

DEMOCRATS AND RECIPROCIY

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 Bill—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 in this session in a resolution, which Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky asked unanimous consent to offer in the house today.

A large number of bills were reported from the committees and placed on the calendar, and the states of Colorado and South Dakota to erect postoffice buildings in 1892.

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

For an international conference.

Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution providing for an international bi-metallic agreement.

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 legal tender money.

Under the ratio now existing in the United States, or under one that may hereafter be established by the United States alone, or in concert with other nations.

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.

Mr. Stewart submitted a statement in connection with the resolution, which he had referred to the committee to inquire what further legislation was necessary to secure the coinage of silver.

Mr. Stewart said that the act of 1876 did not repeal the portion of the act of 1873 (the Bland act) which authorized the coinage of silver.

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NO DECISION RENDERED.

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

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 BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

The supreme court did not hand down the expected decision in the Boyd-Thayer 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.

The bill also directs the secretary of the interior to have surveyed the 41d parallel of the north latitude, now situated in Nebraska, having been extinguished and the proviso in the act of March 28, 1855, having been complied 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 says that 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 resolution would seem to be an appropriation, either by the government or jointly by Nebraska and South Dakota.

Senator Manderson's bill of appropriation is such an 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 and district courts, to bring about a glut of judicial nominations.

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The president is to be held to the demands of senators in making appointments or suffer the penalty of an official nomination.

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DONNED THE ROBES OF FICE

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, jr., 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 erected 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 relying on the aid of the people to do my duty.

It is my desire to co-operate with you in every endeavor to secure a wise, economical and judicious administration, and so far as can be done, the improvement and elevation of the public service.

Progress of Ohio.

The progress of Ohio in population and wealth between 1880 and 1890, as evidenced by the 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 10.6 per cent, and that of municipalities of more than 4,000 inhabitants increased nearly 27 per cent.

In 1880 the per capita of the state debt proper was \$3.18; in 1890 it was only \$1.94. Seventy cities and towns of Ohio of 4,000 inhabitants and over, with an aggregate population of 1,000,000, have reduced their municipal indebtedness until it is only \$3.31 per capita.

Agriculture, which 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 1891, wheat was 76 cents per bushel, while in 1880 it was 97 cents. Corn rose from 31 to 53 cents; rye from 51 to 74 cents; and other products of the farm show a like advance in prices.

Mineral and mining also show a healthy and active condition. The production of output of the state was 38,840 barrels, while in 1890 it was 12,471,955 barrels.

The coal output in 1890 was 6,008,535 tons, or 10.5 per cent more than in 1880. The value of sandstone quarried in 1890 was \$1,871,924, while in 1880 it was \$2,045,696.

The fish industry of the lake shores has increased greatly during the decade. The number of persons actually employed in taking fish on the Ohio lake shores have increased from 1,000 in 1880 to 1,500 in 1890, and over 30 per cent.

The capital invested in this industry in 1880 amounted to \$173,800; in 1890 it was \$3,337,136, an increase of nearly 1,900 per cent, and while there were but 100 vessels engaged in this industry in 1880, there are 27,800 engaged today.

The number of miles of railroads in the state of Ohio increased from 1,742 in 1880 to 3,350 in 1890, an increase of 93 per cent. The number of miles of telegraph lines in Ohio have increased from 1,100 in 1880 to 1,800 in 1890, an increase of 64 per cent.

The people of the state, while submitting patriotically to all needed taxation for the public service, are in no temper for increased taxation. It is the duty of the legislature to tax property so that the burden of taxation will be borne equally by all.

While this may be impossible to secure, the legislature should make the nearest approach to it. It is the duty of the legislature to tax property so that the burden of taxation will be borne equally by all.

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WITNESSES BEFORE COURTS.

They Cannot Be Made to Answer Incriminating Questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The United States supreme court today in the celebrated interstate commerce case of Charles Counselman, appellant, 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 case where their answers might tend to criminate them in any way, or subject them to possible future prosecution.

The Counselman case had its origin in an investigation 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, and the officers and agents of the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City companies.

Counselman was arrested, having been obtained from railroad coming to Chicago from points outside the state a rate for grain transported at less than tariff rates.

His reply to the grand jury was that he had received rebates, draw backs or commissions from specially named railroads, that he had no objection to the grand jury's investigation, and that he would answer the questions asked and others of similar import.

After further proceedings the circuit court judge (Gresham) delivered the opinion, discharged a writ of habeas corpus which had issued for Counselman pending his decision, and made an order sustaining the circuit court's refusal to grant a writ of habeas corpus in this case, and the order of the circuit court was affirmed.

Plena of the Defense.

Counsel for the witness (appellant), besides urging the plea that the witness was protected by the fifth amendment to the constitution, urged that the witness might tend to criminate him, in any case, also attacked the right of the grand jury to proceed in such investigations.

The circuit court judge rendered by Justice Blatchford, says, however, that it does not find it necessary to consider any other than the point raised under the constitution.

It is broadly contended, says the opinion, that a witness is not entitled to plead the privilege of self defense, but such is not the language of the constitution. Its provision is that no person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself.

It is argued by Hon. G. W. Lamborn of the office, who will be nominated and confirmed unless the best of reasons are shown for his removal.

Senator Culman, who has been urging very strongly upon the president the appointment of Colonel Eugene A. Carr to the vacant circuit judgeship, said this evening that he would not be free from ward politics and chicanery and machinations of every demagogue.

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, and the efforts of the office, who will be nominated and confirmed unless the best of reasons are shown for his removal.

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INDIANAPOLIS STREET CAR STRIKE.

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 unceremoniously hustled back into 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 of the street car company.

The mayor said, "I would return 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 applicants from men in this city out of employment, including twenty-five of the strikers, whom he said, would return when they were given police protection."

He denied 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 accommodation of the public tomorrow.

The men are determined, and