UNDER AN ARMISTICE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] was to be held at the state house next Tues day evening, from 8 to 10:30 o'clock, under its auspices, to give the public an opportunity to extend congratulations to the governor and

other state officers.
Woods offered a resolution calling upon the speaker to appoint a special committee of five, consisting of two independents, two re-publicans and one democrat, to draft a rail-road freight rate bill, but the house arose in its might and killed Mr. Woods' resolution in the twinkling of an eye, for Stevens' mo-tion to lay on the table was the most popular thing that has been introduced during the

To make amends for it, however, it immediately adopted the motion of Goss of Douglas that it be the sense of the members that the house remain in sension and transact business six working days of every week Van Housen sent up a resolution calling upon the secretary of state to furnish each member with a copy of Cushing's Manual, but on McCutcheon's motion it went to the

table.

Casper introduced the twin of the World's fair resolution, adopted by the senate, but Sheridan wanted it also laid on the table and fifty-four of the members so ordered.

Refore adjourning to 10 o clock tomorrow the speaker announced that a caucus of the republican members would be held at the Lincoln this evening. Several republicans hastly arose to state that the republicans

hastly arose to state that the republicans did not hold caucuses, and that the meeting this evening would be a conference, and the

nnouncement was amended.

The speaker also announced that the mock legislature would hold a session in the house this evening, and suggested the wish that members would not leave anything valuable laying around loose.

IN THE SENATE.

No Important Business Transacted Previous

to the Joint Session. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.- Special Telegram to Tue Ber. |-The senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning. After roll call and prayer the reading of the journal commenced, only to be interrupted by a motion from Senator Correll to dispense.

Senators Moore, Darner and Babcock were again dispatched on a mission to the house to arrange for a joint convention to canvass the vote.

Senator Everett of Burt offered the follow ing resolution:

Whereas, Indictments have been filed and whereas, indictments have been filed and action commenced against certain persons charged with defrauding the state in connection with the management of the Lincoln insane asylum and the building of improvements at the penitentiary; and whereas, The interests of the state de-

mand a most thorough and rigid investiga-tion of the charges, and to the end that this may be secured and that the accused may have a speedy and impartial trial and vigor-ous prosecution; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that Hon. George H. Hustings, the attorney general of the state, be requested to lend his assistance to the prosecuting attorney of Lancaster county in the conduct and man-agement of said cases, and that said prose-cuting attorney be respectfully invited to accept such assistance Senator North was of the opinion that the

senate could not properly transact business before the vote was canvassed and therefore entered an objection to the consideration of the resolution today. The matter went over Senator Moore of the committee appointed to confer with the house committee in re-gard to fixing the time of the joint convention reported that it had been agreed that the two houses should meet at 11 o'clock to canvass the vote, and at 2 o'clock to listen to Governor Boyd's message and Governor Crounse's inaugural. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Senator Babcock, from the committee on

employes, reported a resolution authorizing the appointment of a custodian for the the appointment of a custodian for the lieutenant governor's room and a stenog-rapher for the senate, which was adopted. The clerk of the house then appeared and announced that that body was ready to meet in joint convention to canvass the vote. The senate, therefore, on motion of Tefft, ad-

The senate convened at 3:50 after the joint convention had adjourned. A communication was read from Chancellor Canfield extending an invitation to the senators to witness the last battalion drill of the university cadets at the university campus, this o'clock. The senate then on motion of Eggleston adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

GOVERNOR BOYD'S MESSAGE.

Extended Observations Made by the Retiring Executive. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13 .- | Special to THE

BEE.]-The farewell message of Governor Boyd to the legislature was as follows: By a wise provision of the constitution it is the duty of the executive to furnish to the legislature at the opening of each session an

account of his stewardship and a statement of the condition of the state's affairs, with such recommendations as will, in his judg-ment, best promote the welfare of the state

That which, in my judgment, is at this period of most concern to the state is the condition of our state finances. For the first time in a long period of years the state treasury is depleted to the extent that the current obligations of the state cannot be met, and the state warrants are thus bear-ing interest and causing greatly increased running expenses through interest charges, necessitating an increase of taxation

Bad Financial Management.

The last legislature greatly increased the appropriations for the conduct of the affairs of state, but made no provision for an in-creased levy to meet the additional expense. The general fund in the state treasury December 1, 1802, shows a balance of \$16,633.05 against which sum outstanding registered warrants have been called for payment. The appropriations of the last legislature were:

Total for which general fund was responsi-

Peduct amounts paid from— Hospital for Insane fund \$ 132,945 92 Normal school in-terest fund 10,290 00 (Liability of general 10,200 00 \$ 143,235 92

82,550,514 71 The general assessment roll will average \$180,000,000 annually, and for two years \$360. 000,000. The limit of the levy is five (5) mills. The total revenue thus derived, if every

dollar was collected (though on an average but 90 per cent is), would amount to but \$1,800,000, showing a deficiency for the two years of \$750,000. years of \$750,000.

In compliance with the act amending section 3, chapter 93 of 1887, relating to registration of warrants, which act was approved April 8, 1891, the state treasurer began the registration of warrants. August 1, 1891; and from the report of the state treasurer I find that from that date to November 30, 1892, there were registered for

payment in regular order as presented war-rants on the general fund to the amount of \$1,718,256.62. Of this latter amount \$1,080. 872.79 has been called leaving a registered indebtedness against the general fund of \$637,383.83 drawing 7 per cent interest per annum. The average period a warrant runs before payment is about ten months. In addition to this constantly accruing obligation, there was paid during the sixteen months of the period named above interest on general fund warrants redeemed the sum of \$88,-

It is plain, therefore, that the state in-It is plain, therefore, that the state indebtedness is increasing in a decidedly unsatisfactory manner, and I would therefore
recommend to your honorable body the increasing of the state levy now fixed at a
limit of five (5) mills to seven (7) mills. I do
this in the belief that the state should
raise a revenue to promptly meet the deficiency and discharge such indebtedness as is
hearing a bigh rate of interest. bearing a high rate of interest.

Taxing System Needs Reform.

The condition of the treasury further makes it imperative that great care and economy should be exercised in the matter of appropriations to be made by your honorable body. As noted further along in this message, there is ample room for economy in the conduct of many of the state institutions. It is also true, however, that Nebraska is a growing state and that our increased population and general development demand an expansion of the ma-

chinery of state government. Those whose duty it has been to conduct the affairs of state find themselves confronted with this especially in respect to our system for raising revenue. While the law explicitly states that property should be listed for assessment at its actual value, it is notorious that this is not done. In fact, it is safe to say that the prevailing average of values assessed is about one-eighth of the actual value and there is, in consequence, a corresponding high rate of lovy required for the raising of the necessary revenue, the same being almost invariably up to the limit

established by law.
The Board of Equalization should have conferred upon it greater powers than it now enjoys. It should have arbitrary authority to equalize assessments in every county in the state, and, if needs be, raise the total of the grand assessment to a point sufficient to sapply the necessary revenue. It certainly seems to me damaging to the reputation of a state that the grand assessment to me damaging to the reputation of a state that the grand assessment should amount to \$180,000,000, when it is well known that there are single counties in this state whose actual valuation exceeds that amount. The auditor of public accounts, in his re-

The auditor of public accounts, in his report to the governor, says:
"One of three things must be done to maintain the credit of the state. Compel assessors to list all property at full value, or raise the levy to be made by the State Board of Equairation, or curtail the expenses of the state government."

In my judgment, all three of these might be done with credit to the state.

Under this head I also desire to call your attention to the fact that a registered indebtedness in the form of outstanding warrants, amounting to \$45,598.45, exists against rants, amounting to \$15,508.45, exists against the institute for feeble-minded. The levy is one-eighth (%) of a mill, which will bring in a revenue in two years (if all collected) of \$45,000. This shows that it would require at least four years to discharge the indebtedness and accruing interest thereon. I submit that it would be well to temporarily increase the levy from one eighth (%) to one-fourth (%) of a mill and thus ston, interest ourth (%) of a mill and thus stop interest

In this connection I would also call your attention to the circumstance that the pro-posed amendment to the constitution sub-mitted to the last legislature for the investment of the permanent school fund failed of passage. I doubt not this result was due to the heedlessness of voters, as but very few votes were cast against it, and the proposi-tion failed because of the provision that a majority of the full vote polled must be cast for an amendment to insure its passage. I would therefore recommend its resubmission

The law passed at the last session of the legislature amending section twenty-five (25) of article one (1), chapter eighty (80), of the compiled statutes of 1887, entitled "School lands and funds," was copied from a decision of the supreme court declaring warants to be state securities when the levy of tax has been made to secure the payment f such warrants.

of such warrants.

The appropriations made by the last legislature were so far in excess of the levy that warrants could not be considered as state securities within the meaning of the law. This was the decision of the treasurer and the attorney general, as given to the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, in conse-quence of which there is a bage sum, \$400,398.39, now on hand in the permanent chool fund uninvested.

The State's Finances.

3,982,676 11 Live sto Total receipts hisbursements from Dec. 1, 1890 to Nov. 30, 1892 \$5,582,124 31 84,401,038 38

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1892, \$1,181,085-93 Classified and distributed to funds, viz: General fund.
Sinking fund.
Permanent school fund.
Temporary school fund.
Permanent university fund.
Temporary university fund.
Agricultural college endowment fund. 16,633 05 196,703 35 490,398 39 329,226 86

fund tellef fund apitol building fund ustitute for feeble-minded fund. Ave stock indemnity fund. lospital for insane fund Normal endowment fund. Normal interest fund. Normal library fund. State library fund. University library fund. Permanent Saline fund. Total balances to funds. The receipts, amounting to \$3,982,876.11

21 181 085 93 vere derived from various sources, viz : 598,889 93 ipal on university lands Principal on agricultural college lands sold lands sold Interest and rental on university lands. Interest and rental on agricul-tural college lands. Principal on normal school lands sold. 56,412 92 5.260 00 Interest and rental on normal school lands Principal on Saline lands sold . . . Interest charged county treas-

Interest on United States and county bonds 222,644 31 laneous sources, including transfers Total receipts The disbursements, amounting to \$1,401,-

988.38, were made as follows: General fund warrants \$2,274,616 31 Appropriations of 727,482 03

Temporary school fund warrants re-1.135,402 36 deemed emporary school principal and inter-est on bonds. apitol building fund 16,150 87

Warrants redeemed appropriation 1887, Transferred to gener-37,781 97 Institute for feeble-minded fund 47,320 00 Appropriations of 1,841 69 Appropriations of Appropriations of 38,024 15 1501. 7,454 16 Live stock indennity fund, warrants redeemed State library fund warrants re-decound

inporary university fund warversity library warrants reund interest fund warrants mal library fund warrants ispital for insane fund war-132,945 92 71,682 76 funding bonds 815,000 00 nitentiary fund, transferred to sinking fund.
Normal building fund, trans-ferred to general fund.
Bonds fund, transferred to sink-236 34 8 81 19 68 ing fund..... eform school building fund, 84,437 38

transferred to general fund.
Saline land stock yards fund, transferred to general fund.
University United States land endowment, paid to Board of Regrate. 1,150 39 Regents Interest charged county treas-urers by auditor, transferred to sinking fund Permaneut Saline fund bonds purchased.....

Total disbursements..... Moneys Paid in by the Governor. The following are the different sums of money received by me and paid into the state

treasury, as is evident by receipts on file: Extradition and other May 6, 1891, paid state treasurer October 12, 1892, paid \$ 33.00 68 00

Escheated estate
August 1, 1892, paid to
state , trensurer the
amount received from
the esstate of Herman Warnicker, deceased, Buffalo county, ex-cheated to the state... 11.26 Total received by me\$14,166 80 Halances on Hand by Funds.

The auditor of public accounts makes the annexed statement showing the balance of each fund remaining in the state treasury November 30, 1890, the receipts and disbursements to November 30, 1892, inclusive, and the balance remaining in the state November 30, 1882. ember 30, 1882

Bal.Nov.30, '90 Becelpts, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 404,367 88 \$1,886,881 48 \$1 195,388 30 73,197 72 \$1,522,304 86 283,033 53 \$1,305,032 99 1,160,931 01 3,380 78 Temporary univerlege endowment... Universitry library Penitontiary... State bond... Hospital for the apitol building... eform school building University United States land en-Normal building .. 10,190 41 543 79 Normal interest.... Normal school li-Normal school on-352 39 2.320 00 6,162 62 5,829 25 21,057 27 county treasur 6,271 87 Salino land stock yard. Institute for feeble 1,150 39 hinded. Live stock indem-4,918 56 42,474 33 warehouse inspec-Totals\$1,599,248 20 \$3,983,661 13

2,274,616 31 \$16,633 05 71,882 76 196,703 35 315,000 00 490,328 39 inking.

Termaneut school.

Temporary school.

Permaneut univer-1,136,737 14 329,226 86 sity univer-Agricultural college ntversity Hbrary 132,945 92 54,458 66 Reform school build-34,520 64 University United 66,000.00 Normal building. 10,290 00 Normal interest.... Normal school li-Normal school en-1,823.07849 32 State library
Permanent Saline
Interest charged
county treasurers 608 84 land stock 1,150.39 Institute for feeble-47,320 00 72.89 stock indem-8,748 51 3,702 32 Warehouse Inspec-State relief...... 3,000.00 9,288.05

Totals......\$4,401,823 40 \$1,181,085 93 The above amounts include transfers from me fund to another.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the auditor's report shows a total of the estimates of funds necessary for the state government during the ensuing two years amounting to \$2,930,802 This is more than the amount appropriated y the last legislature, against which the taxpayers protested so vigorously, and I would therefore urge upon you the closest scrutiny of every item in the respective appropriation bills and the exercise of the most rigid economy in the considering of each in detail without unnecessarily depriving any institution or department of necessary funds.

State Institutions.

In reporting to you matters of the most ministration, I am constrained to lay special emphasis for the necessity of a thorough re-form in the management of the public institutions of the state. Particularly is this true with regard to the extravagant and, in some instances, dishonest expenditure of the funds provided for the maintenance of those insti-tutions. While the most flagrant instance of this has been revealed in the conduct of the hospital for insane at Lincoln, and for which the former superintendent was, and should be held liable. I am entirely satisfied that a like condition has heretofore, existed in connection with other institutions.

I may recall to you the circumstances which led to the investigation and exposure of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which had prevailed at the Lincoln institu-tion. With a view to an houst and eco-nomical administration of the affairs of that institution I instituted a system of compara-tive statements between a given number of months under the present administration and a like period under preceding manage-ments, and found such an enormous difference as could not be ascribed to parsimony pronounced was this difference in the matter of supplies consumed (being about 33 per cent less) that I became convinced that there had been dishonesty connected with the transactions of the former management, and on the 29th day of September, 1892, I called upon the Board of Public Lands and

Buildings to make a thorough investigation of charges which had been made at a public meeting by E. C. Rewick, Esq.

The investigation which followed developed such a state of affairs as warranted an investigation by the grand jury, with the result that a number of criminal indistinents were found with which the courts have very were found, with which the courts have yet

Corroborative of my opinion that the state institutions may be conducted more economically than has been the custom, I cite you the following showing from the official report of the superintendent of the hospital for insune at Lincoln:

Comparative statement of expenditures from March 31, 1891, to November 39, 1892: Incidental expenses. Returning of patients.

arm implements relegraph and telephine Repairs and Improve-3,024 09 1,974 99 ments..

\$65,585 01 \$49,947 53 Total amount expended, 1891. ... \$65,585 01 Total amount expended, 1892. ... 49,947 53 Amount saved in nine months. 15,637 48 1 may also add that the report of the superintendent of the asylum for chroniblinsane at Hastings, with an average increase of twenty patients, makes a comparative showing for a period of ten months of a saving of \$7,071, and a comparative statement for six months shows a saving of \$2,776 at the hospital for insane at Norfolk. For a the hospital for insane at Norfolk. For a period of eight months, with an increased number of inmates of 25 per cent, there is a saving shown at the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Grand Island of \$5,000.

From the facts and figures thus brought to my attention by the officials in charge of those institutions, whom I have been permitted to appoint, I am convinced that the said institu-tions can be conducted in their running expenses, exclusive of salaries, for about 66 per cent of the amount heretofore consumed. And, in this connection, I would further call your attention to the fact that there are a number of state institutions over which the authority of the executive has been by statute taken from him. In the case of the Industrial school for boys at Kearney of the industrial school for girls at Geneva, of the institute for feeble-minded at Beatrice and one or two others, the appointing power is vested in the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. This board is also by the constitu-tion given full control of all institutions, and the executive has no check upon them what This should not be so. The governor should have the power to appoint the super-intendents and managing officials in every one of the state institutions, and I would recommend that this legislature so amend

of the Lincoln institution. I would further recommend the appointment of a commission by your honorate body for the purpose of in-vestigating all of the state institutions. Said comm'ssion should be composed of, at least, three capable men of apright character, regardless of partisan affiliations, and it should be their duty to fully and carefully investi-gate the different institutions end report to your honorable fody their findings, with such recommendations as they may make upon the subject. There should be an appro-priation of a subject amount to enable them to employ experts, and go into the subject thoroughly and systematically. I am confident that an amount of waste could be thereby stopped which would more than offset any expense attendant thereon

Nebraska National Guard.

In the past years large sums of money have been expended in the maintenance of a state militia organization. In my judgment, the amounts thus expended have been extravagant. It is well enough to maintain such an organization, but, as will be noted from statements contained in the report of the adjutant general, expenditures hitherto made have not been wisely or judiciously handled. tant general, expenditures hitherto made have not been wisely or judiciously handled. The last legislature appropriated \$25,000 for this department for two years. On my restoration to office I found that of this sum \$23,478.81 had been drawn from the treasury during the few months of Mr. Thayer's incumbency, leaving to the credit of the fund in the treasury, when I took charge, \$1,520.19, which, with the sum refunded by A. V. Cole, as hereinafter explained, and the amount in bank to his credit turned over to his successor, General Victor Vifquain, and other resources placed to the credit of the militia fund, made a total of \$5,534.86. Of this amount a total of \$3,542.56 has been expended. I am happy to report that no deficiency exists, and that there is now remaining in the fund, or bank, and in the treasury \$2,314.63. There is also an unexpended balance of \$680 remaining of the sum of \$8,000 appropriated by the last legislature to meet a deficiency caused under the previous administration of Governor Thayer.

ous administration of Governor Thayer.

When the adjutant general appointed by me was reinstated he found the accounts of the office in a badly muddled condition.

Upon apprising me of this I promptly summoned the state military board, and it was found by that board that Governor Thayer's appointee, A. V. Cole, was a defaulter to the amount of \$1,440.86. A demand was made upon Mr. Cole for the return of this money, which demand was complied with. The board further found that the entire sum ap-propriated for militia maintenance had been extravagantly and badly, if not dishonestly

The expense of the campaign against the Indians on our frontier con-tiguous to Pine Ridge agency in January, 1891, amounted to the gross sum of 838,000. I brought this matter to the atten-tion of Senator Manderson, and a bill was prepared by him and has passed the senate and is now pending in the house, remunerating the state for these expenditures. Judging from precedent in similar cases, I doubt not this bill will be passed and approved.

For the maintenance of the militia organization during the ensuing two years I would respectfully recommend that not to exceed

Si0,000 be appropriated.

I would further urge that the annual encampments, which in the past have been so expensive, in future be abandoned, as the benefits derived from same are doubtful and not sufficient to warrant such an outlay of the people's money.

I would respectfully call your attention

also to two recommendations submitted by Adjutant General Vifquain for the benefit of 1. That the artiflery and cavalry be mustered out as useless and expensive append-

2. That the strength of the companies be increased to conform with the new tactics, and that each company have a maximum of 100 enlisted men.

Public Education.

The report of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, so far as it relates to educational lands and funds, presents some matters which should be a source of pride and satisfaction to every citizen of the state. Tabulated statements—show that Nebraska has had granted to it for educational pur-poses a total of 2.860,415 acres of land, of which amount 2,734,894 are common school lands. Of the total amount title is yet vested in the state to 2,482,704 acres. Of this amount 573,389 acres are under state contract, 1,462,707 acres are under leased contract and 446,607 acres are neither leased nor sold.

The report further shows that there is now invested in United States bonds, state securities and registered county bonds belonging to the permanent school fund the sum of \$2,525,872.35, and cash in the state treasury amounting to \$490,398.39, making a total of \$3,016,270.74, an increase in the permanent school fund during the past two years of \$270,963,53.

The common school lands now under lease prorduce an annual rental of \$90,716,08. This, with the annual interest and unpaid principal on said contracts, amounts to \$239,170.11, which with the added interest amounting to \$5,542.31 makes a fund of \$5,542.50 to be annually apportioned to the school districts of the state in addition to the revenue derived from the investment of the permanent school fund in the state treasury

This is a magnificent showing for the educational advantages of our state and reflects great credit upon those founders of our state who in the early days conserved its school interests. The honorable commissioner also calls at-tention to the imperfect and ambiguous laws

regulating the procuring of right of way over state lands by irrigation companies, which I consider especially worthy of your The state superintendent of public in-

struction in his report also deals with some subjects relative to public education which I consider worthy of your consideration. 1. The equalization, so far as possible ol taxation in the various districts of the state.

2. Legislation requiring a uniform course of study for district schools. 3. Legislation making the boundaries of government townships the school district line, with a board of three trustees for each with the power to make necessary provision for the educational needs of the youth of the district, and the bringing of such boards into closer relations with the county and state

State University. The report of the Board of Regents of the State university makes a particularly grati-fying showing. The growth of the universduring the last bicanial period has been enomenal. The attendance has more than doubled, the present enrollment being 957. This registration represents twenty states besides Nebraska and sixty-four Nebraska

superintendents,

counties.

The close cor nection of the university with the public school system is shown by the fact that 387 pupils come from High schools and 315 from public schools. The advanced standing of the university and its strong hold upon all who are seek-ing the best facilities for higher education is manifested by the fact that 125 of the students confe from other colleges and universities, largely within this state. That it is ministering had helpful way to the great mass of the people of the state and not 2 any preferred class is shown by the fact that 243 of its students are children of farmers, while the remainder are scattered with a large degree of equality among every occu-pation known in the state.

The revenues of the university, because of

the slow advance in the grand assessment roll of the state, are not so increased as to keep pace with the demands for instruction and current expenses. The regents, therefore, feel it their duty to notify the legislature that hereafter it will be impossible for them to use the regences of the institution for buildings. To springthen this position they show by statistics collected from eight they show by statistics collected from eight of the leading state universities that it has not been the policy in other states to expend the revenues of such universities for buildings, but that these have been furnished from the general fund. This change of financial policy seems to be a matter of necessity rather than of choice.

Aside from special requests, it will be seen that the real demands upon the general fund are for \$40.000, made necessary by the policy of previous legislatures, which has compelled the board to expend its revenues for purposes other than those of instruction and current expenditures, and has, therefore, not left sufficient means for the proper care of

left sufficient means for the proper care of buildings. But it remains with this legisla-ture to determine whether these demands can possibly be met. Under the constitution no new state offices

one of the state institutions, and I would can be created, but there is a need in connection with the State university of a state the statute that the appointing power shall be fully restored to him.

In view of the result of the investigation

Under the constitution no new state offices can be created, but there is a need in connection with the State university of a state geologist, a state betanist, a state etymologist, a state chemist and a state meteorologist. It has already in its employ, in con-

nection with the university, men already eminent is each department with ample equipment for the work. It would seem wise, therefore, that without further re-muneration they should receive some legislative or statutory recognition as acting officials. The regents express a willingness to undertake the work which will come under these new relations and I would, therefore, respectfully recommend it.

The superintendent of the Nebraska School for the Leaf recognity.

for the Deaf reports that the present build-ings of that institution are crowded, so much so that the rooms used for class rooms are

required for living accommodations.

This is a condition which should not be continued, and I would respectfully recom-mend a moderate appropriation for a separ-ate building to be used wholly for school purposes.

Supreme Court.

I have regarded it important to call the attention of the legislature to the existing con-dition of legal actions brought before the supreme court of the state with a view of providing a remedy for the present necessary delay in adjudications there:

Since the September term of the court for 1890 the number of cases under advisement has risen from 267 at that term to 652 for the January term 1893 and there were 594 opinions filed during the year 1892. With all the laborious industry and acknowledged learning of the court it has not been found possible to hear and determine and prepare decisions in more than 400 cases in any one year. A large number of the most important questions submitted are obliged to be taken under advisement to usidered at a later day in the chronology f the court.

Unless advanced for impartial reasons one car at least will intervene between the origing of an action to the court and its decermination thereon. The suitor and the citizen, with good reason, have to complain or citizen, with good reason, have to complain of
the costly experiment and the tardy justice
on this account. The same condition has
heretofore existed in neighboring states,
especially those of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri,
Kansas, California and Colorado, and the
remedy there applied was that of
the establishment of a judicial
commission equal in number to
that of the court, empowered to discharge
its judicial functions under the direction of
the judges of the court. I advise and recommend a like remedy in this state, and I also

advise the resubmission of a constitutional awendment similar to that submitted in 1890, believing that the people now see the necessity for such a provision, and that, if submitted, it would be adopted.

Freight Transportation Rates.

In my message two years ago to the pre eding legislature I made recommenda-ions regarding the matter of regulating freight rates by statute, which, if they had been carried out, I am still of the opinion. would have been of much benefit to our acr culturists and would not have been unjust to the railroads. That legislature took a more radical view of the matter than my own and passed a law which was not only unconstitutional but so defective that it contained no proper proion over the subject matter; and, in a of duty, I was compelled to veto it. A year later I secured by correspondence the views of every member of that body with the pose of calling an extra session if I found a majority disposed to less radical action. From replies received I became convinced that a moderate measure of reduction, such

as I could approve, could not be enacted.

I am still of the opinion that a reasonable reduction in freight rates should be made. but from year to year conditions vary so much that an inflexible rate on all schedule articles would be liable to work injustice, and in my judgment, should not be estab-lished by statute, except, perhaps, upon staple commodities, such as grain, live stock, coal, lumber, and like commodities in var-bookless.

The adjustment of rates should, I believe be left to a commission composed of men capable of dealing intelligently with the question and affording a means to thoroughly inform themselves as to the merits of each separate case brought before them for ad-

istment.
I would further express myself upon the subject of a rallroad commission by recom-mending the resubmission to the people of a proposition for an amendment to the constitution to make the Board of Transportation elective. The board, as at present consti-tuted, has the same right to fix and regulate the rates of freight as the lowa railway commissioners, and can do so at will, though they have seldom, if ever, exercised that right. If the board was directly responsible to the result. to the people, I am confident that better results would be had

In this connection I would also state that I think there is a demand for the regulation of rates charged by the express companies within this state, to the end that charges unreasonably high may be reduced to a reasonable cost. There is no justification of the high rates at present exacted by the express companies of this state.

Public Warehouses.

The law concerning public warehouses and buildings and grain inspection adopted by the last legislature has, in the main, been very satisfactory, but there are some im-perfections which should be remedied.

I believe that the law should provide for a chief inspector with jurisdiction over the

entire state, with deputies or assistants in the several counties requiring them. It should be further provided that all surplus of fees after paying necessary bills and expenses be paid into the hands of the state

treasurer.
It should be amended so as to promote the building of warehouses as close as possible to the producer and thus minimize the exense for inspection, weighing and storing. It should also be amended so as to provide that all prosecutions against violators of its provisions should be brought in the name of the state of Nebraska.

Election Law.

The election law enacted by the last legislature has had two trials, sufficient to demonstpte its general excellence and also to suggest some modifications, which I recommend to your honorable body. Some of its provisions are cumbersome and should be al-tered in order to facilitate voting. I think that instead of the alphabetical listing of candidates on one ticket, as now provided by aw, that each party's nominations should be classified upon the ballot, as is done in numerous of the other states using the Australian system: Ohio. New York and others. Each ticket should be designated not only by the party title, but also by some emblem whereby those who are mable to read may distinguish which ticket they wish yote by marking a cross in a circle at the

head of the same,

I think the law should also be amended so as to permit a voter to call upon one of the judges to aid him in making up his ticket, if

he so wishes, without making affidavit of his inability to read.

The law is combersome, not only in the The law is combersome, not only in the time consumed in voting but also in the time consumed in counting, which might be obviated by having the tickets separate but on one sheet. There is also a possibility of injustice to nominees whose initial letter places their name at the foot of the list, under the alphabetical classification. A safeguard against partisan control of the election guard against partisan control of the election board should also be incorporated in the law, providing that not more than two members of the board should be of the same political party.

Legislative Apportionment.

The last legislature neglected to reappor tion the state into senatorial and legislative districts as required by law. Whether your honorable body, as the successor of the body which failed to discharge its duty, is competent to adopt a reapportionment act is a most question. In my indigment after consultation with eminent legal authority, you should pass such an act, leaving the supreme court pass such an act, leaving the supreme court
to determine its constitutionality, if the
question should be afterwards raised.

I hold that such a reapportionment should
be made in compliance not only with the
spirit of the law but also in justice to sections of the state which, because of the increased development, are not adequately
represented under the present act.

Presidential Electors. I would respectfully renew my recommendation of two years ago concorning the method of selecting presidential electors. By the constitution of the United States each state is permitted to name its electors in any way its legislature may determine. Since my former message the system of choosing them by districts has had a practical test in the state of Michigan, and the constitutionality of the method has been tested in the highest court in the land and its legality es-tablished. In my judgment, the spirit of our institutions demands that the representa-

tives of the people should be chosen by the people in the manner accrest approaching their free expression.

I would therefore recommend to you the

enactment of a law authorizing the selection of but two electors at large, and the rest of the state's representation by congressional districts. There can be no injustice in a system which gives the voice of the people free expression, thus more nearly approximating the rightsof minorities as well approximating the rightsof minorities as well. as protecting majori

Relief Commission.

The report of the Nebraska relief com-mission, authorized by the legislature two years ago, has been presented and shows that members of the commission appointed by me have discharged the duties imposed upon them in a manner highly satisfactory. inpon them in a manner highly satisfactory. Belief was afforded in about ten counties which had suffered from the drouth of the season of 1890. Provisions were supplied to an average of about 8,000 families, averaging five in a family, for from four to six weeks. Great good was done, and many discouraged settlers were thus enabled to hold their homes and have been since rewarded with good crops.

Practice of Medicine.

The last legislature enacted a law con-rolling the practice of medicine in this state. The law has worked satisfactorily, and I would respectfully call your attention to the report of the Board of Health organ-ized under its provisions, with the recom-mendations contained therein. Particularly would I call your attention to the need of suitable appropriation to cover expenses of necessary printing.

Nebraska at the World's Fair.

The legislature two years ago appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to secure for Kebraska a proper representation at the great World's proper representation at the great World's fair in Chicago in 1803. Of this amount about \$30,000 has been expended of which \$15,332.43 was for the state building, the balance being consumed in salaries of officials and persons engaged in collecting exhibits and other expenses attendant thereon. It has become evident with those familiar with the subject that the limited amount remaining will be entire insufficient to give Nebraska a creditable representation at the great creditable representation at the great

The expense of installing exhibits, taking care of them, returning those of value to the state and keeping competent persons in charge of the same to explain whatever may be necessary to inquirers, will be very large and to derive the full benefit of the exhibi tion the state should see to it that same is done properly. Necessarily much expense will thus be incurred, but a new state like ours, desiring immigration, wishing to attract attention to the fertility of our soil and other resources, can well afford to undergo judicious expenditure of this kind. I would, therefore, recommend an additional appropriation of \$50,000 with which to secure for our state a showing in keeping with its importance and resources.

Pardons. Under this head I have the honor to report the granting by me of thirteen pardons, welve commutations and five remittances of fine. A synopsized statement of the parculars in the respective cases is appended crewith, and a more extensive record of he same is preserved in the executive office. I may say that two of the aforesaid par-dons were granted to prisoners convicted but not yet confined in the state prison, and two others were made under the statute authorizing the release of two prisoners on Fourth of July who had served a period

I would further call your attention to the advisability of a law which would authorize the executive to purole convicts who become means in the state prison for transfer to an sylum. Under existing conditions, to trans-fer an insane convict to an asylum, the governor must issue a pardon and an insanity leard must then pass upon the unfortunate person. Should the prisoner, however, beome cured of his insanity, he caun turned to the state prison a defect in the law which should be remedied.

Direct Tax Refund. By an act of congress, approved March 2, 1891, all moneys collected by the direct tax levied by the act of congress, approved August 15, 1861, are refunded. By this act August 15, 1861, are refunded. By this act the behavior of \$10,312. But under section 3 of the refunding act it is required that no moneys be paid to the state until its legislature shall have accepted by resolution the sum appropriated (as animed above) in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the levy and

Irrigation. The developments of recent years have brought to the attention of the people of ebraska, particularly those interested in the more western sections, the importance of rrigation in reclaiming waste lands and en-nancing their fortility. Inasmuch as enterprises of this character are aimost entirely conducted by private parties, and in most instances, prosecuted with moneys derived from the sale of bonds, I think it eminently proper for the state to erect such safeguards as it properly may to protect investors in such bonds against fraud and imposition. It important that the character of Nebraska investments be maintained and kept up to a high standard. Legislation of the character suggested would also enhance the market for

irrigation bonds. Free Libraries.

I believe that the law relating to the establishment of public libraries should be amended so as to extend like privileges to each school district in the state, as I think the establishment of free libraries in conjunction with the public schools would be a wise and judicious thing.

The State Historical society calls upon the logislature for an investor of the control of the logislature for an investor of the control of the logislature for an investor of the control of the logislature for an investor of the control of the logislature for an investor of the control of the logislature for an investor of the logislature for the law relating the law relating to the law relating to

legislature for an increase of the amount appropriated allotted to it, asking for \$7.500 for the casing two years. I believe this desirable and therefore ercommend it.

I shall not attempt to enter into any de-

tails of some of the reports of the various state officers and the heads of state institu-tions. They will all be presented to you in printed form, and I commend them to your careful perusal as containing many wiso recommendations and supplying much information which will be of value to you in the detail of your legislative work.

The Governor Claims Some Credit.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I en tered upon the duties of governor with a fir determination that honest and faithful so vice should be given, not only by rayself, be exacted from every public official and the the strictest economy should be exercised every department under the control of the chief executive. Unusual and extraordinac circumstances, with which you are all fauriar, deprived me of my office for an extensive period, but even in the limited fermonths during which I have been re-mitted. months during which I have been permitto fill the position I have at all times endeav ored to do that which in my judgment was best for the whole people, and I am proud to say that houst and economical management saving of at least \$40,000 to the state in those few mouths in comparison with a like period under the former administration.



I am compelled to acknowledge my obliga-

Mr. J. G. Anderson Of Scottdale, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war service be

Suffered Every Minute From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate seemed like lead. Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills did me more good that, every-

thing else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone." Be sure to get Hood's. HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner

tion to the other state officers for their many kindnesses and the uniform courtesy and harmony which have prevailed in all the de-partments. There are many agreeable things connected with the governor's office, but, at the same time I may say, it is with a feeling of pleasure and rejoicing that I re-linquish unto my successor the duties, cares and responsibilities pertaining thereto.

CROUNSE'S INAUGURAL.

The Incoming Governor Delivers a Brief Message to the Legislature. Lincoln, Neb., Jan.s 13.—[Special to The Ber.]—The following is the text of Governor Crounse's inaugural message:

Fellow Civizens of the Senate and House of Reprisentatives: The will of the people, expressed in the mode prescribed by the constitution, has summoned me to assume the duties and responsibilities of the chief magistracy of Nebraska, and in your prescribed has been appearanced that the chief magistracy of Nebraska. bligation of an eath to perform them faith-

What the demands of the office may call

What the demands of the office may call upon me to do I cannot at this time foretell; but while mindful that the that girdeth on his armer should not boast himself as he that takethit off." I may say, it shall be my constant endeavor to promote the highest interest of the state and, as far as possible, to justify the confidence of the people, as expressed by my election.

The conditions which attend your assembling at this time are much better than those which prevailed when the last legislature met. Two years ago the meeting of the legislature followed a season of severe drouth, which brought distress to a portion of the state, and for the relief of which private and legislative aid was invoked. It succeeded also an election wherein the vote succeeded also an election wherein the vote among the several parties was so close as to furnish the occasion for a somewhat bitter contest over the count and over the eligi-bility of one of the candidates. Its settlement consumed valuable time and created a feeling unfavorable to dispussionate legisla ion, besides giving the state an attertise-nent it could better have done without. Your meeting today fluds the state enjoy-

ng a prosperity rarely equalled in its his-ory. Business in general is good. The above of the farmer have been rowarded. with bountiful harvests, for which the prices received, in the main, have been fairly satisfactory. Even the once drouth stricken districts have been especially favored and from their overflowing granatics they in turn have generously contributed to alleviate the distress of other lands.

the distress of other lands.

The result of the recent election was so decisive and emphatic in the choice of state officers as to invite no dispute. Your respec-tive bodies have been organized with a fair degree of harmony and all the conditions attending the opening of this session conspire to favor good work. Incidentally, I may remark that I should be better pleased if the legislature had been organized in political harmony with the executive branch of the state government, not for partisan advantage, however, but I think it more advisible to have a united rather than a divided responsibility. One party, feeling the full responsibility for its action, and being credited or condemned in the judement of the people for what it does or falls to do, acts under a restraint calculated to issue better legislation. As it is, however, the party that has secured the advantage of organization should feel the responsibility which attaches to it.

Let Business Methods Prevail. Beyond the election of a senator who shall

represent the state in the senate who shall represent the state in the senate of the United States for the coming six years, there is little, if anything, involving political difference likely to arise. It is to those mat-ters which immediately concern the well fare of the state that you are expected to address yourselves and it should be dene in a prompt, businesslike way and governed by that spirit of economy which has a proper regard for the condition of the people you represent. Nebraskans in the main are a plain people. With most of them life is a perpetual struggle. Hard work, frugality and economy are their constant companions. They in-dulge in little extravagance themselves and hey may reasonably expect their represen tatives to govern themselves in like manner. The tendency of the day is towards ex-travagance, and it nowhere manifests itself more than in the conduct of public affairs Extravagance begots extravagance. An un United States on account of the levy and collection of that tax. I would, therefore, recommend your honorable body to have prepared and adopted a joint resolution accepting the provisions of the act and authorizing the governor to receive the same and pay it over to the state treasurer to be placed in the general fund.

more than in the conduct of public affairs. Extravagance begets extravagance. An uncommendation of the levy and control of the provisions of the act and authorizing the governor to receive the same and pay it over to the state treasurer to be placed in the general fund. down fully \$750,000, notwithstanding the growth of the state in the mean-time. To this amount your own bodies might contribute some \$50,000 by giving no place on your pay roll to unnecessary em-ployes, and by the exercise of that economy which would naturally govern you if you were conducting your own affairs rather than those of the state. Such an exhibition on your part would furnish a wholesome object lesson to those who expend mone appropriate, and would be appreciated

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

Women Will Vote

as usual at the next school electionbut for many candidates. They give a unanimous vote-every day in the week-in favor of

WHITE RUSSIAN

because they know it has no equal as a labor and temper saver on wash-day. The "White Russian" is a great soap to use in hard or alkali water. Does not roughen or injure the hands-is per-

fectly safe to use on the finest fabrics. JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago. Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Makes the Skin Soft

HIRSCHBERG'S



sale it O its aha by MAX MEYER & BRO. CO., ONLY.

eles and Eye

Glasses for

PROPOSALS FOR SLOPING BANKS OF EARTH.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 1330 o'clock p. m. January 20th, 1935, for grading and sloping down banks of earth as have been declared a nuisance as per ordinances Nos. 3332 and 3370, and described as follows:

Front parts of sub lots 12, 13 and 14 of let 9, Canicol addition, and lots 18 and 19, Keys' subdivision of hot 9, Capitol addition, and bank of earth or south half of let 10, Keys' subdivision of hot 9, Capitol addition, and bank of earth on south half of let 10, Keyn's 2nd addition, so as to prevent the wasting, falling or washing of earth therefrom upon the adjacent sidewalks.

Such sloping and grading to be done in accordance with the instructions of the city engineer and Board of Public Works.

Bids will be made on printed blanks formished by the board, and to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 5000, payable to the city of Omaha as an avidence of good faith.

The board reserves the right to reject 2ny or all bids and to waive defects. OF EARTH.

good faith.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects.

P. W. BIRKHAUSEB.

Chairman Beard of Public Works.

Omaha, Neb., January 6th, 1893.

January 6, 7, 13, 14