secure the services on the bench of those best qualified to judge the law and administer justice. In a state of the strength and sterling intelligence of Nebrasira it would seem to be reason enough to blush with shame, that the clerks and subordinates of our courts, receive more than double and treble the pay of the judges whose whole me is spent in upholding and enforcing the law.

Regarding Railroads.

The platforms of the political parties repesented in this legislature all favor revision of our law relating to the subject of trans portation by rail. Our present system permits the practice of unjust discrimination and extortion. It is claimed to be carried on to such an extent as to rob the farmer of pros perity and impode the advancement of the state. To provide such relief as the condition requires is one of your most serious tasks. Your discretion will be taxed to remedy one grievance without imposing another. Remembering the important rights at stake on all sides, your actions should be well studied. deliberate and free from prejudice or personal

Study for yourselves the cause of popular complaint and grant due relief, but do not unjustly burden and oppress the heavy vested rights in these lines of transportation, which have done much and promised more for the full development of this state. Of all substiutes for our present mode of controlling and every one; select the most salutary features and embody them into a just and dispassionate law.

Object of Raffrond Laws.

The object of the relation of the interests of the corporations with those of our people. If these companies were made to share the vicissitudes of the public; to share the vicissitudes of the public; to suffer by its depression as well as to profit by its prosperity, com-plaints of discrimination and extortion would not be heard. In solving this impor-

supervision of a board composed of three members to be appointed by the governor; and to the end that such board be non-partisan, I suggest that one member be selected from each of the three principal political parties of the state. I have unbound-ed faith in the future of this great state, and believe it is to the best interests of our citizens to furnish in-dubitable proof to the representatives of all civilized states and nations that we are a progressive people, and that Nebraska is a state econd to none in the union. We will be nore than compensated for the outlay by the accessed inflow of wealth, and population resulting from such action.

The Drouth and the Indian War.

Owing to the extreme drouth of the last mson, in the western portion of the state, any of the settlers are in a needy condition and will require aid from some source until the crops of next season will afford them sus-tenance. Some doubt may exist as to the power of the legislature to make an appro-priation in this behalf, but if any aid can lawfully be given, I will readily sanction a encrous appropriation for the relief of our uffering citizens. A great public emergency, exceptional in

its character, required the calling out of the Nebraskanational guards. They were sent forward at once and took a position in the feld, which covered the settlements on the northern border, which enabled them so to act as a reserve for the United States forces t the Pine Ridge agency, only a few away. I have not as yet a report of the cam paign from Brigadier General Colby, commanded the forces in the field, but dis patches from Major General Nelson A. Miles U. S. A., confirm the efficiency of our officerand men and bear testimony to the materia and moral aid to the forces under his comnand.

I congratulate the people of Nebraska over the fact that peace, lasting, it is to be hoped, has been restored without the loss of a man killed in battle. It was not my intention to recall the Nebraska national guards until the Indians had been disarmed, and a telegram to that effect was sent to Brigadier General Colby on January 13, but hereceived it after Major General Miles had informed him that he could safely withdraw his troops, and he had already ordered the Nebraska national goards to their respective homes. The extra rations that were left on hand at Rushville, owing to their perishable nature,

I have deemed it my duty to order deliv-ered to the local relief committees of the northwestern drouth sufferers of the northwestern drouth sufferers I will at an early day, as soon as I have re-ceived all of the reports, forward to your honorable body a complete statement of all expenditures, to enable you to make the nec-essary appropriation for the expenses in-curred. It goes without saying that this will be only a temporary expenditure on the part of the state, as the United States government will reinhurse to the state all the money thus will reimburse to the state all the money thu expended. I take this opportunity to congratulate the

ebraska youth who have taken part in this the first campaign in which the Nebraska National guards have been engaged; they left their homes at a moment's notice, taking their lives in their own hands, and hurrying to the front in the midst of winter, subject-ing themselves to the hardships consequent thereto; and I dare hope that you will duly recognize the services of the Nebraska Na

tional guards. To Distribute Power.

A great political evil, confined to no sec-tion of the country and affecting all political parties the same, is the present method of selecting your presidential electors. You should remedy the present injustice. You are at liberty to name these electors in soever manner you may see fit. Under the constitution of the United States each state allowed a number of such electors equal to the number of its senators and representa tives in congress. It is, in my judgment, the spirit of that instrument that such electors should be chosen by the people in the same manner. These electors are now nominated and voted for at large. This esults in the selection of the nominees of the lominant party of the state, though such party may in certain congressional districts be in the minority. The injustice of the sys-tem is thus apparent. It is the people who elect the nation's law-makers. Each district therefore, should have the privilege of manifesting its presidential choice along with the choice of its representative in congress In a democratic district the presidential electronic district the presidential electronic district the presidential electronic district the presidential electronic distribution of the presidential or would, and should be democratic; in a re

publican district he would and should be re-publican; this condition is a keenly feit in the south as in the north; is as unfair in democratic Texas as in republican Nobraska. Evils of the resent System.

time of stays of execution on mortgages.

The necessary permission was granted and the resolutions were brought up for consider-ation and read as follows :

The present plan really confers the choice

to read a tew letters from prominent people throughout the state, touching the import-ance of the resolutions under consideration. One of them had come from A. U. Wyman, an ex-treasurer of the United States. These letters showed how difficult it was now to get money and hew necessary it was that something should be done for the purpose of again opening up the state to cutside capital. The resolution did not touch upon the legis-lation contemplated regarding usury nor lation contemplated regarding usury nor mortgages, but simply as regards the main tenance of the legal rate of interest. He had He had received one letter from a farmer in Wayne, whom he did not know and who did not know him. The letter stated that the writer was in a money teamer's office a few days ago and that a farmer who had a mortgage coming due in February came in and asked to have it extended. The farmer had been told that nothing could be done in the premises

would do regarding the done in the premises would do regarding the stay law. Senator Randall of Phelps said it was not the proper time for the senate to place itself at the mercy of money sharks. They should not bind themselves hand and foot to any backers. The senate hand and foot to any not bind themselves hand and foot to any bankers. The people had made a number of demands. Some of those demands were per-haps unconstitutional. The doors of the state were as open as ever to capital from outside and the people could give the money lenders as good security as they ever did. Senator Dysart of Franklin said he had not some thora to high himself to commit the not come there to bind himself to commit the state to the bankers. It was the banks who were afraid. It was the money loaners who were afraid. It was the banks who were hotding back the money. If the banks held back the money for two or three months longer, it would be perhaps only what might be expected of them. He did not favor the passage of the resolution and proposed to let hose who were so anxious to know what the state intended to do in the premises to wait until after the legislature closed and then

they would be able to ascertain. Senator Christofferson said that he ob-served with regret that some gentlemen who had voted for the adoption of a certain report touching a kindred subject were now voting against practically the same subject at least so far as the stay law and interest were con They had a right to adopt any law making more stringent the protection against usury, but the resolutions in question did not prevent the affording of such protection. They sought only to maintain the present rate of interest and did not bind them to vote against usurious interest. To vote for them was virtually a vote such as was given in adopting the report of the committee of judiciary on the usury question. Senator Switzler raised the point of order that the time had arrived at which the senate was expected to go to the house to listen to

Sovernor Boyd's message. The president did not sustain the point A vote was taken on the adoption of the esolutions and was practically unanimous, Randall of Pheips and another only voting in

the negative. Senator Switzler moved the senate go in a body to the house to listen to Governor Boyd's message. Carried. The senate returned from the house at

11:58 a. m. The roll was called and a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session immediately after roll call an adjournment was taken until 4 p. m. Tuesday next.

In the House.

LANCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.- [Special to THE BEE.]-In the house this morning eighty members answered to roll call. A message from the governor was received

announcing that he had approved and signed house roll 79, the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the drouth stricken sufferers. A large number of committee reports were sent up to the clerk's desk.

The committee on insurance recommended the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Gerdes, authorizing the organization of farm-ers' mutual insurance companies.

The judiciary committee reported a usury bill dratted by the committee and known as committee bill No. 1. By the provisions of this bill the money beaner for feits to the bor rower five times the amount of interest in volved, and is also subject to a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 for the benefit of the school

fund. A bill introduced by Ruggles, defining "water rights" and providing that any citi-zen or corporation organized under the laws of Nebraska shall have free use of the water running in streams or canons, was indefinitely postponed. committee on labor reported in favor

Th of adopting the Illinois law making eight hours a legal day's work except on farms and for domestic servants. omplexion is never to be relied on. Narrowed The committee on public lands and builddown to this area we can see the value and power of corrupt methods and means. The ings reported in favor of establishing a girls' reform school at Geneva, Fillmore county, and appropriating \$40,000 for the same. The vast moneyed and political strength that centralizes in New York, Indiana, New Jer-sey and Connecticut every four years would The committee on roads and bridges denied the petition of citizens of Gage county for an appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in building a find a field too broad for effective manipulation if every state in the union would choose ridge across the Blue river on the Kansa such electors as it chooses its congressmen. This quartette of pivotal states would no state line. A motion was made by Gunnett to go into oager monopolize the honor of electing the committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file, but the speaker said it lacked chief magistrate of the entire country The power to begin this reform is in your hands. Under the next congressional apporbut a few minutes of 11, the hour appointed for the joint convention to receive Governor tionment this state will be entitled to eight presidential electors. The election of two at large aud one in each congressional district The motion was lost. Boyd. White then moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the honorable senate and invite their presence to listen to the inwould prevent the disfranchisement minorities, and secure a more equitable augural address of his excellency, Governor pression of the popular will in a vote for the president of the United States. Start this James E. Boyd, motion prevailed, and the speaker The eform and you will find in a short time that named Messrs. White and Gale as such comevery state in the union will imitate your ystem and copy your law. In conclusion, gestlemen of the senate and nittee. After the joint convention dissolved, on White it was ordered that 10,000 house of representatives, 1 am prompted to ask of you that close communion which should always exist between your honorable notion of copies of the governor's address be printed in such languages as the printing committee selves and the executive of your state. Let all personal and political considerations, for the time, be layed aside. Let us be distinmay determine, The house adjourned until 10 a. m. Tuesthe time, be layed aside. Let us be distin-guished in our labors for the good of our fel-lows and the glory of the state, by that exalted ambition which rises above party affiliations and party strife, and when, at last, we part and go out from the scenes of our public service, let us bear away with us that high consideration and re-spect, each for the other, that endoaring re-spect, each for the other, that endoaring re-10y. Regulation of Freight Charges. LANCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-When the house meets next Tuesday the various bills for the regulation of freight charges will be considered as a special order until the matter is disposed of. Chairman membrance of our public and social relation and that storling confidence in the sincerity McReynolds of the railroad committee thinks that it will only require three or four days and honor of us all, without which, official to perfect the measure in committee of the whole. The bill as amended in committee is asything but satisfactory. There is no pro-vision relating to discrimination and the LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. In the Senate. clause permitting the supreme court to se clause permitting the saperine court to set aside the rate comes in for a good share of criticism. The penalty clause simply provides that in case of violation of the law the party injured LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 6.-[Special to THE BEE.]-In the senate this morning Senators Horn of Hamilton, Shea of Douglas and of the law the party injured may recover three times the amount of damages sustained together with costs and a rea-sonable attorney fee. Many members fee The bill providing for a normal school at Chadron was recommitted to the committee that the penalty is not adequate, and an ad on university and normal schools after the ditional section making the company liable to criminal indictment and subject to a heavy latter had reported that it be indefinitely postponed. The motion to recommit was fine will likely be proposed in committee of the whole. An effort may also be made to strike out all after the enactment clause and nade by Senator Wilson of Dawes. Senator Mattes of Otoc wished to know by insert the Iowa law, verbatim. There is a unanimity of expression among the members as to the necessity of some legislation to prewhem the recommittal was desired. Senator Taylor of Loup said that when the vent railroad extertion, but a wide divergence in views is already manifest in regard to the best method of achieving this result. bill had come before the committee two members had not been present. The author of the measure, he stated also, had claumed

MR. OXNARD AND THE BOUNTY

He Cannot Manufacture Beet Sugar Without State Assistance.

OTHER STATES OFFER INDUCEMENTS.

Senator Paddock R ses to a Question of Privilege and Makes Puns-Free Coinage Permanently

Side Tracked.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BRE, 513 FOURTEENTS STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.

Mr. Oxnard, the Grand Island beet sugar nanufacturer, has gone east, whence he goes direct to his home in Nebraska, within a few days Just before leaving Washington he told THE BEE correspondent that he had received very flattering propositions from a number of states for the establishment of sugar beet factories. Senator Washburn says the Minnesota legislature will pass a law and pledge itself to maintain it for a period of years, probably ten, giving all the beet sugar manufacturers a bounty of 2 cents per pound. Sepator Spooner told Mr. Oxnard that the Wisconsin legislature would pass a bill at this session giving a bounty for the manufacture of beet sugar and Senator Allison and other members of the lowa delegation will recommend their legislature to pass a similar law. The Indiana legislature, now in session, promises to give encouragement for the manufacture of cet sugar. Speaking of the threat of the Nobraska legislature to repeal the present law giving a bounty of 1 cent a pound Mr. Oxnard said, and his ideas are endorsed by the senators and representatives from various states, that if the present law is repealed it should bring to an end the experiments being made in beet sugar manufacture in Nebraska; that it would be, to say the least; treatment for the state to shabby break the inducement of 1 cent pound bounty and as soon

large factories to repeal the law. Mr. Oxnard said that he had, in point of fact, lost money up to the present time, and that it would be pretty hard to have the law re-pealed after it had stood only one year, and that a year of drouth suffering, and after he had received but \$7,000 from the state in the way of a bounty upon the investment of ₹1,000,000

nearly \$1,000,000. "All I have to say about it," said Mr. Oxnard, "is that if Nebraska takes away the little encouragement it has offered to this enterprise, which is so important to the farmterprise, which is so important to the farm-ing interests and the people at large, I shall direct my attention to other localities, and if I am given inducements to move my factories I will take them into states where there will be good faith exercised. I promised to estab-lish beet sugar manufactories in Nebraska if the state would give some encouragement for the state would give some encouragement for the raising of sugar beets. I have honestly fulfilled my part of the contract and now the legislature should stand by the farmers as well is myself in maintaining its promise, at least until the farmers get used to raising sugar beets, and then our enterprise will stand alone upon its merits. Increases there done upon its merits. I presume there are a half dozen states where sugar beets can e produced as well as Nebrasko, and these states are offering every inducement in the way of a permanent bounty law and cash, ground, buildings, etc., for the establishment of the factories."

One thing should be remembered by the Nebraska legislature, and that is, that the states which are about to pass sugar bounty laws propose to give 2 cents per pound in-stead of 1 cent, as is given by the Nebraska law, and they promise to pledge, by the adop-tion of a joint or concurrent resolution, that the law shall not be repeated under a given number of years, probably ten years. The adoption of the new commercial treaty with Brazil will let in, free of duty, another big

installment of sugar every year, while Secre-tary Blaine promises treaties with other countries to the south of us which will supply the United States sugar, making a do-mestic or state sugar bounty all the more

number of members in the house who voted to sustain the ruling of the speaker would have voted for almost any move to take up unlimited coinage had it not been the inten-tion to load it upon an important appropria-tion bill which the second state of the second sta tion bill which they very much desire shall become a law. They feared a presidential veto might defeat the entire bill and they pronounced the attempt to make an appropr ation oill carry any questionable proposition as unfair as it was hazardous. POSTAL TELEGRAPHY TABLED. By a decided vote, the house committee or

ostoffices and post roads today laid the postal telegraph bill on the table indefinitely. It is conceded that this will be the last heard of the postal telegraph in this congress. Democrats say they will not take it up in the next congress, because it would give a re publican president the disposition of a large number of offices. They want to wait until they get a democraf, which means the per-manent abandonment of the project so far as the "unterrified" are concerned. Postal tel egraph, like the elections bill, has been gar-rotted in the house of its friends.

POSTAL CHANGES.

Representative Dorsey has been notified y the first assistant postmaster general that the commission of Postmaster Levi C. Smith at Colfax, Neb., expires on the 22d inst. Mr. Dorsey has recommended the appointcentof George H. Wells. The office pays 81,600 a year. Charles B. Drum has been appointed post-master at Red Fern, Caster county, and Ida

'uhlbrodt at Telbasta, Washington county, The following fourth class Iowa postmasters were appointed today: Dovon, Chick-asaw county-L. A. Sorter, vice F. R Law-rpnce, resigned; Metz, Jasper county-P. H. Early, vice W. Hammeck, resigned.

Messrs, Connell and Manderson have in roduced duplicates in the house and senate of the bill authorizing the construction of a rallway, street railway, motor, wagon and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri river beween the counties of Douglas and Saroy. Nebraska, and the counties of Pottawattamic and Mills, Iowa. It authorizes the Nebraska and lowa bridge and railway company, a cor-poration existing under the laws of Nebraska, o coastruct and maintain a bridge and aproaches thereto across the Missouri river at uch a point as may hereafter be selected by the corporation, between the north line of Douglas county and the south line of Sarpy county, Nebraska to a point in Pottawattamie county or Mills county, Iowa, to be se-lected consistent with the interests of river navigation. The bridge is to be for railroads and vehicles, low or high, but not to in fere with navigation. No time is fixed beginning work upon or completing the structure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

holding for cancellation the cash entry of James C. Kane for land in sections 30 and 31, ownship 42, north range 39 west, McCook Dr. Chadwick will be appointed on the penion board at Omaha to take the place of Dr.

Gibbs. Land Commissioner Groff has informed Senator Manderson that there will be a re-survey of the forty-four townships in Grant and Hooker countles in Nebraska provided that all the settlers and landowners in these townships agree to the usual conditions of a

resurvey. Judge Groff also states that when the petitions for these surveys have been acted upon and the same course of procedure shall have been taken with respect to Arthur and McPherson counties, and the land office regulations are complied with and appropria-tions are available, there shall be re-surveys n these counties.

Senator Manderson has been invited by Secretary Noble and the commissioner of Indian affairs to meet the Sioux Indians from South Dakota now in the city in a conference tomorrow morning at the interior departient Colonel John Webster of Omaha is at the

Arlington Frank Murphy, N. N. Crary and Charley Freene of Omaha were at the capital today. PERRY S. HEATH.

DONALD IN THE BOX.

He Contradicts Some of Owenby's Statements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- J. M. Donaid, ashier of the Hanover National bank, was called by the silver pool committee. He denied much of Owenby's testimony and especially statements of Owenby to the effect that the witness had stated congressmen

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Spring Business Promises to Gladden the Hearts of All Wholesalers.

TRADE HEALTHY AND CONSERVATIVE.

Last Week's General Business Shows a Satisfactory Increase-Depression Still Felt in the West-Failures of the Week.

NEW YORE, Feb. 6 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-R. G. Dun'& Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Though at a higher level of___ prices, business continues to exceed last year's on the whole, and is in character more healthy and conservative than usual. The disposition increases to count upon the future for this year at least with confidence, but speculative tendencies are in most directions. held in check by the conviction that consumers' demands may not prove quite equal to last year on account of short crops. The average prices of commodities have advanced nearly one-half of 1 per cent for the past week, but the advance is almost exclusively in products of which the crops were short. Reports this week from all parts of the country indicate a fair volume of trade, for the reason that there is easy money and collections are generally fair, though at a few westera points and in the grocery trade at Phila-

delphia they are rather slow. The south has the embarrassment of afurther decline in the price of cotton, but reccipts are large and the general grade is somewhat better at New Orleans, though receipts of sugar are light. Trade is improved at Atlanta, fair in volume but quite cautious at Memphis and dull at present with bright prospects at Savannab. Business at St. Louis is of fair volume, but not so well sustained as before. At Kansas City a fair average for the season; at Denver improving and at Omaha and Milwaukee quiet.

Chicago notes a slight increase over last year in all grains and a good increase in cured meats, hides and wool, a heavy decrease in dressed beef, lard and butter, larger sales of dry goods, clothing and shoes,

and an enormous cattle trade-10 per cent greater than a year ago and the largest ever recorded in any month. Detroit notes a fair trade and orders, while Cleveland has a good trade in hardware and dry goods, though country merchants are unusu-ally conservative. At Cincinnati the general trade is quiet, but in tropical fruits there is much activity.

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At Pittsburg iron is quiet, though a better demand for rails is seen, but a great strike of the Connellsville coke workers is expected on Tuesday. Philadelphia notes a prosper-ous spring business in shoes and leather and in dry goods, with the clothing trade healthier than for years; a fairly satisfactory trade in groceries and chemicals, with liquors and tobacco quiet. At Boston the feature is the good trade in wool, exceeding last year's, and leather and hides are firm, but many shoe factories are on short time, spring bushness being backward and buyers cautious.

No special change is seen in iron and steel, but the resumption of work by some Alabama furnaces in-creases the excess of production, over the present consumption. At many bar mills the searcity of orders is felt and structural and plate from are irregular. Heavy exports of copper are reported, \$00,000 pounds of lake and 200,000 of Montana, but the domestic consumers hold off. Thi is lower at 20.1 cents and lead steady at \$4.35. The coal trade is still congested, the January output having been 2,525,000 tons, a quarter more than last year and some mines are stopping.

The cotton manufacturers show no material change, though the trade in cotton goods continue fair for the season. In the woolen manufacture signs of improve-ment multiply and while the trade in woolen goods is cautious, it is steady and large. The unand for wool of all kinds lifts the price a little, but especially for the coarser and

worsted grades. Wheat has advanced 15g cents and corn 1 cont on moderate rates, lard and hogs being also 10 centsper 100 pounds stronger and of

trade, and the death of the secretary of the

The business failures occurring during the

THE LATEST BUIDGE.

as it had secured the establishment of two Assistant Secretary Chandler today afirmed the decision of Commissioner Groff in

The Public Schools.

Our state is to be congratulated on the effi-clency of its public teachers and the high educational standard to which our youth has attained. In public education, as in every line of progress, the state has made a proud record. In the past twenty years our school districts have increased from 797 to 6,243, and our school children from 32,789 to 332,243, interference, or state supervision private, parochial or denominaover private, parochial or denomina-tional schools ought not to be encouraged. Ample constitutional guards exist against the diversion of school funds to any such institution. Though the state furnishes educa-tion free, it should at the same time accord to all the right to receive the benefits of education from any source they may select. Any action taken by you for the advancement of public education, and the dissemination of knowledge will receive my most cordial en-dorsement. Much complaint is heard regarding the excessive prices demanded for most of the standard books used in our public We need such legislation as will schools. furnish books to our schools, if not free, at least at the publishers' wholesale price. A large sum of money can be saved to the people annually by inaugurating effective re-forms in the methods of school book supply.

Ballot Reform Needed.

The state of Nebraska should be fully abreast with the reform movements elsewhere looking to a better regulation of the suffrage. The sacredness of the ballot should be protected by guarding its secrecy. Purity in elections should be enforced by stringen regulations. The voter should be removed from all opportunity to be corruptly influ-enced. This subject is entitled to your ear-nest and early attention. I have the honor to recommend:

1. An exclusively official ballot, issued to the voter by election officers after he shall have

2. A separate booth wherein he may retire and prepare his ballot, fold and vote it with-out the knowledge of any one as to the character of his vote.

3. Keeping all persons not offering to vote, except election officers and challengers, a reasonable distance away from the poils. Limiting to each precinct a certain num-ber of voters, not exceeding 200.

Give All a Chance to Vote.

In my judgment it would be a wise provi-sion to require all establishments employing a large number of men to be closed for at least two hours during the voting time of cach election day, under severe penalties. The concensus of opinion, public and private, is that the operation of laws containing the features. features I have referred to has been most satisfactory in those states where practically tried, and that their continuance in such states is an assured fact. Such a ballot reform movement is no longer an experiment It has been and is a successful effort toward a free and honest expression by the people in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Such legislation tends to give to free men the pro-tected right of voting a free and secret ballot uninfluenced and uncoerced by improper interference. Above all, it removes barrier so frequently obstructing man of merit and education, vet poor in worldly goods from enter i.g the race for honor and distinction in of fice against an influential and wealthy rival When the opportunity to use money in lections is cut off political assessments for the purchase of votes will not prevail.

Support the Australian Ballot.

The result will be that no excuse will exist The result will be that no excuse will exist for placing this, or that man upon a ticket solely because he is able to meet such assess-ments, but any citizen will have an equal chance with his fellows irrespective of the condition of his means. Every safe guard should surround the voter. Upon the exer-cise of his judgment and free will, will depend the integrity of our institutions and the purity of our law. The Australian ballot system, or any similar measure tending toward the un-trammeled exercise of this right will receive trammeled exercise of this right will receive my unqualified support. This need of reform is intensified by the present aspect of our No-vember result. Public money has been wasted in a contest directly traceable to the defects in our present election laws. Frauds are not only possible, but easily made to

tant but much vexed problem, it should be your study to weld together the rights and interests of the owners of, and the patrons of these numerous lines. Situated midway be-tween the two seaboards, our people are vitally interested in the question of cheap transportation. Legislative attempts hitherto to establish low rates of transportation for the product of our farms have not been satisfactory to the producers. These corporations are creatures of, and under the control of the law, and you should so legislate between them and the people as to protect all and injure none. Having full control of the inland carrying trade of the country, these corporations are in a position o exact unjust tribute from the people, and that they will do so, unless carefully guarded by the legislature, needs no proof here. It is the duty of the state government to studi-ously watch over and protect the rights of the people in the matter of railroad tariffs, to the end that they may enjoy the benefit of the lowest rates consistent with honesty and fair dealing. Let me announce here my favor to any measure operating in the interests of the people. Let us however, be just to all, unjust to none.

How to Achieve This Aim.

Do not enter upon the passage of s law whose inevitable result will be to retard the growth of any railroad system, and render such properties un productive and their investments undesired. The people appear to regard the present board of transportation as having accomplished little or nothing in their behalf Their interests might, and doubtless would be better subserved by the creation of such a commission as exists in the neighboring state of Iowa. Your right to establish maximum tariff rates is not denied. Such legislation, however, is deemed to rest on delicate ground, because of the vast diversity of comlife loses its most pleasing charm. modifies and the many peculiar and distin-guishing features which enter into the carrying trade. The present board of transporta on has the right to establish reason able maximum rates, though it has never exer cused its authority. If your honorable body nowever, should decide to take this matter in hand, I would respectfully suggest that your work in that direction be confined to a limited Starbuck of Thaver were absent. number of commodities in carload lots, such as coal, grain, live stock, lumber and others. My individual judgment is that it would be more advisable to so amend our constitution as to permit the election by the people of a non-partisan commission, whose exclusive business should be to regulate and adjust tariff rates, and at all times stand between the railroads and the people of the state.

Public Warehouses.

The state of Nebraska is known the world over as a vast agricultural state. All meas ures tending to protect and advance this great interest is of prime necessity. I have long observed the value of a law whose effect that he could give the committee some more information on the subject. is to regulate the handling and storage of grain in elevators and warehouses. The system now in vogue in the state of Nebraska is wholly in the hands of The same committee reported favorably upon the passage of senate file S3, exempting from poll tax members of district school boards. The bill went on the general file. private parties and corporations uncontrolle by, and not responsible to any statute of this state. To afford that protection which is due to the agriculturist I would earnestly recom-The committee on engrossist and contrict bills reported that they had presented to the governor for his signature house rolls 80 and 79, providing respectively for the payment of members and affording relief to the sufferers in the westere part of the state. mend that the legislature formulate a meas ure somewhat similar to the law of lilinois, which seems to have given satisfaction to all parties interested.

For the World's Fair.

I deem it of prime importance that the natural resources and productions of our state be fully made known, and the industries of our people be adequately represented at the forthcoming Columbian exposition. Ne-braska holds high rank among ber sister states, and received glowing praise and com-mendation at the cotion centennial at Atlanta, Ga., a few years ago. The laurels won on that occasion and the good results which fol-lowed should stimulate us to vigorous action

in this great coming event. The several states of the union will be rep-The several states of the union will be rep-resented at this exposition, and they are making liberal appropriations in that behalf. It behooves Nebraska to maintain her proud standing in the front rank. The natural wealth of our state, its resources, its material prosperity, and the advanced industries of its people, should all be made known to the world; and that the same may be successfully accomplished. a reasonable be successfully accomplished, a reasonable appropriation for such purpose should be

I would recommend that the funds derived from such appropriation be placed under the

. . . .

Legislative Notes.

LINCOLN, Nob. Feb. 6 .- |Special to THI BEE.]-Eighty manhers answered to roll call in the house.

The Oxnard beet sugar factory has pre The committee on engrossed and enrolled sented each member with a sample of their product, put up in'a meat little box.

The speaker is specially hard on gavels. About two a day is the average now, with a

tendency towards an increase. The greater part of the session next week will be devoted to the consideration of the various measures how pending for the regu-Senator Switzler of Douglas asked to be permitted to withdraw from the general file the resolutions introduced by him a few days lation of railroads? 6 he bills will come up a ago relating to maintaining the present rate of interest and the inexpediency of extending a special order Tuesday. Representative Gaie of Brown received a

threatoning letter from Omaha, signed "In dependent," in which he predicted that the hemp grown in Nebraska last year would soon be needed to hang the "traitors to the cause." Mr. G. thinks that a man too cowardly to sign his name does not merit any at tention. The independents are heartily glad that ''i

is all over," and peace for the time being reigns at the capital. About three hundred bills have already

Atom and read as follows: Whereas, An erroneous impression prevails in certain sections of the country to the effect that the legislature of Nebraska contemplates passing very radical measures on the subject of interest and mortgages; now, therefore, to correct said impression, be it Resolved. That it is the sense of the senate to change the prevailing legal rate of inter-est. been introduced in the house and another 300 Resolved, Furthermore, that we deem it in-expedient to extend the time of stays of exewill probably a added next week. The efforts of some of the independents to expedient to extend the time of stays of exe-oution on mortgages: Resolved, That these resolutions be fur-nished the Associated press for publication over the certificate of the presiding officers. At this moment a committee from the house, consisting of Mesars. Gale and White, ap-peared and notified the senate that the former was ready to go into session to listen to the message of Governor Boyd. Senator Switzler then said that he desired

prevent the attendance of a quorum to hear the inaugural address of Governor Boyd did not materialize Scarcely a half dozen members of the house

remain in the city and no committee work will be attempted before Tuesday evening. The clerks breathe a sigh of relief. They will now be able to catch up with their work and get a good breathing spell

recessary if the industry in this country is to de developed. PADDOCK'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Senator Paddock scored some of his critic arose in the senate to a personal today. He privilege and said : "I desire to say a few words in the nature

of a personal explanation. I see in a pub-lished report of the things recently said and done in the state of Kansas, a reference to the Paddock pure food bill which was endorsed by the farmers' alliance at Ocala and a statement by a woman named Dirgs that the endorsement was the result of work by parties whom she called 'my agents.' I do not know what I have done to draw upon me such an assault as this; such 'Diggs. If this digger was a man I should undertake he progress of the silver bill. to dig a pit deep enough and large enough to hold a monumental liar and place him m it, if I could, but as she is a woman and I have great respect (even adoration) for all good women, I shall attempt nothing of that kind in her case, nor shall I be led to make any reflection upon this woman, although she inay, if I may be permitted to say so, possibly belong to that class of women, fortunately a small number in this country, who have un small humber in this country, who have unarchy petiticoated themselves to engage in anarchy and socialist performances in this coun-try. I denounce this statement as an unmitigated falsehood. I never inspired any action in the Ocala

convention or by any other convention any-where in respect to this or any other subject in which I have been personally interested or which I have presented here. Of course it is not necessary for me to say that I had no agent there. This is too ridiculous to be deagent there. This is too ridiculous to be de-nied. I desire to further afirm that I have never intimated to any person in the state in which I live or anywhere else in the United States that I even had preferred the passare of the bill which I had the honor to present on behalf of the committee over that of any other, which the senate might consider to better to enact into law. I have made no reflection whatever, either by word or in writing upon this Conger lard bill. Indeed, I may properly perpresented. Conger lard bill from an adverse report which while five republican members of the city desire to make, and gave the best place council were holding a consultation in the of-

could give this measure upon the calendar for consideration. I will frankly say, however, in reference to the bill which I had the honor A. Archulta was seriously wounded while T. B. Catron and others were narrowly missed. The would-be assassing then rode away in the darkness, followed by a posse. It is said the to present and which I hope to be able to debate in a few days that it is a general bill depate in a few days that it is a general off, undertaking to reach additerations through-out the whole range of the infamous methods which are adopted in respect to the adulteration of food and drink and drugs, but as to that I shall have something to say hereafter and will not now trespass further on the time of the senate. I desired simply to make this personal explanaattempt at assassination is believed to be from political motives and aimed at Catron, one of the most prominent republicans in the state. It is thought Archulta will recover. desired simply to make this personal explana-tion and to brand these statements that have

been made as falsehoods, by whomsoever they may have been made or may be made be made hereafter. Very likely I ought to apologize for this, but it is my first offense here in the way of a personal explanation and I think the circumstances I shall be par doned."

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FREE COINAGE GETS SIDE TRACKED.

It is very generally conceded tonight that no more violent efforts will be made to pass any unlimited coinage bill in this congress. Senator Stewart's failure to get free conage on the pension appropriation bill and the dismal failure of Mr. Bland to induce the house today to inject it into the sundry civil service appropriation bill there given free coinage a great backset, from which it cannot recover before March 4. But five re-publicans, Land of Minnesota, Bartin of Nevada, Herman of Oregon, Kelly of Kansas Nevada, Herman of Oregon, Renty of Ransa and Carter of Montana voted with Mr. Bland in his appeal from the decision of the chair when the latter declared the matter to add free coinage as being out of order, while Wiley and Spinola of New York. Mutcher Wiley and Spinoia of New York, binkder and Yaux of Pennsylvania, democrats voted to sustain the ruling of the speaker. The cause of unlimited coinage has suffered by the tactics employed in the senate to advance it. There are a large number of republicans in the bouse who are naturally included to concern the proposition but who will not do t because certain free advocates in the senate traded off the elections bill and closure resolution for silver votes. Altogether un-limited allver coinage is in the dumps and there is no prospect that any great effect will be made to have it up again this year. A

vere interested in silver speculation, 2% cents, but cotton is 1-16 cent lower. The exports from New York are now falling be further declared he had never had a silver ransaction in his life. As to the letter from a senator, the witness testified that one day low last year's, especially on bread stuffs. But there is no present reason to apprehend any unfavorable influence from the foreign Owenby was in his office and saw a senate invelope. Owen by eyed it, and rethat of 'I know the hand writing: it is that of secretary of so-and-so.'' Witness did not say the it was, but did say to treasury has in no way disturbed finances. whose writing it was, but did say to Owenby that if he dared ask the senator he vould tell the witness all about the silver ill. Witness explained the statement by **i**11. saying he had proviously asked the senato several questions and did not feel like takin up his time with further inquiries. Th This was in June. The letter from the senator did not relate to speculation, but was a response to a request for information as to

THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

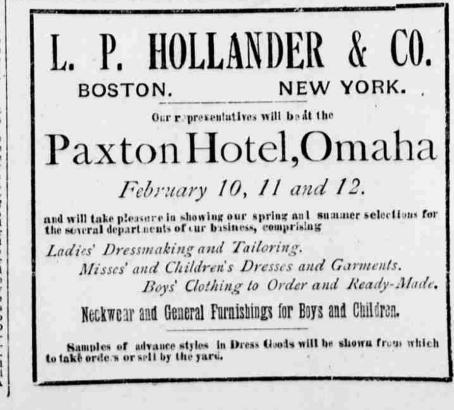
It Sits Down on Mr. Bland's Reso-Intions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The chairman this morning laid before the house coinage committee a request from the chamber of commerce of New York for a hearing on the silvor bill next Thursday. The request was granted. A vote was then taken on the motion pending yesterday to strike out that part of Bland's resolu-tion directing that the hearings close Thursday next. It resulted adversely to Bland and the same fate awaited the ameadments to fix Friday and Saturday next week, A motion to hold evening sessions ments to fix Friday and Saturday next week, A motion to hold evening sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week was then carried. Mr. Williams of Illinois made a motion that the chairman ask unanimous consent from the house for permission to sit during the session of the house, which was carried. Before adjournment a protest against fur-ther siture legislation sizened by seventy-nine ther silver legislation, signed by seventy-nine ers of the Chicago board of trade, was

Periis of Polities. SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 6.-Last evening,

fice of one of their number, two shots were fired through a window from the outside. J. CHA LOTIE RANDOW,

The WITT SPE INCCO., At'anta, Ga.



last seven days throughout the country num-ber 206, as compared with 320 last week. For the corresponding week of the last year the figures were 321. The St. Louis Fire. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.-The fire last night in the Pullman car shops destroyed t shops and their contents, together with a .

number of small dwellings near by. Some of the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$250,000, partly insured.

Furnace Men on Strike.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.- The strike of the furnace men in the Illinois steel company's works at South Chicago, has virtually caused a shut down of the rolling mills. There are 500 fur-nace men out. They demand an advance of wages and the discharge of an obnoxious foreman.

IF YOU KNEW

how easy it was to rid yourself of face pimples and blotches, you would take a few bottles S. S. S. and remove them.

HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

"I was annoyed for a year with pimples and blotches on the face. I consuited prominent physians and ure 1 different kinds of advertised melicines without any benefit. Finally I tried Swift a Specific, and the smoothness of my skin was completely restored by the use of a few bottles."

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