Apportionment—George B. Daly, chemin, and a member from each district

The capitol removal bill will not be

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

ported back from the committee until Sat-urday, and cannot come up for discussion

until Monday. The indications now all noint

to its defeat in the senate, and that it will

never get to the home, where it is con-

roads have had an opportunity to appear be-

fore the committee.

The probabilities are that both the re-

publicans and populists will hold senatorial caucuses this week, as the balloting for sena-

tor begins next Tuesday. Senator Palmer is being accused of chang-

ing the Whoeler bill, on which the populist

islation is concerned, and it is asserted

campaign was made, so far as railroad leg-

that the new bill introduced today come

nearer the Wheeler bill than does the bill

he has introduced. The railroad committee

of the senate will bring in a minority re-

port, recommending that the Dollard bill,

introduced today, be substituted for the

Representative Oleson Saturday introduced

sepate, in regard to the recognition of the

a comparison between the two show that the

latter is almost an exact copy of the former,

That the sale in this state by any person

product, the price or output of which is

imited by any trust or other combination,

to which any such person or corporation

is a party, is hereby prohibited, and no action shall be maintained on any contract or sale

Wording of the Wolcott Bill Objec-

tionable to Some Senators.

final action upon the question of interna-

tional bimetallism, which the caucus was

called to consider, but adjourned till Fri-

day. This failure was not due to any oppo-

sition to the proposition to provide means for a conference but to the fact that the

language of the bill prepared by the Wolcott

ill as drafted provides for the consideration

of the free mintage of silver. Some of the

western members of the caucus objected to

this wording, saying that it should be so amended as to provide for free and unlimited

coinage. Senator Allison impressed the cau-cus in a brief speech with the necessity of a

was suggested that it would be better to

adjourn and take time to make the bill com-plete and acceptable to all than to make

land in November, 1895, has finished its re-

mitted to congress as early as possible.

tion of an appropriation of \$250,000 for

modating ocean steamers, is recommended.

Kansas Silver Convention.

TOPEKA Kan., Jan. 12.-Eight hundred

delegates to the state convention of silver

clubs met at Hamilton hall this morning.

man. The various committees were appointed

and a recess taken. The object of the meet-ing, as expressed in a resolution offered by

a delegate, is to effect a union of all the

silver forces into one organization for the purpose of united political action.

speech, made the following striking state

and lost last November. It was but a skirmish of the outposts. Now we want to

make an attack on the entrenchments of the

enemy. Silver is only a surface issue. We

want to go to the bottom of this question.

You want in your resolutions one against

trusts and combines of all kinds, and you

foreclosing on the Union Pacific railroad

and operating it. Don't stop in your resolu-

Woman Suffragists in Session.

the legislature of the state in the recent

evening H. D. Blackwell presided and ad-

of the National American Woman's Suffrage

Fairbanks Nominated.

inated Charles W. Fairbanks of this city for

Ohio Electors Call on McKinley.

CANTON, O., Jan. 12 The Ohlo presi-

dential electors who met in Columbus yes-

Republican Mayer for Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 12 .- (Special Tel-

egram.)-The Cheyenne municipal election

held here today resulted in the election of

William R. Shnitger as mayor by 528 ma-

jority, and the election of republican alder-men in all the wards of the city. The city

government, including every member of the

board of aldermen, will now be under repub-

Pintt Renominated.

want to declare in favor of the government

tions short of your convictions.'

association.

lican control.

Ex-United States Senator John Martin, in

ents: "The battle of silver was not fought

E. C. Tillotson was chosen temporary chair

complete outline of what was wanted.

amendments while in session.

report is an unqualified endo

committee was objectionable to some.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The republican

or corporation of any manufactured of

made in violation of this act."

Palmer bill.

esolution

MEET TO TALK OVER MONEY

Prominent People Assemble to Fix Up the Monetary System.

CONFERENCE CONVENES AT INDIANAPOLIS

Western States Not Very Well Represented_South, Central and East Send a Good Representation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Chairman Hugh Hanna of the executive committee of the monetary conference, called that body to order at Tomlinson hall this afternoon at 2:40 o'clock. At that time there were scated in the auditorium nearly 300 delegates who represent business interests that run up in value into the hundreds of millions. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Rev. M. T. Haynes of the First Presbyterian church, ex-President Harrison's place of Then Mr. Hanna delivered a brief welcoming address and Temporary Chairman Jacob W. Smith read the call sent out by the executive committee. Next came the recommendations of the committee for the temporary organization, naming E. O. Standard of St. Louis as temporary chairman, Jacob W. Smith of Indianapolis as temporary secretary and W. F. C. Gott of Indianapoli sergeant-at-arms. In taking the chair

Mr. Standard said: CHAIRMAN STANNARD'S VIEWS.

Gentlemen; I desire to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by this cail to preside over the temporary deliberations of this convention.

Early in December, at the instance of the Board of Trade and the business men of Indiamapolis, a preliminary monetary conference was called to meet here, consisting of representatives of commercial organizations of some of the central western states, and that conference was composed of some fifty business men. After a thorough and rather comprehensive discussion of matters under consideration it was resolved to invite the commercial organizations of the United States to send delegates to a convention to be held in this city today, to consider matters of importance pertaining especially to the financial policy of our government. Pursuant to this action you have here assembled and I congratulate you and the country upon the assemblage of this convention of business men to consider matters of so great importance to the country.

It is not my purpose upon this occasion CHAIRMAN STANNARD'S VIEWS.

of this convention of business men to consider matters of so great importance to the country.

It is not my purpose upon this occasion to suggest any given line of policy to be pursued in remedying the evils of which complaint has been made or that may be suggested here or hereafter. But I may mention—to my mind—some of the most glaring defects in our financial system. In this connection it is safe for me to say that the stability, prosperity and safety of our commercial, manufacturing, banking and agricultural operations cepends upon a safe, comprehensive and stable financial policy for our government—a policy that may be relied on to last from one year to another and from one political administration to another, and to be taken, as far as possible, out of the realm of politics.

CONFIDENCE IS NECESSARY.

CONFIDENCE IS NECESSARY.

Confidence is the foundation upon which business and all affairs of material interest are built. There should be enough money to do the business of the country, and there should be no doubt about its character and no shaking of confidence to take it out and keep it out of circulation. The peop'e of the United States not only should have confidence in our financial methods, but all the nations of the earth with whom we have commercial relations should have assurance of the stability of our financial affairs, so that they may know on what basis they are working. This is of great importance to us as well as to the foreign nations when we take into account that during the last year we exported to foreign countries more than a thousand million of dollars worth of the surplus of our soil and the industries of our people, and imported a little more than seven hundred millions of their products; and while our operations with foreign countries may not be quite as large every year as this, they are always of enormous proportions. CONFIDENCE IS NECESSARY.

as this, they are always of enormous proportions.

The present financial methods of the govvernment are largely those adopted during the war, when there were great emergencies. I believe there is a very strong and constantly increasing conviction among our people that some method should be adopted for the retirement of the United States and treasury notes, and that they should not much longer be tolerated as a circulating medium. They have been a hindrance to the prosperity of our government for many years. They are a constant menace to our treasury reserve and to circulating inclume. They have been a hindrance to the prosperity of our government for many years. They are a constant menace to our treasury reserve and to the credit of the government, and when encroachments are made upon these reserves commerce stands in fear and trembling. There seems to be a well defined conviction among business men from the experiences of the past that there should be no notes in circulation which should not be retired when their office has been fulfilled. Whether these notes should be retired at once or gradually, I am not disposed to say, but of the necessity of their retirement I think there can be no question. I would retire them by the sale of long government bonds at a low rate of interest if there can be no better way devised for their withdrawal from circulation.

While I am mentioning some of the defects, as I believe, of our monetary system, which come to my mind, I would say that I see no reason why our national banking law should not be so amended as to allow the national banks to issue notes up to the par value for their issue, instead of issuing, as they are now compelled to do, only 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds that cost them, perhaps, 11s to 120. This would help in giving us a larger volume of circulation, and be an inducement to the banks to issue all the bills they could under the new law. Many of the banks, as the law now stands, do not issue all the notes they are authorized to do, because much of the time it is not profitable for them to invest in bonds at 120, when they cannot avail themselves of an issue of more than 80 per cent of the par value of the banks, as the law now stands, do not issue all the notes they are authorized to do, because much of the time it is not profitable for them to invest in bonds at 120, when they cannot avail themselves of an issue of more than 80 per cent of the lissue of the national bank circulation, and I see no necessity for so large a tax as this, as it must ultimately be paid by the borrower. I believe that the tax

HAS MANY ADVANTAGES. There are many advantages connected with the national banking system of the country, and this system, I believe, might,

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS

Affiicting a Whole Family. Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

Clerk of the Supreme

Statements Sworn to Before the Court.

My wife had appear on her limbs, just above the ankles, five small pimples that began to enlarge, and soon developed into eating uicers of the indolent type, which, despite all remedies and our efforts to cure them, grew worse and worse, and at the end of three months had become very bad, two of them having eaten to the bene. At that time we began to use Cuticuma remedies, and with two bottles of Resolvent, one box of Cuticura, and one cake of Cuticura Soar, they were cured ound and well in about two months. The cars are there to-day as living witnesses of he severity and extent of the ulcers. I also was afflicted the same winter with appliar rash, from which I could not rest day r night. My skin became in a very bad fix

or night. My skin became in a very ball fix when I began using Currouna remedies. I used them for about one month and was

Gured.

My little baby girl, when about ten months old, was afflicted with Eczema, herl habs from her knees down were one sold sore from which she suffered greatly. We tried several remedies which only aggravated them, before we began the use of the CUTICHEA remedies, in which case there was a complete cure with no return of the disease. no return of the disease. A. A. McLARTY, J. P., Winn, Ga.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of November, 1896.

[L. S.] R. E. James, Clerk Supr. Court.

SPREDY CURR TREATMENT for Every Kind of Blood and Skin Humor. — Warm baths with Curicusa Scar, gentic applications of Curicusa (cluthent), the great skin cure, and mild doses of Curicusa Resourshy, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, cure when

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORF., Sole Props., Boston. & "How to Cure Skin Humars," free. BABY'S SKIN Beatprend Hair Purified and Beauwith great benefit to all interested, be extended, by allowing, under proper safeguards, the establishment of branch banks in smaller cities with largely reduced minimum of capital. I believe there is no instance on record where a loss has come to holders of national banknotes.

There are many suggestions of reforms. One is to withfraw all paper money under the denomination of \$19, thereby forcing a larger volume of silver and gold to circulate in the hands of the people, and, I helieve, this is well worthy of favorable consideration.

sideration.

I do not believe that any criticism can, with reason or justice, stand against commercial or business organizations for taking an active interest and making recommendations to congress in matters of so great concern as these which call us together.

great concern as these which call us together.

I find from the last census that there is
an aggregate of over \$6,000,000,000 of money
invested in manufactures in the United
States, and that here are over \$1,000,000 of
men employed in these establishments, and
that the output is over \$2,000,000 in value
annually. I also find that the average annual value of the cotton, wheat, corn and
oats produced in this country is about
\$1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the value of
cattle, horses, hose and almost innumerable other products of the farm and field.

I am sure the banker, merchant, professional man manufacturer, farmer,
miner, artisan, mechanic and laborer, all
have a community of interest in the cause
we are here to promote. In the language of
Benjamin Franklin, "We must all hang
together or hang separate." The country
cannot permanently prosper if any of the
essential interests are neglected or sacriford. All herealsting should be for the I interests are neglected or sacri-All legislation should be for the

fixed. All legislation should be for the "greatest good of the greatest number." However, it is not my purpose to occupy much of the time given to these opening exercises, and while I may nave some opinions as to the manner of procedure, and as to the results of the deliberations of this convention, and as to what we should ask congress to do. I believe it is not within my province to make recommendations. But with the greatest confidence in your wisdom and in your patriotic devotion to the work in hand, I now announce the convention ready for any business which may be brought before it.

The usual committees were then appointed. Among the western men honored by appoint ment to committees were the following: On Committee on Permanent Organization-. Powers, Helena, Mont.; John N. Simp-Dallas, Tex.; William H. Beck, Stoux

City, Ia.
- On Rules and Order of Business-T. C. Power, Helena, William Daggett, Ottumwa,

On Credentials-S. D. Scudder, San An-After an addresses by Charles S. Fairchild and John P. Irish, the credentials committee reported 270 delegates present.

C. S. Patterson of Pennsylvania was elected permanent chairman and Evans Woolen of Indianapolis permanent secretary. It was also recommended that a vice president be chosen for each state represented. Mr. Patwas escorted to the chair and addressed the convention. PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

dressed the convention.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor you do me in inviting me to preside over your deliberations. You are business mer; your presence here proves your acceptance of the true definition of that term. Here today are representatives of agriculture, of mining, of manufactures, of trade, of commerce, of transportation, and of that vast aggregation of capital which is constituted of the earnings of labor and the savings of thrift. We may be partisans as to all questions that can be properly determined upon party considerations, but we are also, above all. American citizens. As American citizens, proud of our country's past and hopeful of its future, we meet today to take counsel together as to those great questions of public interest which relate to the currency of the country and which ought to be founded upon grounds that are broader than those of a mere partisan spirit. Meeting as citizens to consider a subject of common interest to the whole southern territory, it is fitting that we should come together in the middle west, which is today the seat of empire in the great state of Indiana, where last autumn the victory was won for the honor of the mation, and in this great American city of Indianapolis. Let us approach the grave subjects that are to be brought before us with no pride of opinion but in the spirit of that old maxim which tells us "in the things necessary there should be unity; in things doubtful, liberty, and in all things, charity."

But let us refuse to recommend any

But let us refuse to recommend any compromise of principle, for such compro-mises have always failed to accomplish their desired end, because of their inherent inability to destroy the irritating cause, and because of their essential mapplicability to changed conditions and circumstances. This country is an empire in its extent of terri-tory, in the number of its population and in the magnitude of its material interests. There are densely populated areas of ter-ritory and there are scannily populated There are densely populated areas of territory and there are scantily populated areas of territory. In the former there is an adequate and, perhaps, in some places an excessive supply of banking facilities. Where these banking facilities exist to an adequate extent not only are means of accommodation provided for responsible borrowers but there are also supplied all those credit substitutes for money in the shape of checks and drafts which increase the volume of currency at the time when such an increase is needed by the people. Where these banking facilities do not exist to an adequate extent unduly high rates of Where these banking facilities do not exist to an adequate extent unduly high rates of interest prevail, and the demand for currency in general exceeds the supply. We therefore need for domestic purposes a currency of stable value and of full purchasing power, which shall be neither redundant nor contracted, and which shall flow into the channels of trade when and as the interests of trade may require.

terests of trade may requir CURRENCY NEEDS.

the channels of trade when and as the interests of trade may require.

CURRENCY NEEDS.

This country has extensive commercial relations. The west and south demand that the surplus of the world should be bought for remanerative investment. It is in no sense inconsistent with the protection of the home market that we look forward to the growth and increase of our foreign commerce, so that our agricultural, mining and manufacturing products shall find that larger market which will give to American industry greater returns. For our international relations we need, therefore, a currency which shall be of full value in the markets of the world.

We may differ as to questions of protection or of revenue reform, but we can agree that the government must have a revenue adequate to its necessary expenditure and with a surplus sufficient to provide for possible contingencies. We can agree that revenue must be raised by taxation; that revenue must be raised by taxation; that itaxation should be so imposed as to lay its burdens upon the American people so that they can easily be borne. We can agree that the existing standard of values small be maintained; we can agree that bimetallism would be desirable if it could be secured by international trenty and be made practically effective; we can agree that there should be an enlarged and increased use of silver coins convertible at par into gold; we can agree that so long as the government demand notes are outstanding, provisions should be made by law for the maintenance of an adequate gold reserve specifically pledged for the redemption of those notes; we can agree that the long as the government of the note; we can also agree that the note of an actional banks have lost by their unshillful or unfaithful management, yet no holder of a national banks have lost by their unshillful or unfaithful management, yet no holder of a national banks have lost by their unshillful or unfaithful management, yet no fine the note; we can also agree that the note of has ever lost any part of the

is in the hands of God. Let that view be expressive of the highest statesmans in and let the truest patriorism control our action. Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest of all parties

control our action. Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest of all parties can repair.

In this country the people are soverelgn. Nowhere else in the world is there more general diffusion of intelligence, or a higher average of moral character. The people must, as the tribunal of last appeal, determine what the currency of a great country should be and therefore what the currency of this country will be. The nation has survived the shock of foreign and civil war. It has overcome the disintegrating influence of the expansion of territory and the growth of population. It has successfully resisted the attempt to lower the standard of value. Let us have confidence enough in the people and faith enough in our free institutions to believe that in the future, as in the past, the people will rightly determine the questions which shall be submitted to them.

Jealousy Leads to Murder. WEBB CITY, Mo., Jan. 12 -- Grant Edwards late last night shot and killed 16-yearold Louisa Hodge, then shot himself, inflicting a painful but not fatal wound. Jealousy ted the deed. They were aweethearts.

MUST HAVE THE ACTUAL CASH

Message Received in South Dakota House Which Causes Consternation.

GOVERNOR LEE TO TREASURER PHILLIPS

South Dakota Will Not Accept Certificates of Deposit as Evidence of Money in the State Trensury.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.-(Special.)-A ressage from Governor Lee was received in the house yesterday asking that the legislature take action in regard to an exhibit of the cash in the hands of the state treasurer pefore his bond for a second term be ap proved. This is virtually a refusal of the governor to accept certificates of deposit as vidence that the treasurer has the cash, and a demand for the actual cash to be sidered it would not be as strong as in the shown. In the message the fact is men-senate. The railroad bill will not be reshown. In the message the fact is men- senate. loned that the treasurer's statement shows ported before representatives of the different eash on hand in excess of his official bond, and the legislature is asked to make imme diate provisions to cover such future emergencies. The special message follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representa-tives: Since assuming the duties of the executive office an important question has arisen concerning the approval of the state treasurer's bond, to which I desire to call the attention of your honorable bondy. to call the attention of your honorable body.

Chapter 13, section 1373 of the Compiled Laws provides that the bonds of all state and district officers shall be approved by the governor or one of the justices of the supreme court. This was amended in 1895. Crapter 147, section 1 of the Session Laws of that year provides that the bonds of all state and district officers, except the atterney general, shall be approved by the governor, the attorney general, the presiding judge or in his absence, another judge of the supreme court.

I now have under consideration the approval of the bond of the present treasurer, but have not yet given assent to the approval of the instrument for the reason that I am of the opinion that he should make an exhibit of the cash in his possession.

down. A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy for the Cubans, and Oleson made chairman of the committee. The resolutions presented by the commit-tee were adopted without a protest, and estion. Chapter 13, section 1383 of the Compiled aws, touching this matter, provides as

"When the incumbent of any office is re-elected he shall qualify as above, but its bond shall not be approved until he as produced and fully accounted for all unbit funds and property in his control under color of his office during the expiring erms to the person or authority to whom the should account, and the fact and date of such satisfactory exhibit shall be enorsed on the new bond before its approval." the only difference being a slight difference in the arrangement of the wording of the

'oval."
Guided by this section of the law I deem Guided by this section of the law I deem it proper to call for an exhibit of the funds in the hands of the treasurer. I find no authority for making the demand myself. I am advised by the attorney general that the legislature is the only power, which, under the law, can make such demand. His opinion is based upon section 52, article 2, of the Political Code, relating to the during the territorial treasurer which reads ies of the territorial treasurer, which reads

He shall, as often as required, submit his books, accounts, vouchers and funds in the treasury to the inspection of either branch of the legislative assembly or any committee thereof appointed for that pur-

It is clearly within the powers of the It is clearly within the powers of the legislature, therefore, to call for a showing of the funds in the hands of the treasurer if so disposed.

Chapter 152, section 3, laws of 1895, provides as follows:

"That at the close of the last business."

day in each month, the state treasurer sha! make and deliver to the governor a state make and deliver to the governer a state-ment in writing, signed and certified by him as correct, showing the exact condition of the public funds in his possession, giving the name of each bank in which he has deposits and with which he keeps an ac-count, showing the amount in each bank standing to the credit of the state, which statement shall be preserved by the gov-ernor and filed in the office of the secretary of state for safekeeping.

ernor and filed in the office of the secretary of state for safekeeping.

"The state treasurer shall also, at the same time, exhibit to the governor all cer-tificates and other evidences of deposit which he may have in his possession of public moneys deposited in any bank or banking institution with which he does not have an open account." ave an open account."

It is also made the duty of each of these

and the date of these banks to forward to the governor a certified statement of the state funds on deposit in each banking institution. Under this law the state treasurer has submitted his report for December, showing state funds december in the state funds. deposited in banks in sums as 101.

deposited in banks in sums as 101.

filinois Trust and Savings bank. \$53.511 94

First National bank, Pierre. 21,396 82

First National bank, Deadwood. 75,074 67

American National bank, Deadwood. 70,219 77

Pierre National bank, Pierre. 26,118 19

National Bank of Commerce, Pierre. 14,381 49

National Bank of Commerce, Pierre. 14,284 50

Sational bank. 2,870 in

ank of Spearfish 2,870 is
The above is what the treasurer has on deposit on open account. The following ad-ditional sums he has on certificate ac-Veare & Allison.

First National, Rapid City.

First National, Deadwood.

American National, Deadwood.

First National, Pierre.

Making in all a total of

vides that: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to imply any consent on the part of the state to the deposit of any public money in any bank or banking institution, or with any bank or other person or corporation whatsoever."

The state must therefore depend upon the treasurer and his bondsmen for a satisfactory settlement of his accounts.

I would also respectfully call your attention to the fact that the bond of the treasurer provided by law is \$250,000.00. His last statement, made December 31, 1896, shows a cash balance in his hands of \$282,639.22.

The instances, as shown by his reports, in which the funds in the treasurer's bond are numerous. This is an exceedingly loose method of doing business and should be speedily rectified.

I therefore ask your honorable body, by the state of the state of the part of the proposition.

speedily rectified.

I therefore ask your honorable body, by joint resolution, or otherwise, to give these matters your immediate attention.

The law provides that the bond of the treasurer shall be approved within ten days after he takes his oath of office. I do not desire to cause delay or embarrassment in this matter, but do believe that the interests of the state should be fully protected, and that the legislature should act speedily upon the suggestions which I have made. Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW E. LEE, Governor.

emmittee of two, consisting of Senators and has amassed a fortune Bothum and Winslow, to confer with the committee appointed by the house, consisting f Representatives Kirk, Anderson and Kuhn investigate the matter and report on the

The first liquor license bill of the session ade its appearance in the senate today. In the house the principal bills introduced were for the creation of the office of in-spector of insurance companies and for an appropriation of \$60,000 for a state exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha. A resolution was also introduced to limit the present legislative session No action was taken today in to a showing of cash on the part of the state treasurer, but it is pretty well known that the cash will be here when it is wanted. In the house today the last of the mem bers who had been snowbound made their appearance and were sworn in. The speaker

has announced the following additional house Temperance—Court, Burkholder, Neer, Anderson of Aurora, Brusseau, Dollard, Donahue, Houston. Penal Institutions-Wright, Neer, Anderof Pennington, Hause, Oliver, Thompson,

son, Thompson.
State Affairs—Oleson of Lawrence, Dean, McManur, Hegdal, Anderson of Aurora, Dollard, Hair.
Irrigation and Drainage—McWhorter, Risty, Purdin, Mastic, Anderson of Kingsbury, Howell, Davison.
Public Health—Jones, Colton, Court Johnson, Kilndt, Gilchrist, McLaury, Warehouse and Grain Grading—Moseson, Power, Risty, Oliver, Ryan, Lohr, Storile, School and Public Lands—Glass, Weeks, School and Public

Stewart, Oleson of YAMPion, Ryan, Mc- COMPLIMENTS TO THE EAST Coughey, Somers. 111 1 Elections and Priviloges Daly, McManus, Wright, Oleson of Litterence, King, Hair, McCoughey.

IcCoughey,
Indian Affairs—Denton, Klindt, Jones,
Instic. Mitchell, Davison, Downing,
Manufactures—Lilly, Anderson of Kingsury, Bruce, Gunnison, Jones, Pfeiffer, Sunflower State Executive Lets Go Charge of Hot Invective. titary Affairs-Oliver, Benson, Merrer, Peterson, Varnuxa, Williamson, Jeral Relations - Anderson of Penning-Scawartz, Weeks, Oversoth, Lien, Dile Buildings-Ryans Brines, Burker, Denton, Anderson of Pennington, ns. Halvason

CALLS ITS PEOPLE SEMI-BARBARIANS

Governor Leedy of Kansas Sends a Sensational Message to the Legislature-Radical Railroad Legis-Intion Recommended.

ell, Jardine,
Immigration—German, Oliver, Risty,
Johnson, Hause, Bangert, DeVine,
Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy—Lohr,
Benson, Kirk, Moseson, Glichrist,
Usury—Gibbs, Denton, Anderson of Aurora, Anderson of Fennington, Blackstone
DeVine, Goddard,
Appartianment—George B. Daly chair-TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.-The Kansas legislature met today with the popullsts for the first time in control of both branches, as well as with an executive in harmony therewith. The organization was promptly effected in accordance with the decision of the caucus of the populist members, W. D. Street of Decatur county being elected speaker of the house. The message of the governor caused considerable surprise in that it made no reference to the prohibitory law or a constitutional convention, both of which have been leading topics of discustion. The governor made no radical ccommondations concerning mortgages or loans, but suggested restraining legislation to protect investors from fraudulent invest-

ment companies. Governor Leedy's message deals minutely with the workings of the different state departments and is brimful of recommendations. His first utterances touch upon the adverse criticisms on Kansan made by eastern states, and ridiculing that portion of the country. Governor Leedy goes on to draw a parallel of the degree of prosperity in his state with those of its alleged maligners. "With profound regret for the misfortunes

a resolution in the house endorsing the Mills resolution, now pending in the United States of our more pretentious sisters of the east,' says the governor, "I congratulate the state Cubans, and after a discussion it was voted Kansas upon the many simple blessings that have fallen to us in these adverse times While those who clamor for alms in the streets of the crowded cities are many, those who seek assistance from our ready public bounty are few. While the failure of great ommercial institutions brings sad calamity to the chief capitals where fortunes accumulate, the less imposing but quite useful depositories of Kansas savings are giving gratifying evidences of stability. While, The bill introduced prohibiting trusts is according to the press of the nation's most populous metropolis, her children linger in e streets untaught, except in the lore of the pavement, unfed, except at the hand of charity; unboused, except in the dispute with creatures scarcely less miserable, the comnonwealth of Kansas, rejoicing in a public school system, which is the most grateful vice president. A deadlock ensued over the heritage we receive from our fathers and the best legacy we can leave to our children, finds ample house room and school room.

Perkins Has Everything Fixed. NO ACTION ON SILVER QUESTION. for every Kansas child and for such straggling waifs as come to us for aid in Kansas, except those birds of passage which flit by us, grim reminders of old communities. senatorial caucus today did not result in any CALLS THE EAST BARBARIC.

"With a cheerful audacity that almost chalenges admiration, Grub street scribblers on a venal press, which panders to the most vicious instincts of semi-civilized foreign colonies, like New York City and Chicago, with semi-barbaric splendor at the apex and semi-barbaric squalor at the base of their social life, have offered puny and pre sumptuous criticisms of those whose shoetrings they are not worthy to unloose. dogs of Egypt have barked at the pyramids unanswered for fifty centuries. When the accused doge stood before the tribunals of Venice he said: 'My defense is your accusa-

"Let Grub street rall on. They well know that Kansas was a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night before an oppressed people in the nation's darkest hours. We shall keep those fires alight in our camps and that smoke ascending from our hilltops FAVORS THE DEEP WATER CANAL, till this is indeed a government people, and for the people, and by the people."

National Commission Files Its Re-port with the President. A resume of the state finances, which is CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The Deepwater Ways ommission appointed by President Clevefrom \$788,500 to \$682,000, \$94,000 of which port and submitted the same to Secretary Olney. It will be placed in President Cleve-"That the percentage of illiteracy is land's hands immediately and by him subsays: gence is higher in Kansas than in New York and the New England states, is most gratify, ing to our people." The permanent school ship canal project between the United States and Canada, and embraces a recommendafund amounts to \$6,853,987. preliminary survey. A waterway with a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet, accom-

Irrigation is touched upon, and because of the unsuccessful work of the Board of irrigation, established by a previous legis-lature, that body is booked for abolishment; an equitable tax on premiums paid by foreign fire and life insurance companies is commended, and cheaper text books are

demanded. TOUCHES UP RAILROADS.

That portion of the message treating of has been charged with petty larceny, railroad legislation is by far the most important to be discussed by Governer Leedy. He attacks the Interstate Commerce com rission as "that subterfuge for justice. whose report, just issued, after eleven year of waiting, states "that the law under which they were acting was defective and had been seld by the court of last resort as inoperaive and unconstitutional.

'Thus," continues he, "after fifty years of effort in this direction, we find that practically nothing has been done toward the control of our corporations; that the question has been delayed and avoided as uch as possible through the courts, and the end, we find the will of the people thwarted and the corporations rest- arrivals. ing upon the bosom of the supreme court with the same feeling of confidence and security that an infant reposes upon the bosom

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The Massachusetts of a wet nurse. Governor Leedy recommends a maximum Woman's Suffrage association met in the freight law, and that the Board on Railroad of Jamaica, sailing from Port Tampa, on Park Street church, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Commissioners be vested with the power presiding. Mrs. Howard Stansbury, one of of a court and given the power to adjust February 12, March 4 and March 20. There the editors of the Rocky Mountain News of Colorado, and who was a candidate for fares and freights within the state. It is fares and freights within the state in this service during the present year. It is service during the present year. campaign, told of the progress of the cause in Colorado. She read a letter from Mrs. Olive C. Butler, a Charlestown woman, who be found in the states west of the Missis went to Colorado in 1889, where she was elected to the legislature last fall. In the sippi building a road of their own to tide water by the shortest and most direct route Governor Leedy urges that Nebraska and dresses were made by Rev. Augusta Chapin of Nebraska and Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt Texas be invited to join with Kansas in building a trunk line to the gulf at Galveston. It can be built, he declares, for \$6,000 to \$10,000 a mile, and would prove a profitable investment. "Such a road, when completed," he says, "would place us in a INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The eighty-five republicans of the legislature tonight nomposition of independence in the matter of transportation, so far as railroad companies United States senator on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Fairbanks, 60, General that it would be wise for this legislature to tected, and that the legislature should act speedily upon the suggestions which I have made. Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW E. LEE, Governor.

ANDREW E. LEE, Governor.

SENATE DISCUSSES IT.

After some new bills had been read in the senate today that hody immediately went senate today that hody immediately went legions are concerned. Therefore, it seems to me state to ask the legislatures of Nebraska and Texas. Haute, 11; R. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, 3; Frank Posey of Evansville, 3; Benjamin Harrison, 1; Judge Baker, 1. Mr. Fairbanks was temporary chalrman of the national relationship of the discussion of the first ballot. The discussion of the first ballot. The discussion is the discussion of the first ballot. The discussion of the discussion of the first ballot. The discussion of the discuss whose state laws have been set aside and manner and at the same place tomorrow.

into executive session for the discussion of publican convention and has never held civic oregon Senatorial Contest Postponed. the governor's message, and appointed a or military office. He is a corporation lawyer SALEM, Ore., Jan. 12.—The sixteenth biennial session of the Oregon legislature has onvened. The senate organized by the election of Joseph Simon of Portland as president, and adjourned. The house made no organization owing to a contest over the terday and cast their votes for McKinley speakership and the vote for United States senator will, therefore, be deferred until and Hohart came here this morning to personally congratulate Major McKinley. They came in a special car and were met and escorted to the McKinley home by the reception committee which greeted all comera during the stirring days of the campaign. A season of social intercourse was followed by luncheon at the McKinley home. January 26, as the statute provides that the vote for senator cannot be taken until econd Tuesday after organization. delay was brought about by those opp-to Senator Mitchell, in order to gain t The speakership contest has narrowed down to J. Bourne (populist) and H. L. Benson

(republican.) Georgia's Governor on a Tour. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.-William Y. Atkinson, governor of the state of Georgia. accompanied by his family and a party of friends, has arrived from the east on junketing tour. The governor and his party came west in a private car, and during their stay in town are making it their headquarters, instead of taking apartments at a hotel. The governor and his party will remain in the city a few days before proceed-ing east by way of Ogden and Denver.

HARTFORD, Jan. 12.-The joint repub-Unsent Two of Dubois' Supporters. BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 12.-The lower nouse of the legislature has unseated two Dubols members from Bingham county Three democrats voted for their retention. The ground upon which this was done was the alleged irregularity in printing the names of the candidates on two ballots. This point

has been decided by the supreme court i opposition to the stand taken by the house A singular fact is that the governor and everal other state officers had their names on the two tickets and the same conditions prevailed on other county lickets. It is asserted by Dubois' friends that the action of the house will result in his favor.

No Display at Lanugueation,

DENVER, Jan. 12.-Without esteutation isplay and at an expense of less than \$5 occ o the state Hon. Alva Adams, democrat, as inaugurated as governor of Colorado at on today. He walked from his residence to the capitol, where in the presence of the legislature in joint session and a large number of citizens the sath of office was adminis-tered by Chief Justice Hayt. There will be no public reception or demonstration of any

Date for Saming Palmer's Successor. SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12 .- Tuesday, January 19, is the day selected by the senate for essembling with the house in joint session or the nurpose of beginning the balloting a successor to General John M. Palmer as United States senator. A joint resolution to this effect was adopted by the senate It was offered by Senator McCloud today. Chicago. The senate then adjourned having been in session nearly five minutes. Morrill's Last Act a Pardon,

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.- The last official

t of Governor Morrill was the pardoning

f Anderson Gray, the Sumner county farmer

entenced to death for instigating the mur-

der of Thomas Patten, a neighboring farmer, in May, 1894. The murder was com-

mitted by Thomas E. McDonald, Gray's farm hand, Gray having hypnotized McDonald and ompelled him to do murder. On trial Me-Donald was acquitted.

tilinels Comes In. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12 .- (Special relegram.)-The bill for fillnois' exhibit at the Transmississippi and International Exosition is ready for introduction. It will presented in the senate early next week Senator Crawford and in the house by Representative Bryan. The bill carries \$100,000, and is along the lines of the law

for the Illinois exhibit at Atlanta. College Professor for the Cabinet AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 12.-It has bee imored among the friends of President H. H. Coddel of the Massachusetts Agricultural college that there was a possibility of his being named secretary of agriculture. He has been president of the Massachusetts Agricultural college since 1886. He is a rominent Grand Army man.

Washington's Electoral Vote. TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 12.-The preside: tial electors met at Olympia to cast their votes for the national candidates. The re sult was four votes for Bryan for president and two each for Sewall and Watson for

Perkins Has Everything Fixed. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.-The Perins forces have their fight in such shape an election on the first ballot today. Sena or Frederick S. Stratton will have the honoof nominating Senator Perkins in the senate and Senator Bulla will second the nomina-

Perkins Elected Senator. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.-George C. Perkins was re-elected United States sen ator on the first ballot, other candidates with drawing.

Creedon Defents Williams. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- At the Myers Athletic ALBANY, Jan. 12.—At the Myers Athletic recognizes that England is the more natural club tonight, Dan Creedon of Australia, ally of America than Russia, whose hitherto Inished Tommy Williams of Sait Lake City n four rounds ROBS MAN WHO BEFRIENDED HIM.

Scion of a Wealthy Southern Family in Trouble. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Julius Hirsch, a young man who says he is the son of wealthy parents in New Orleans, is locked America's eyes," concludes the article. up in the city prison awaiting an investifirst taken up, shows Kansas to have re-duced its state indebtedness in the past year tectives concerning his life in this city during the past six months. Hirsch came to this city las' June and has since posed as the latter is owned by the permanent school this city last June and has since posed as the fund. The report then turns to educational scion of a wealthy and illustrious family, matters, and after treating the subject fully. Incidentally he has been forced on one or two occasions to part with his personal bagage in lieu of cash with which to sett his board bill. Not being in a position to set tle his bill at the Russ house recently he was cleeted, but D. E. Wiley, an employe of the nint, took pity on him and allowed him to se his room at the hotel. During Wiley': absence young Hirach broke into his friend a trunk and stole soveral articles of value which he pawned. Upon discovering his loss Wiley reported it to the police, who promptly irrested Hirsch and found pawn tickets fo the stolen property in his possession. young man is about 25 years of age and he is a graduate from a southern col-He has confessed his guilt. Hirsch

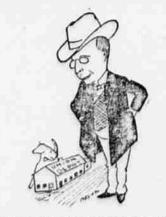
> Ravages of Famine LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail's Bombay correspondent reports that in all quarters the famine is daily becoming more severe and widespread. Heartrending scenes are reported from the interior. At Jubbulpore men and women reduced to living skele ions are lying at the roadsides. It is believed that relief will cost the government \$5,000,000. There are terrible scenes at the burial grounds of the Mohammedans are much overcrowded, and where the bodes of plague-stricken victims recently

> terred are dug up to make room for fresh

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 12.-It has been officially announced that the Plant system will run three excursions to the island would in Cuba, will be reinstated by the Plant Missia- steamers which carry the mail to this point.

Fires of a Day. ELKHORN, Neb., Jan. 12 .- (Special Telegram.)-Fire today destroyed the dwelling use of Joachim Rolfs, a farmer residing three miles east of town. How the fire orig inated is a mystery. Loss, \$1,500, partially covered by insurance in the German Farmers Insurance company of Douglas county.

Executing Captured Insurgents. HAVANA, Jan. 12 .- Leo Cado Rodriguez was shot at Cabanas today. Claud Prezes Jozes Garcias will be executed in the same



glasses to see the union depot than it does the bargains in our \$1.25 children's buy ore anyway-for you may shoe—the wet weather kind—heavy soles never get such a liberal offer again -dull dongola-button-misses' sizes Omaha Savings bank as a payment on a \$1.50-children's \$1.25-you don't have to new piano-you can get the use of both be a judge of shoes and leather to see money and plane that way-we will do the value here-it's plain to everybody the waiting-the balance can be arranged that they are a \$2.00 shoe-but they're on very easy terms. only \$1.50 and \$1.25.

DREXEL SHOE CO., 1419 FARNAM.

HOME DYEING MADE EASY

HANDSOME COLORS THAT NEVER Hard Times Increases the Sale of Dias mond Dyes Black for Cotton, Wool and Silk that Does Not Crock Makes

Old Cloaks, Gowns and Suits Look Like New. "It is really marvelous," said a Sixteenth reet druggist, 'how the hard times have creased the sale of diamond dyes. Ladies one package as an experiment, and find dye so easy to use that they color all their old clothing, and come out with new gowns, cleaks and suits for the whole family. diamond dye blacks seem especially popular; I often sell half a dozen packages

Diamond dyes are put up for every color, th special dyes for cotton, and simple and casy to use that even a child can dye a perfect color with them, one that will not fade, erock or wash out, equal to the

HAS NO USE FOR ARBITRATION.

Germany Considers that Diplomacy Can Do All that is Needed. LONDON, Jan. 12.- The Norddeutche Allgemine Zeitung, according to a dispatch to the Standard, thinks the European powers are not likely to follow the example set by

Great Britain and the United States in the

arbitration treaty. "Ordinary diplomacy,"

it says, "will suffice to settle the minor dis-

putes, while territorial questions are of very different importance to Europe than to England and America, who are separated by the The Boursen Courier thinks that the treaty nposes great obligations upon America, and

that it should to future not tolerate fillbuster-

ing expeditions to Cuba. The Daily News' Paris correspondent says: 'Next to England, with no great power in Europe is arbitration so popular as with Prance, who is ripe for a similar arrangement with both the United States and Eng-

land. An editorial in the Morning Post, conserva-An editorial in the Morning Post, conserva-tive, calls attention to article 8 of the treaty, which provides for the appointment of a judicial officer of any particular state or territory, which may be involved in a question at issue as one of the arbitrations, of which the Post says: "As American poli-tics is constituted, such a clause means that there may always be an anti-British element to this tribunal on any question affecting dominion or frontier." Altogether, the Peat regards the treaty as rather experimental.

RUSSIA MAY FIGHT THE TREATY. Does Not Like to See England and

America Close Friends. LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Chronicle's Washngton correspondent says: Secretary Olney, replying to a question of the Russian minister, Mr. E. De Kotzehue, as to whether the arbitration treaty with England was offensive and defensive, or anything in the that nothing short of a miracle can stop nature of an alliance, said the question might be answered yes and no; that in theory and diplomatic acceptance it was not an alliance, but that it is an alliance in sup-port of the Monroe doctrine, which England recognized by the terms of the Venezuelan

"If the arbitration treaty is ratified," Mr. Olney said, "it practically makes Great Britain our ally for the maintenance and en-

orcement of the Monroe doctrine."
The correspondent of the Chroniele, commenting upon the above, says: "Mr. Olney professed friendship for the United States is merely hatred of England. It is probable Russia will do her best to persuade the United States senate not to ratify the treaty. The Chronicle, in an editorial, regards the foregoing matter as of the deepest importance and says it desires nothing better than that Russia should take the course indicated. "The scales will then fail from

Canada Favors the Trenty. LONDON, Jan. 13 .- The Chronicle publishes an interview with Richard Reed Dobell, a member of the Canadian cabinet, who is now in London, in which he says Canada would rejoice at the completion of the arbitration treaty between Great Brit-sin and the United States and he is confident the Laurier cabinet will leave no stone unturned to complete the good work that Canadians as well as Englishmen live with the United States as friends and not as enemies.

Harrison Praises Secretary Olney. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-President Harrison ame quietly to town this afternoon, alone on a business trip. He would not talk about President-elect McKinley's cabinet. asked his opinion of the Venezuelan treaty, he said: "Secretary Olney has made for himself a record for able statesmanship of which he may well be proud. His administration of the office will long be remembered as that of a capable, strong official."

Governess Confesses. YOKOHAMA, Jan. 12.- The trial of Mrs. Walter Carew, charged with poisoning her husband by administering arsenic, has been brought to a dramatic close by the appearance and confession in court of Miss Jacob, a governess in the family, who, it now seems, was the real murderess

the person who wove the chain of evidence around the widow. Princess Chimay in Tableau. BERLIN, Jan. 12 .- The princess de Chimay, who eloped with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in tableau vivant at the winter garden here immediately after her divorce rom her husband. She will be paid \$750 a

Indictment Found Against Hell. LONDON, Jan. 12 .- The grand jury in the central court today found a true bill against Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the saloon keeper of New York, who is charged with conspiracy to cause a dynan ite explosion.

night.

The Difference. Washington Star: "I suppose," said Senator Sorghum thoughtfully, "that it's a fine thing to be a 'statesman;' a fine thing.' "But you speak as if it had its draw-

"It has. Of course, no labor is performed in vain. The recognition is only a question of time. To my mind a statesman is a great man. But, my boy, he ain't businesslike. Very frequently he waits till after he's dead before he gets anything for his services. But with a politician it's C. O. D. every time."



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