DEMOCRATS AND RECIPROCITY

Breckinridge of Kentucky Declares Section 3 of the McKinley Law Unconstitutional.

HE FAVORS A MORE LIBERAL PROVISION.

Mr. Simpson Wants the Agricultural Department Investigated-Mr. Teller's Bi-Metallic Resolution-Yesterday's Work In the Senate and in the House,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11 .- The republican principle of reciprocity, as embraced in the McKinley act and practiced by the present administration, is assailed for the first time by the democrats this session in a resolution which Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky asked unanimous consent to offer in the house today. This resolution, which is the subject of great discussion tonight, and the introduction of which was objected to by Mr. Burrows of the republican side, recites the letters written by the secretary of state by direction of the president to the diplomatic representatives of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras and other nations, calling attention to the reciprocity section of the McKinley act and stating that the president geems the duties imposed by these countries to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, and that unless on or before March 15 next, some satisfactory commercial arrangement is entered into, the president will issue a proclamation suspending the provision of the section, and further recites that such tion by the president would ac unconstitutional, onerous and unjust, and instructs the committee on ways and means to

all national, municipal and other taxes, flour, corn meal, and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cottonseed oil, rice, lumber and agricultural im-plements, etc., or such other products as may be agreed upon.

report before February 25 a bill repealing

the third section of the McKinley act. The

president is also authorized, without further

legislation, to declare the ports of the United States free and open to all the products of

any nation of the American hemisphere upon

which no export duties are imposed so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of

Believes it Unconstitutional. "I believe," said Mr. Breckinridge to an Associated Press reporter, "that the third section of the McKinley act is unconstitu-tional in conferring upon the president the power to impose taxes without congressional action. I also believe that the retaliation allowed in the act is not only unwise as regards our relations, but is really burden-some to our own citizens for it imposes duties which they have to pay. And y as to certain pations, it makes an unjust

discrimination which may also not only be arbitrary, but may be not free from corruption. I therefore am anxious to have that clause of the McKiniey act repealed; and while it may not be possible to do it, I desire to call the attention of the country to this measure, and thought it might be done by connecting the movement in the house with the letter which Mr. Blaine had written and which had been published all over the country. And yet," continued Mr. Breckintry. And yet," continued Mr. Breckin-ridge, "being in favor of the freest possible trade consistent with the raising of the needed revenue of the government, I ap-pended to the resolutions instructing the committee on ways and means to report the bill repealing the third section of the McKinley act, an Instruction to report in lieu of it a true reciprocity provision, by which the president is given the power, which undoubtedly is constitutional, to open the ports of America to the products of such countries as do make true reciprocal arrangements with us. I do not entirely agree with some of the leading

democratic statesmen as to reciprocity treaties and arrangements. There are grave objections to them, but I think them better than prohibitory tariffs. And if we cannot enact such revenue laws, I desire that recipcal arrangements be made as far as they can be with any or all nations, believing that every movement in favor of freer trade will serve as an educational process, accustoming the country to better views and practices in for commercial relations

Favors a More Liberal Provision.

"I was further led to offer this resolution just at this particular moment because the nmittee on ways and means has not yet had time to become entirely organized and get to work on the various propositions which have been submitted to it, and b selecting, at this particular juncture, this particular provision of the McKinley act I ight concentrate the attention of the country upon it separated from the other provisions of the act. I selected, as the reciprocity provision to be reported by the ways the sanction of a large number, if not, indeed of all, the democratic senators in the Fifty first congress. And while there may be difference of opinion in our party as to the extent to which it is to go, there is no differ-ence among us that the provision adopted in the McKiniey bill ought to be repealed and that some liberal measure could be well enacted in heu of it." Mr. Breckinridge's resolution appears to be well received by the majority of the ways

and means committee. t think very favorably of the proposition of Mr. Breekinridge," said Chairman Springer, "of course I cannot say what the committee may decide to do in the matter. I am in favor of reciprocity, but whether I will be willing to go to the extent provided in the articles mentioned in the resolution, I cannot say. That question, however, is a mere matter of detail and does not affect the vital principle embedded in Mr Breckin-

ridge's resolution."
Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, asked unanimous consent to offer the resolution above described, but Mr. Burrows of Michigan, objected, Mr. Breckinridge then asked that it be referred to the committee on ways and means, and Mr. Burrows repeated his objection.

Bills and Resolutions.

Under a call of the states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred: By Mr. Oates of Alabama-For a uniform By Mr. Sweet of Idaho - Providing for an

internal bi-metallic arrangement.

Hy Mr. Chipman of Michigan—Requesting the president to inform the house what gotiations have been carried on with foreign ceroments relative to the re-establishmen and use of silver coin as legal tender money.

By Mr. Hatch of Missouri—Defining
"options" and "futures," and imposing a tax

dealers therein. By Mr. Bland of Missouri -For the free coinage of silver.

By Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania—Ap propriating \$100,000 for the relief of the famine stricken people of Russia.

By Mr. Pierce of Tennessee—Resolutions

of the national legislative executive com-mittee of the farmers alliance, in relation to the Ocala platform. Ordered printed in the

air. Dockery of Missouri asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved. That the secretary of the treas-ity be requested to inform the house of the aggregate amount of the unexpended appro-riations on account of the fiscal year 1891 at the end of the fiscal year; also, the amount of expenditures made during the first six months of the fiscal year 1892 giving the in-ormation for both periods in detail. Mr. Henderson of Iowa objected, and the tion was referred to the committee on

corriations. By Mr. Simpson of Kansas,

By Mr. Simpson of Kansas-Asking unanion of a resolution reciting allegations that the Department of Agriculture is made the harbor of political employes and that the crop orts are made to boards of trade and market wreckers and operators before they

are conveyed to the knowledge of the toiling husbandmen; and providing for a special committee of five members to inquire into the workings of the department, and into the

truth of these allegations.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois objected and suggested that the resolutions be referred to the committee on ways and means, but, on motion of Mr. Springer, it found its resting place in the committee on rules. Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced and Other

Business Transacted Yesterday. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.-The vice president laid before the senate several official and other documents including one from the interior department, asking for an appropriation of \$150,000 as a deficiency to supply subsistence for the Sloux Ingians.

The senate judicary committee today de-cided to lay over, without action until next Friday, nominations of circuit court judges. This was done at the request of Mr. Voorhees, who desires to enter a protest against the confirming of Judge Wood.

A large number of bills were reported from

the committees and placed on the calendar, among them the following: To aid the states of Colorado and South Dakota to sustain schools of mines.
For the erection of postoffice buildings in towns where the postoffice receipts exceed

\$3,000 a year.

For a public building at Mammoth Hot
Springs in the Yellowstone National park.

Appropriating \$60,000 for a public building
at Bradford, Pa.

For an International Conference. Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution providing for an international bi-metallic

The joint resolution was read. It declares it to be the determined policy of the United States government to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money, either under the ratio now existing in the United States, or under one that may hereafter be estab-lished by the United States alone, or in accord with other nations. It directs the president to invite the governments of the countries comprising the Latin union, so-called, and of such other nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference, and to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money, and of securing fixitly of relative values between those metals. The conference is to be held at such place as may conference is to be held at such place as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the various governments. Whenever these governments, or any three of them, shall have agreed to unite upon, and whenever in the judgment of the president, a sufficient number of nations shall have entered into such international agreement the president is to declare the ratio so fixed to be the existing ratio in the United States, and all coinage thereafter is to be at such ratio until changed by law. The president is to appoint (subject to the approval of the senate) not less than three nor more than five commissioners, who shall nor more than five commissioners, who shall report to him (whose report shall be transmitted to congress), and who shall each re-

Wants Prompt Action Taken, Mr. Teller said he had on the 11th of July last presented to the senate and had referred to the finance committee a similar resolution. It had slumbered in that committee until the close of the session and he was not over confident that the present resolution would receive any more attention. He believed in an international agreement if it could be secured, but he did not intend to rest the case entirely upon an international agreement. He was not prepared to surrender the effort to secure free coinage and a full recognition of silver in this country. An international agreement could be made. He wished no one to misunderstand him, or suppose that be-cause he was in favor of a bi-metallic agree-ment he believed that the people of the United States should sit down and fold their hands until such an agreement was made, for he did not so believe.

ceive \$5,000 a year and reasonable expenses.

Mr. Stewart submitted a statement in connection with the resolution, which he had offered last week, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what further legislation was necessary to secure the coinage of silver provided for under the Bland act.
Mr. Mitchell asked Mr. Stewart if he was

quite certain that the act of 1800 did not re act) which applied to the act of 1837. Mr. Stewart replied that it certainly did not. It only repealed a specific portion of the act of 1878—that referring to the purchase of

from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of silver p month-leaving the rest of the act in force. The resolution was referred to the finance

Northern Pacific Land Grant, Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to forfeit to

the United States the lands claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad company between Bismarck, N. D., and Walla Walla, Wash. After an executive session the senate

adjourned.

ENGLAND WATCHING OUR MOVES. British Naval Officers Keeping Their Eyes

on Our Preparations. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11 .- Whether Great Britain is or is not using her influence with Chili to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Baltimore outrage is as vet a matter of speculation, but there are abundant evidences that she is showing the deepest interest in the preparation for war swhich our country has been making. Our naval officers have not failed to discover that two navai attaches of tne British legation in thus city, Captains William H. Way and G. C. Langley, have been watching every movement of the Navy department since the talk of war with Chili first commenced. What these officers have learned bas, of course, been duly communicated to the home government, and these reports have doubtless been the means of conviccing the British authorities that the United States is in sober carnest in her demand for reparation.

It is noticeable to those who have watched

the developments of the Chillan controversy that the English influences in the direction of peace commenced just after the paval attaches began familiarizing themselves with our naval activity. These attaches have made personal visits to different places throughout the country where work on war materials is in progress. Only a few days ago Captain Langley visited the Mare island navy yards and Union Iron Works at San Francisco to see what truth there was in the rumors of hurried work on the coast defense vessel Monterey and other vessels. Upon his return a day or two ago he told friends that he had been on a few days' pleasure trip to New York, but this did not deceive some of the naval officers here. Captain Langley is too well known to naval officers on the slope to mistake his identity and he had not been in San Francisco many hours before his presence and his mission became

known to department officials. Storms in England and Spain. London, Jan. 11. - Severe snow storms con tinue throughout the kingdom. Traffic is

badly interfered with.

A dispatch from Valencia, Spain, says a violent storm has caused much damage there. At Tyrone, in Ireland, a funeral procession became lost in the storm. The horses became exhausted and it was found necessary to

abandon the nearse in a snowdrift, Sent a War Ship to Taugiers. ROME, Jan. 11 .- The Italian iron clad, Dandoli, has sailed for Tangiers.

Big Cocking Main. PEGRIA, III., Jan. 11 .- A big cocking main near this city commenced Saturday night and continued until after noon yesterday. Over one hundred birds were pitted, honors being about even between the various neigh boring cities represented.

Panis, Jan. 11 .- Peynon, ex-minister of narine, died today of influenza. New York, Jan. 11.—Grace Field Lindley, eldest daughter of Cyrus W. Field, died this morning after a lingering illness.

Boyd-Thayer Case Not Yet Handed Down by the Supreme Court.

DECISION

STILL HUNTING FOR THE LEAK.

Probably the Result of the Body's Deliberations Will Not Be Made Public Until the Source of the Trouble

is Located,

Washington Bureau of the Bes, 513 Founteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11. The supreme court did not hand down the expected decision in the Boyd-Thaver case today. It is believed that Chief Justice Fuller is still "hunting for the leak" and will not make the decision public until the source from which the papers secured their

advance news has been located. Nebraska's Boundary Lines.

Senator Manderson introduced a bill today directing the secretary of the interior to have surveyed without delay that portion of the northern boundary of Nebraska beginning on the Keya Paha river and running easterly to the main channel of the Missouri river, to the main channel of the Misseuri river, the Indian title to the lands south of the 43d parallel of the north latitude, now situated in Nebraska, having been extinguished and the proviso in the act of March 28, 1882, having been fully compiled with. Accompanying the bill is a letter from Land Commissioner Carter referring to the article in the bill of August last, on the subject of the northern boundary of Nebraska, and stating that the facts as set forth by the bill are mainly correct. Commissioner Carter are mainly correct. Commissioner Carter says that part of the boundary between Keya Paha and the Missouri rivers, about fifty-five miles, has never been surveyed and marked because no funds have been available for that purpose, and that the remedy would seem to be an appropriation, either by the federal government or jointly by Nebraska and South Dakota. Senator Manderson's bill of today provides as much appropriation as may be necessary.

But it Will Not Work.

An effort is being made by some senators who want certain appointments to the circuit who want certain appointments to the circuit and district courts, to bring about a glut of the judicial nominations pending and delay till the president has not only filled the circuit vacancies existing, but also the vacancies which may be created by appointments to circuits. The purpose of such a movement is plain; it is to force the president to yield to the demands of senators in making appointments or suffer the penalty of making appointments or suffer the penalty of an alliance with the democrats for the purpose of defeating pending nominations. The effort will undoubtedly fail. In the first place the president cannot be forced to make any appointments. The majority of the senate, which may include some democrats, do not believe in such tactics to secure any end, much less judicial appointments, which should be free from ward politics and chichanery and machinations of every democrat

Falls City's Postmaster. The senator has not yet taken up the Falls City postoffice cases, papers in which have accumulated since his absence. The great bulk of the letters are warmly commendatory of Mr. Holbrook, the present incumbent of the office, who will be nominated and confirmed unless the best of reasons are shown

for his removal. Senator Cullom, who has been urging very strongly upon the president the appointment of Colonel Eugene A. Carr to the vacant brigadiership, said this evening that he was unable to receive any assurances from the president or any indication as to what his choice would be. Neither Senator Manderson nor Senator Hiscock seem confident that their candidates, General Wheaton or Colonel Otis, will secure the prize. The president may go outside of the candidates now most prominent and select some colonel who has not been strongly urged. Colonel Biddle, Ninth cavalry, is spoken of in connection with the vacancy, but his chances are not considered as good as several others named.

Secretary Rusk this morning, after a long conference with Senator Paddock, issued orders for national inspection at the Ne-braska City packing house. This will make Nebraska City the second city in Nebraska at which microscopic inspection of meat in-tended for export to foreign countries will be made. The force at the Nebraska City packing house will consist of one chief inspector, four female assistant microscopic inspectors and one targer. Senator Paddock wired today to Nebraska City the decision of the department, which has only been reached after several months of consideration and much pressure.

Miscellaneous,

The supreme court decision in the Counselman case is taken very seriously by the Interstate Commerce commission on whose behalf it was argued by Hon. G. M. Lam-bortson of Nebraska that the effect of the decision will be to bar the commission from calling railway officials and favored shippers as witnesses in suits for violation of the interstate commerce law a plea in every case that the giving of testimony might tend to in-criminate the witness being sufficient under the ruling of the court to relieve the witness from testifying.

The supreme court today affirmed the deci-

sion below, which confirmed, in the name of of the Des Moines River Railroad and Navigation company, the title to the lands which there has been so much litigation. Senator Pettigrew today reported from the committee on public lands to the senate his bills appropriating \$12,000 a year for the support of a school of mines at Rapid City, S. D., and donating a section of land at Yankton for the insane asylum. A favorable report wilfor made from the committee

to the senate tomorrow upon the bill appropriating \$200,000 for a public building at Congressman McKeighan will introduce in the house the senate bill for Hastings

Public building.

Representative Hayes of Iowa introduced a number of bills in the house today for Representative Bowman, who is out of the city. Among them were measures appropriating \$100,000 each for public buildings at Iowa City, Muscatine and Clinton; giving each member of the house a clerk or secretary, to be paid \$100 a month during the session of congress, and authorizing the pay-ment of additional salary to the letter carriers who are not allowed a leave of absence for lifteen days in each year.

Senator Paddock reported today from the committee on public lands, his bill for the disposal of the forts, Hartsuff, Sheridan and McPherson military reservations under the provisions of the homestead law. He also had an interview with the commissioner of the general land office and received the promise of the allotment of a clerk at the Broken Bow and Alliance land offices. W. Vogle was today appointed postmaster at Quarry, Marshall county, Ia., vice J. L.

man, removed.
B. F. Anneny of Clinton, Ia., is at Arno. Senator Manderson introduced a bill today to pension William T. Hutton of Nebruska, Adjutant General Kelton U. S. A., has re-covered from his reacat illness and resumed his duties at the War department today. By dint of extraordinary effort Sonator Paddock has secured favorable action at the hands of the senate committee on public buildings and grounds upon his substitute bill appropriating \$250,000 for a public build-ing at Hastings. The original bill approprinted \$50,000.

priated \$50,000.

The committee will also report favorably upon Mr. Manderson's bill appropriating \$60,000 for a public building at Norfolk.

P. S. H.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS. Changes of Interest Occurring in the Regu-

ular Service Yesterday,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special Telegram to THE HEE. | - The following army

orders were issued today : Captain Marshall W. Wood, assistant sur geon, now on leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus,

N. Y. for temporary duty at that post dur-ing the absence of Captain Walter R. Fisher, assistant surgeon, Major Alfreil C. Girard, surgeon, will retain bis station at Fort Sheri-RENDERED. surgeon, whil retain his station at Fort Sheri-dan, Iil., while on duty as a member of the Medical Examining board appointed Decem-ber 16, repairing to Chicago in the morning and returning to Fort Sheridan in the even-ing of each day on which the board may be in session. Leave of absonce for ten days is granted Second Lieutenant William Kenly, jr., Fourth artillery, to take effect from the date of the conclusion of his avanination by date of the conclusion of his examination by the board of officers appointed to meet at Water Viet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., De-cember 8, 1891. Leave of absence for eight days is granted First Lieutenant Daniel E. McCarthy, Twelfth infantry, recruiting

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1892.

WITNESSES BEFORE COURTS.

They Cannot Be Made to Answer Incriminating Questions. WHSHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.-The United States supreme court today in the celebrated nterstate commerce case of Charles Counselman, appelant, vs. Frank Hitchcock, marshal of the United States district court for the Northern district of Illinois, decided that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify in any criminal case where answers might tend to criminate them in any way, or subject

them to possible future prosecution. The Counselman ease had its origin in an nvestigation begun in 1890, by the grand jury of the United States district court for northern Illinois, into certain alleged violations of the interstate commerce act by the officers and agents of the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Chicago, St. Paul and Burlington and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City companies. Counselman was asked whether he bad obtained from rail-roads coming to Chicago from points outside the state a rate for grain transported at less than tariff rates. His reply to this, and similar questions as to whether or not he had received rebates, draw backs or commissions from specially named railroads, was that he declined to answer on the ground that it declined to answer on the ground that it might tend to criminate him. The grand jury reported the refusal to the district court and it found that Counselman's excuses were in-sufficient, and it made an order directing him to answer. Still refusing, the court adjudged him in contempt, fined him \$500 and costs, and directed the marshal to take him in.o custody and hold him until he should answer the questions asked and others of similar

After further proceedings the circuit court, Judge Gresham delivering the opinion, discharged a writ of habeas corpus which had issued for Counselman pending its decision, and made an order sustaining the district court. From Judge Gresham's order the appeal in this court was prosecuted, and Counselman, meontime, was admitted to

Plea of the Defense.

Counsel for the witness (appellant), besides urging the plea that the witness was protected by the fifth smendment to the constitution from answering any question which might tend to criminate him, in any case, also attacked the right of the grand jury to

proceed in such investigations.

The court, in its opinion, rendered by Justice Biatchford, says, however, that it does not find it necessary to consider any other than the point raised under the constiother than the point raised under the consti-tution as to the privileges of witnesses. It is broadly contended, says the opinion, that a witness is not entitled to plead the privi-lege of silence, except in a creminal case against himself, but such is not the language of the constitution. Its provision is that no of the constitution. Its provision is that no person shall be compelled, in any crimmal case, to be a witness against himself. This provision must have a broad construction in favor of the right which it was intended to secure. The matter under investigation by the grand it was a criminal matter, and the reason given by Counselman for his refusal was that his answer might tend to criminate him. His apprehension was that the answers might show that he hat committed a crime against the interstate commerce act for which he might be prosecuted. His act for which he might be prosecuted. His answers, therefore, would be testimony against himself, and he would be compelled to give them in a criminal case. It was imtional provision can only be that a person shall not be compelled to be a witness in criminal prosecution against himself. The object was to insure that a person should not be compelled, when acting as a witness in an investigation, to give testimony which might tend to show that he himself bad committed a crime. The privilege is limited to criminal matters, but it is as broad as the mischief against which it seeks to guard.

Protected by the Constitution. The court then takes up the contention that the investigation before the grand jury was not a criminal case, but solely to ascertrin whether a crime had been committed, and it reaches the conclusion that the question asked Counselman and his relation to the inquiry show that it was such a case as entitled him to invoke the protection of the

constitution. The court then considers the allegation that section 860 of the revised statutes, which says that no evidence obtained from a wituess by means of a judicial proceeding shall be in any manner used against him in any criminal proceeding, or for the enforcement of any penalty or forfeiture, removes the pro-tection of the constitutional privilege of

Counselman.
The court says this provision, of course protected Counselman against the use of his testimony against himself or his property, but it could and would not prevent the use of his testimony to search out other testimony to be used against him. It could not prevent the obtaining and the use of evidence which should be attributely directly to the testi-mony he might give under compulsion. Section 860 is not co-extensive with the consti tutional provision, and legislation cannot de-tract from the privilege afforded by the constitution. A more act of congress cannot amend the constitution,

Cannot Abridge Constitutional Rights. The opinion of Justice Blatchford then makes an exhaustive review of the decisions by the court and by state courts in cases out of the existence of similar pro

visions in state constitutions, and says: "It is quite clear that legislation cannot abridge a constitutional privilege and that it cannot replace or supply one, at least unless it is so broad as to have the same effect. We are clearly of the opinion that no statute which leaves the party or witness subject to presecution after he answers the criminating questions put to him can have the effect of supplanting the privilege conferred by the constitution of the United States. Section 850 of the revised statutes does not supply a complete pro-tion from all the perils against which constitutional prohibition was designed to guard, and is not a full substitute for the prohibition. In view of the constitutional provision, a statutory enactment to be valid must afford absolute immunity against future prosecution for the offense to which

the question relates."
The court therefore rules that Counselman was entitled to not answer, and directs that the judgment of the circuit court be reversed and the case remanded, with instructions to release Counselman from custouy. Hearing in the Chicago anarchist cases, those of Fielden and Schwab, was postponed today on motion of the attorney general of Illinois until next Monday.

Near Death's Door, ATLANTIC, Ia., Jan. 11 .- | Special Telegram to Tos Bes. | -Dr. J. M. Emmert of this city, noted throughout western Iows, as one of the leading physicians and surgeons, and physician of the Rock Island road, has been dear death's door all afternoon. He inhaled from the palm of his hand a large dose of atropia by miftake for cocaine, with which ne intended to relieve a severe attack of catarrh. Both bottles of medicines were side by side on the perscription case in his drug store and he got hold of the wrong bottle. He rode to his residence and has been delerious all the afternoon. His death is expected at any time. At 250 cm by pected at any time. At 7:50 g. m. h's pulse was stronger and doctors have slight hopes of his recovery.

Forty Degrees Below Zero, RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 11 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. !- The mercury stood at 40° below zero this morning at sunrise. At Pine Ridge, S. D., it was 51° below. Six inches of snow fell nore Saturday. DONNED THE ROBES OF OFFICE

Major McKinley Inaugurated as Governor of Ohio.

CROWDS ASSEMBLE TO DO HIM HONOR.

Introduced to the Assembled People by Governor Campbell in a Happy Speech -The Inaugural Address of the New Governor,

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.-William McKinley, r., was inaugurated governor of Ohio today with a most imposing pageantry and number unexampled in the state's history. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter weather the city was crowded with people from all parts of Ohio and large delegations from neighboring states. The legislature, supreme court, state officers and members of the press assembled in the senate chamber and then, preceded by Governor Campbell and Governor-elect McKinley, marched to the rotunda of the capital, where a stand had been errected for the ceremonies.

At noon, after a happy introductory speech by Governor Campbell, the chief justice of the supreme court administered the oath of office to Major McKinley, who then delivered his inaugural address.

McKinley's Inaugural.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: I approach the administration of the office with which I have been clothed by the people deeply sensible of its responsibilities, and resolved to discharge its duties to the best of my ability. It is my desire to co-operate with you in every endeavor to secure a wise, economical and honorable administration, and, so far as can be done, the improvement and elevation of the public service. Progress of Ohio,

progress of Ohio in population and wealth between 1880 and 1890, as evidenced by the eleventh census of the United States, will be received by the people of the state

with pride and satisfaction.

During this decade the population of the state increased nearly 15 per cent, while that of municipalities, including cities and towns of 4,000 inhabitants and upwards, increased 43 per cent. The assessed value of property in the state increased 16 per cent, and that of municipalities of more than 4,000 inhabitants

municipalities of more than 4,000 inhabitants increased hearly 27 per cent.

In 1880 the per capita of the state debt proper was \$3.13; in 1890 it was only \$1.94. Seventy cities and towns of Ohio of 4,000 inhabitants and over, with an aggregate population of 1,387,884 (or 38 per cent of the total population of the state), have reduced their municipal indebtedness until it is only \$3.31 per capita.

\$3.31 per capita.

Agriculture, while for a number of years Agriculture, while for a number of years depressed, shows in 1891 an improvement which is to be hoped will be permanent. In Cincinnati, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, during the year 1889, wheat was 76 cents per busbel, while in 1891 it was 97 cents. Corn rose from 31 to 53 cents; rye from 57 to 74 cents; and other products of the farm show a like advance in prices. prices.

Mines and mining also show a healthful advancement. In 1889 the petroleum output of the state was 35,940 barrels, while in 1890 it was 12,471,965 barrels.

The coal output in 1880 was 6,008,595 tons, while in 1890 it was 9,976,787 tons.

The value of sandstone quarried in 1880 was \$1,871,934, while in 1890 it was \$3,046,-

The fish industry of the lake shores has increased greatly curing the decade. The num-ber of persons actually employed in taking fish on the Ohio lake shores have increased from 925 in 1880 to 1,207 in 1890, or a little over 30 per cent. The capital invested in this industry in 1880 amounted to \$473,800; in 1890 it was \$1,307,166 -- an increase of nearly 153 per cent; and while there were but nine vessels engaged in this industry in 1880,

there are 27 so engaged today.

There has been an increase in the mileage of railroads within the limits of the state of from 5,655 miles in 1880 to 7,642 in 1889, on their main tracks-nn increase of 35 per cent. The cost and value of railroads and equipment have increased from \$312,459,197 to \$803,583,847. The number of employes engaged upon the lines in Ohio have increased from 29,498 to 75,578. In 1880 the tennage of freight moved within the borders of the state was 48,511,186; in 1889 it was 93,132,810-an increase of 92 per cent.

Taxation. The people of the state, while submitting patriotically to all needed taxation for the public service, are in no temper for increased taxation. Their insistency is that all kinds of property shall bear equally the burdens of taxation. While this may be impossible to secure, the legislature should make the nearest approach to it possible. This is a subject which will require your closest atten tion, and upon it I invite your bost delibera-

It has occurred to me that it might be well for the legislature to create a board to be called "The State Tax Revision Commission," that will take into consideration the whole subject of state taxation and the pow ers of the legislature thereon under the constitution, and make report to the present gen-eral assembly at the adjourned session. Improved Waterways.

What shall be done with the canais? Shall they be abundoned, or shall they be maintained and improved! Every year the Every year the question becomes more pressing.

Each annual controversy over appropria-tions develops a stronger oppositio. than the preceding one. Both the friends and opposents of the canals agree that the policy which has prevailed for some years past cannot continue much longer. The canals have been preyed upon and allowed to go to ruin, and now every succeeding legislature refuses to appropriate enough money to put them in proper condition.

The question does not involve appropria-

tions alone, but the modernization of publi-waterways. Not only experts, but the public at large have arrived at the conclusion that if the canals are to be continued, there must be some well matured plan for their improve ment in the interest of cheap and better trans

Throughout the whole country there is at

this time unusual attention being paid to the general subject of waterways. An increased activity in the building and improvement of canals is noticeable in some of the most pro-gressive nations of the world—particularly where commercial competition is the keenest Of this, France and Germany spicuous examples. In England there are several vast ship canal schemes under way and in projection. This revival of interest in canals is true also as to a number of our sister states. Some states that have abandoned their canals now regret that action, and several are endeavoring to recover the franchise which had been disposed of to private individuals or to corporations. Canada is now seeking, by entarging and extending her canals, to secure a large portion of the grain carrying trade of this continent.

In this connection attention is called to a

provement of water-ways, viz: the Muskngum river, navigation on which will be resumed in the coming spring.

It should ever be kept in mind that the canal system of Ohio represents frauchises and rights of way and privileges of enormous value. The aggregate length of the canals of Ohio is 697 miles. The original cost of construction was \$14,340,572.50.

There are also 29,690 acres of reservoirs

demonstration in Ohio of the value of im-

which feed the canals—all public property.

The canal system of Ohio is a rich horitage to the state which has been largely squad dered. It is time to call a halt to the policy of disposing of the people's property without adequate componsation.

It is for the people to say what they will do with their own, but they should have full in-formation before they forever dispessed themselves of two such valuable franchises as those apportaining to the Miama & Eric canal and the Ohio canal.

This is a matter of general interest to every section of the state, and is not limited to the territory through which the canals

Before the people or the legislature can act upon this important question with intelli-gence and with a due regard to interests of the state, it is manifest that they should be in possession of more information than is now

It is therefore recommended that, in addition to making the usual appropriations for the canals, the legislature create a body, with engineering, legal and business qualifica-tions, to make complete report as to the canals of Ohio -giving their origin, the rights of the state as to title, their cost, the earnings in the past and at present, their value as franchises for railroad or other purposes, as nearly as can be estimated, and particularly as to the possibility and advisability of improving them and increasing their usefulness to the people.

Already there is in existence a body, which,

it is suggested, could with propriety be en-trusted with this important work—the Canai commission,

The New Ballot Law.

The new ballot law, from my observation and information, meets with very general favor in its scope and purpose, although imperfect in some of its features. It is a step in the right direction, and should not be touched except where it can be improved. It can, no doubt, be made to better serve its nurpose by amendments which experience. purpose by amendments which experience has already suggested. At the recent state election thousands of electors voted for the candidates for governor of their respective parties who were at the head of the tickets, believing that they were voting the entire party ticket. This occurred as to all the party tickets. The true intent of the elector was therefore not registered by the judges, for they were required to count such ballots only for the candidate before whose name a cross was placed. purpose by amendments which experience

cross was placed. Would it not be advisable to provide that there should be but one method of marking ballots—namely, by requiring the elector to place a cross-mark in front of the name o every candidate for whom he desires to vote The duties of county and city boards of elections should be more clearly defined.

Congressional Redistricting.

You will be required under the new census to redistrict the state for representatives in congress. This will afford you an opportunity to arrange the districts with fairness to all. Make the districts so fair in their rela-tion to the political divisions of our people that they will stand until a new census shall be taken. Make them so impartial that no future legislature will dare disturb them until a new consus and a new congressional apportionment will make a change imperative. Extreme partisanship in their arrange-ments should be avoided. There is a sense of fair play among the people which is prompt to condemn a flagrant misuse of party advantage at the expense of popular suffrage. Partisanship is not to be discouraged, but Partisanship is not to be discouraged, but encouraged in all things where principle is at stake; but a partisanship which would take from the people their just representation, as in the case of the congressional redistricting by the last legislature is an abuse of power which the people are swift to rebuke. You must have observed from the returns of the late election that the party which carried the election that the party which carried the state by a plurality of more than 21,000 and which received a plurality in fifty-one counties out of the eighty-eight in Onio, carried but seven congressional districts of the twenv-one-the minority party thus controlling wo-thirds of the congressional districts, and two-thirds of the congressional districts, and the majority party only one-third. It will be your duty to re-enfranchise the citizens of Onio who were disfranchised by the last legislative "gerrymander," and to restore to the people their rightful voice in the national house of representatives. Free suffrage is of little service to the citizen if its force can be defeated by legislative machinations in the form of a "gerrymander." The districts should be made so as to give the party tricts should be made so as to give the party majority in the state a majority of represen-tatives, and so arranged that if the party majority shall change the representative ma jority shall also change.

Responsibility of the Majority.

The elections of last November have given to one of the political parties of the state an almost unprecedented majority in both branches of the legislature. So large a branches of the legislature. So large a majority will require from every member of the dominant party the exercise of the greatest conservatisim. I need not remind you that exceptional responsibility follows the great trust which has been reposed in you by the people, who in turn will hold you to the highest and strictest accountability. Governor McKinley and his staff and pict proceeded to the grand stand and reviewed the parade. The procession was composed of the militia, political, secret and

READY FOR A BIG REVOLT.

Garza's Môvement Sald to Have Assumed Formidable Proportions in Mexico, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11 .- A private letter to the Associated Press from Monterey, Mexico. dated January 3, says: "The government is keeping the sharpest watch on telegrams and letters to and from the United States, and even on newspapers, to suppress all news about the Garza revolution; and though the government pretends the movement of very little account and in some instances is directed

against the United States, yet it is well known the movement has taken formidable proportions, and threatens to extend, for dissatisfaction reigns in many states and hunger may drive people to desperation. Diaz, the Mexican consul at Laredo, has received orders from the government to doctor all re-ports passing through his hands and destined for the United States.

The histories of Garza published so tar in the United States are all wrong. He has always been either a school master or jouralways been either a school master or jour-nalist of considerable talent and though he may be defeated and killed the revolution will not end. Small bands will harass the government on all sides until the election, when another strong effort will be made, and then the coaservatives or cierical party may take a hand. The great question of where the money comes from for the Garza movement is solved by the word "preying"—that is they live off the land. Their arms and horses are their own property, and all hate the Central States. Though Garza is intelligent and brave, he is not the real leader of the movement. The leader is one of the most preprince movement that republic and prominent men in that republic and he is ably seconded by very prominent military men and diplomats who will never tire un-

less killed or triumphant.
What aids, or rather will aid the revolu tionists, is the general depression which reigns and which makes itself felt more and more every day. The prisons are full of people driven to crime by distress, and President Diaz himself understands that the situation is critical. The police are very active in the search for leading conspirators, but they are meeting with poor success,

Iowa's Legislature in Session. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11.-The lowa legislature convened this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The house is republican by four majority. The democrats have t wenty-five in the se ate, the republicans twenty-four and the independents one. George Wyckoff of Appancose county will be temporary speaker and Heury S. Wilcox of Polk county tempo-rary clerk of the house. W. C. Mitchell will be permanent speaker. Cancusses will be held after the temporary organization this afternoon, at which a full staff of subordinate officers for each house will be selected

Democrats Had Their Way. LEMARS, Is., Jan. 11.- | Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |-But little interest has been taken in the special election today to select a successor to M. G. Mills, resigned. The democratic ticket was the only one in the field. The farmers alliance candidate made no right and the republicans made no The vote was very light. Henry Schroetten was elected.

Stightly Helow,

GRANT, Nub., Jan. 11 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The mercury was 31 9 below zero this morning. About six inches of snow covered the ground.

DO _ = A HIGH EMBANKMENT. Serio Resulting in and Injury to Many.

Fire Adds Its Terrors to the Wreck-A Broken Wheel Supposed to Be Responsible for the Accident-List of the Killed and Injured.

COACH SKEN INTO KINDLING WOOD.

Chawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 11. -Between and 3 o'clock this afternoon the northbound Monon train ran off the track about wo miles north of here at Nicholson crossing. The accident occurred on a fifty-foot embankment, down which four cars rolled, the engine and one baggage car keeping the track. The trouble is supposed to be due to a broken rail.

The first passenger coach rolled over three times. It was full of passengers and caught fire from the stove, but all occupants escaped alive.

The baggage and express car went over, out no one in it was severely hurt.

The ladies' coach was literally torn to deces, as was also the parlor car. Here was the greatest damage. There was hardly a passenger on the train who escaped injury. Help was soon at hand and, in a few moments, the road was full of the maimed on their way to town.

There were three theatrical troups on board, one of which, the City Club Burlesque company, was completely broken up, nearly every member sustaining serious injuries.

Killed and Injured.

BEN HAMBURG of Cincinnati, a traveling MME. FINA VAN ROKEY, of the City Club

eompany. The injured of the Ci y Ciub company are: MACK ROGERS, badly hurt in legs and back. Gus Roosas, back injured. STELLA CLIFTON, legs and back.

HELEN LOVE, internally injured. CORA WHITE of Syracuse, N. Y., slightly njured about the head. FANNIE EVERETT of St. Louis, internally

njured. OLLA LEWIS, bruised about the head. HARRY C. BRYANT of Philadelphia, back

sprained and head burt.

back.

mashed.

MADGE LARNER of Ptttsburg, head bruised, M. G. RUTLEDGE, porter of the chair car, face mashed.

C. N. CORNWELL, roadmaster, internal injuries. John Winshecter of Louisville, baggagemaster, injured about the shoulders and

George Curren, express messenger, of Louisville, internal injuries. W. N. Sayden, newsboy, of Chicago, shoulder broken.

WILLIAM BISHOP, brakeman, of Lafayette, ind., severely burned. Joun Bills, conductor, hurt internally.

NELLIE HANLEY, crushed, will die. EZRA HIBBS of Wheatfield, left arm broken and right hand cut off. MRS. ANN HIBBS of Wheatfield, face

smashed. DR. E. WHITESIDES, spine seriously fractured. DAVE MALSBURY of Rome, N. Y., eye gouged

out, arm and leg broken. C. N. CHEEK of Greencastle, right leg cut off below the knee. Mr. Fox of New Albany, head cut and leg

PAUL ALLEN, head crushed. THOMAS MENACE of the opera troupe, hurt internally. C. F. Hoyn, side and back and head badly

injured. C. W. Loveney of Salem, teg badly crushed

EVA MARSHALL of Ellettsville, side and free crushed. J. J. ENWRIGHT of Chicago, knee and head

MELVIN McKEE of Chicago, head, hip and back injured, but not fatal. Joun Foust of Crawfordsville.

WILLIAM HALL of Crawfordsville. J. M. DAVIDSON of Crawfordsville. MRS. BREYFOGLE of Crawfordsville. WILL SMITH of Crawfordsville. DAVID JONES of Crawfordsville. MATT BEATTY of Crawfordsville. J. F. Sullivan of Crawfordaville. A number of those burt lie here in the city

has been intense and hundreds have visited the scene of the accident. It was one of the most terrible catastrophes that ever occurred on the road. The postal car went over, but Clerks Fox and Clark, while badly cut, are not seriously hart. The scenes about the wrock are heartrend-

and several will probably die. The excitement

body of a little girl supposed to be buried in the wreck. INDIANAPOLIS STREET CAR STRIKE

ing. Rescuers are now searching for the

Police Protection Asked by the President of the Railway Company. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11 .- The situation tonight regarding the street car strike remains the same as yesterday. Not a car was run over any of the lines during the day, although unsuccessful attempts were made, resulting in the cars being unceremoulously hustled back noto the barns. The strikers used no violence and conducted themselves

in a quiet, orderly manner. This afternoon a long conference was held between the mayor of the city and President Frensel of the company. The mayor asked him if he would treat with a committee of the strikers. Mr. Frensel positively refused to do so, stating that he could get plenty of men to man his cars, as there were many a pplicants from men in this city out of employ-ment, including twenty-five of the strikers, whom, he said, would return when they were given police protection. He denish the rumor that men would be imported to take the strikers' places. He addressed a letter to the police commissioner during the day asking that proper police protection be given him as he intended running cars for the ac-commodation of the public tomorrow.

out his expressed intention it is feared that serious trouble will résuit. FRANTIC POLES.

The men are determined, and if he carries

They Continue to Beseige the House of Their Pastor in Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11 .- The trouble at the St. Adelbert Polish church over the dismissal of Father Pitulski, on the south side, assumed a more serious aspect today and threatens at any time to break out in a secular riot. Several times the crowd around the parish house became so large and boisterous that it was necessary to call on the police to clear the street. Every time Fathers Mickiewiccz and Kalassiniski showed themselves to the crowd they were hooted and hissed, while Father Pituiski's appearance was the signal for wild cheering. Father Mickiewiccz says the trouble was caused by ealousy and disturbances on the part of his ate assistant. He also denied the story that Father Kuisssiniski spoke disparagingly of his predecessor at vesterday's meeting.