whether they represent fictitious capital, and said regarding the delay in the final ad- was intended. Less than the amount apfor any reason do not represent an honest case applies with equal force to the litigainvestment of capital actually put into the tion over the stock yards regulation act." enterprise, be considered in determining the fair value of the property for the purpose ABOLISH THE RAILROAD PASS

of ascertaining what are reasonable rates? "May the market value of the stock of the corporation, fluctuating as it doce, and subject to the manipulation of stock exchanges and stock gamblers, be made the test? If these stocks, by manipulation, or subject to of stock be followed by an increase of rates, as follows thereby establishing an agency whereby the wealth of the producers may, by means of an endless chain, be transferred at pleasure into the lap of the stock broker? Is not the most just and equitable method the reasonable present value of the property thus used for the public? All other property is subject to the law of depreciation and diminution and the cheapening process by reason of new inventors' discoveries, in-

general rule? By reference to the report of the board of secretaries it appears that the present cost per mile for construction and equipment of two of the principal roads of the state Is from \$23,000 to \$25,500 per mile. Shall an estimate of this character be taken as a correct basis, or shall a road that has been stocked and bonded in the past for twice and three times these amounts have values fixed upon the basis of the amount of capital as represented by such stocks and bonds?

Lays Down No Definite Rule. The opinion in the maximum rate case official life. rates may be determined. There yet remains great uncertainty touching this phase

the charges by railroad corporations for the of enacting a law to prevent the issuance of transportation of persons and property

officials or persons in private life, save the which is subject to the authority and conbona fide employes of the railroad comtrol of the legislature." The governor then quotes extracts from the opinion in the maximum rate case and says "From the foregoing it is quite clear that the legislature has the power, by direct legislation, or under legislative enactment, to give authority for the reasonable regulation of railway and other corporations of a public character in the matter of charges for services rendered the people under the franchise granted them to conduct the business for which the corporation was created. The constitution provides that railroads in this state are public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and that the fegislature may from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state. It is also provided that the legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph and railroad companies in this state. That the public may rightfully demand such protection from their Tegislature none will question. As to how best to exercise this authority and discharge the duty thus imposed upon the legislature, there may be and doubtless is a difference of opinion. It appears to me that the legislature may very properly take action upon this subject, and I respectfully suggest the wisdom and justice of modifying and re-enacting the present maximum freight rate law, to the end that

the objections now existing to its enforcement may be obviated and that, within the limits of the decision of the supreme court, the people may be afforded the relief from unjust exactions in the charges of freight to a reasonable reduction of passenger rates to which they are reasonably entitled. It is true that it may be years before such a law could be enforced, because of litigation which may follow its enactment, and yet we can hope to accomplish nothing in this respect unless we persevere, and, inspired by a laudable desire of dealing justly with both the people and the corporations, we ought not to hesitate or halt until equal and exact justice shall be established and discrimination and unjust charges be made more obnoxious, if not impossible, under the law. "With the maximum freight rate act inoperative, whatever protection and relief which the people may have from unjust charges and discrimination must com through the Board of Transportation. I am aware that the operation of this law through that board, or its secretaries, has not been entirely satisfactory to the public at large. I am and have been of the opinion that an elective railroad commission is much to be preferred. This, however, is unattainable until the supreme law of the state is amended, and this, perhaps, cannot be done for several years. In the meantime the people are entitled to the best protection which the legislature may lawfully extend to them. To repeal all laws and leave the people wholly at the mercy of corporate greed

terests of the people." COMPETITION BEATS THE LAW

Stock Yards Rate Bill Held Up, but Company Voluntarily Reduces Charges.

"The last legislature passed an act to them public markets and defining the duties of the persons or persons operating the same and regulating all charges thereof and providing penalties for the violation thereof. The Union Stock yards of South Omaha, a corporation subject to the provisions of this eral to the great number of boards which act, had itself, or, perhaps, more accurately have been created from time to time, comspeaking, its managing officials, who were posed of the executive officers of the state, creatures of its own making, enjoined from and the added burdens imposed upon them putting in force the rates of charges as thereby. He suggests that this may possibly therein provided and the case seems to be be remedied in some degree by obtaining traveling the same road as the maximum from the supreme court, after full argument, freight rate case, except moving by even an opinion more fully construing the slower stages, if that were possible. An provisions of the constitution limiting the humorous, if not ludicrous, incident trans- number of executive state officers. piring in the proceedings of this case is worthy of note. If I am correctly informed, pertinent suggestions concerning a revision after the stockholders had applied for an in- of the laws of the state. The laws are junction restraining the managing officers certainly in many instances poorly confrom putting in force the rates of charges structed and badly arranged. No thorough provided by statute and from lowering the examination has ever been made of the rates then prevailing, and the court had action taken by the legislature in the pasgranted the injunction, the Kansas City sage of the laws now upon the statute book. Stock Yards company reduced its rates to The question as to whether a law has been conform to the requirements of an act passed | legally enacted may be raised by a recent by the Kansas legislature and upheld by decision of the supreme court in every case the courts of that state. The injunction was and submitted as a question of fact to the doubtless applied for and granted upon the jury to be by it decided in the rendition of theory that the company could not conduct a verdict. Much confusion and litigation its business with profit at the rates pro- would probably be prevented by a revision vided by statute, but the law of competition of the laws as recommended. If a revision proved more effective than the statute and is undertaken it ought to be under the compelled the lowering of rates at the South supervision of those who are competent and Omaha stock yards. This necessitated an thoroughly qualified to perform the difficult other application to the court to be par- task." mitted to reduce the rates which they themselves had declared would bring ruin and bankruptey. Relief was graciously extended by the court and the rates were reduced so office I may, I hope with propriety, speak that the average charges are no higher than with reference to providing the chief execuallowed by the act in controversy. How- tive of the state with a residence at the ever, what the company does voluntarily it espital during his incumbency of the office. is not willing that the legislature shall by Such a provision has been made in many statute require it to do and the case is states with less population and wealth than still pending.

they may rightfully demand. What I have be sufficient for the purpose for which it and took a watch and \$5 from Carlson.

Advises Legislation Prohibiting Their Issue to Any Except Railway Employes.

"On the subject of free transportation to

The subject of granting free transportaoffices in the state has occupied the public nind more or less and been a fruitful theme discussion in Nebraska for several years It is a custom of long standing and uni-versal practice for railroad officials to grant os transportation to state officers and members of the legislature. I do not apprehend "Executive C that these passes are given with the intent uary 5, 1899." of unduly influencing official action or legisation favorable to the corporations, nor do believe the users of this transportation many directions, and shall this one class of property be made an exception to the general rule? doubtless given as a matter of courtesy and accepted as such. The motive involved is perhaps different from that in the case of tion because of alleged political influence or the indiscriminate use of free transportation at political conventions and during tablished. campaigns whereby a fair and impartial ex-pression of the will of the people is prevented. I am of the opinion that the very issuance of passes to individuals is to debauch the public mind, and should be opposed to the same extent as the possession of free transportation by those in official life. In either instance there must does not. I regret to say, tay down with naturally follow a corresponding reduction any degree of satisfaction any definite rule in the net earnings of the railroads and an or basis whereby the reasonableness of the incidental increase in the cost of transportation to the individual citizen not thus so favored. I can see no difference in princi ple in discrimination in passenger traffic of the question, which, perhaps, will only than in freight traffic; the system is wrong be settled by perseverance in an effort to in principle and I respectfully recommend establish by legislation just regulation of to your careful consideration the propriety

> "My views on this subject during the interval of time between then and now have undergone no material change, and I herein renew the recommendations therein made. Two years ago I again called the attention very properly passed prohibiting such corporations from contributing to campaigns in the way of free transportation, or otherwise, which I think has had a beneficial effect, Whether the law has been obeyed in all

free transportation and its acceptance by

espects, I am not prepared to say. "The platform of the convention nominatng my successor and the other state officers who were elected declared in favor of a law abolishing free transportation to all save bona fide railroad employes; and during the campaign the opposition press and speakers | Major General Otis, from Washington, has from the stump quite generally in strong been issued here. erms condemned the use of free passes. It will surely not be contended by the members of any one party that it is wrong for members or officers belonging to another party to avail themselves of free transportation while entirely proper for the parties thus criticising to engage in what is conlemned in others. It would seem, therefore, that unless the people have been trified with, unless these utterances were but words of insincerity and hypocrisy, there ought to be little division of sentiment as to the wisdom and justice of an adequate law which would forever set at rest this perplexing and much vexed question. The abolishment of free transportation would perhaps open the way though I do not speak with full knowledge

rates."

Concerning the National Guard the governor cites the fact that through mustering into the national service the old organizations have practically all disappeared, but that the reorganization is now well under way and it is commended to the consideration of the legislature as having demonstrated its worth. The steps taken to secure from the general government the return of money expended in mobilizing the volunteer regiments are set out at length.

Splitting Committee. The work of the famous legislative in-"sniffling" committee, comes in for consideration, and while it is admitted that the direct benefits have not been large the hope is expressed that it may result in tants of our new territory who prefer somethe state institutions.

Appropriation for Prosecutions. "An appropriation of \$5,900 was made for the prosecution by the attorney general of and subject to unjust discriminations would moneys known to be due the state by reason not, in my judgment, best subserve the inof defalcation of state officers and money lost in depository banks. This money has been expended upon verified vouchers, anproved by the attorney general, all of which are matters of record in the office of the auditor. For the successful prosecution of cases now pending, many of them of great importance, and in order to secure as speedily as possible what may be due the state, will require a further appropriation regulate certain stock yards by declaring upon your part for the use of the attorney general, and I recommend an appropriation of the same amount as heretofore made."

> Report of Attorney General. "Attention is called by the attorney gen-

"The attorney general makes some

Residence for the Governor. "Upon the eve of my retirement from Nebraska. It is due to the office that the having held up the dry goods store of L. C. involved as in the maximum freight rate and permanent residence while in office. For gaged in a shooting affray with Policemen lows: cases. The people have a right to have the a number of years the legislature has made Edward Walner and John McCauley this case speedily tried. If the act in question temporary provisions respecting a residence evening and both were wounded. Walner home is excellent, and no similar number of is not valid we ought to ascertain in a rea- for the governor by an appropriation for died three hours later in the hospital. sonable time wherein it is defective, so that house rent. This sum was usually \$2,000 Boorman and his clerk, Charles Carlson, greater desire to observe the rules and regthe legislature may remedy the defect and for each biennium. When I was first were alone in the store when five of the

the surplus lapsing into the treasury. I am aware that some objections are advanced to that it conflicts with constitutional provisions limiting salaries of state officers. If such a contention be true, it would doubtless follow that a permanent residence could not be provided for. I am satisfied, however, that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent the legislature from providthe influences of chambers of commerce and persons traveling over the railways of the ing a residence for the executive, and if I boards of trade, be increased in market state, I beg to submit for your considera- am correct in this there can be no legal value, shall this be a reason for increasing tion views expressed by me in my inaugural obstacle in the way of making temporary rates, and shall each increase in the value address to the legislature then assembled, provision to serve the same purpose in the meantime.

'In retiring to private life I bear with me ion to persons holding the more important a love and solicitude for the state and its institutions, growing out of the years of labor in their interest, and my efforts as a Joint session of the sixth legislative aswelfare of Nebraska.

"SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor, "Executive Chamber, Lincoln, Neb., Jan-

(Continued from First Page.) are necessarily reserved to the authority of the individual who carries free transporta- the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is respected, except for cause fully es-The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government, become payable to the authorities of the United States, unless it be seen fit general issuance of passes to individuals is persicular in its influence, has a tendency or modes of contribution to the expenses of government, whether general or local. If private property be taken for military use, it shall be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation and when payment in cash is not practicable, receipts are to be given.

Ports Opened to Commerce. All ports and places in the Philippine islands in control of the actual land and naval forces of the United States will be opened to the commerce of all friendly na-tions. All goods and wares, not prohibited for military reasons by due announcement of the military authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of

heir importation.
Finally, it should be the carnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of of the legislature to the subject, especially erry, which is the heritage of free people taxed with reference to the granting of favors by and by proving to them that the mission duct." railroad companies in political campaigns of the United States is one of benevolence, and for political purposes, and a law was substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fullfilment of this high mission, supporting the tem-perate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to vercome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good government upon the people of the Philippine islands under the free flag of the United States. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

MANILA, Jan. 5 .- President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, cabled to

Aguinaldo's Prisoners. VIENNA, Jan. 6 .- The Neue Wiener Tageblatt publishes this morning a statement received by Prof. Blumentritt from a friend two generals, forty staff officers and 400 superior officers. He has also 1.900 civilians. including several provincial governors and numerous officials.

MAKING THE FILIPINOS GOOD

Ex-President Cleveland Comments Spreastically on the Expansion Program.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5 .- Ex-President Cleveland, in reply to the request of a representative of the Associated Press for an expression on the question of expansion, said:

"I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, it is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesqs in the beneficence of subjecting them to our control and management should in the least disvestigating committee, better known as the situation ought not to have been unanticiout of it overlooked. The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabibetter business methods being employed in thing different from the plan for their control which we proposed or who oppose our designs in their behalf should be slaughtered. The killing of natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began and our imperialistic enthusiasm should cases wherein the state was a party, and not be checked by the prospective necesespecially those with a view of recovering sity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in a transcendantally great movement, a mere incident in its progress. Of course, some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of christianizing them. but surely those of our elergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion could manage that difficulty."

MEXICAN HERDERS WOUNDED

Shooting Affray in Which Two Men Receive Charges from

Revolvers. CHEYENNE, Jan. 5 .- (Special Telegram.) -A shooting affray between sheepmen, in which two Mexican herders were wounded, occurred near Rawlins yesterday. Frank Williams, one of the parties to the controversy, surrendered himself to the authorities today for trial. His story is that a of sheep belonging to Cosgriff Bros., was being driven across land which had been leased by himself and associates. He says he rode up to the herders and asked them if they did not know they were on leased land. One of them "Is your name Frank?" and upon his replying, "Yes," they began shooting at him. He pulled his revolver and began

shooting also. Williams gave bonds for a preliminary hearing. The story told by the Mexicans is that four of their party were driving the sheep toward Brown's canon, when three men in ambush attacked them. One of their party was wounded in the forehead, the bullet lacerating the skin, but did not fracture the skull. Another was shot in the side and is in a critical condition. They claim they only fired when it became necessary to protect themselves. An investigation will be made and other arrests will probably follow.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CHICAGO Six of Them While Trying to Escape After Hold-Up Engage in

Shooting Affray. were endeavoring to make their escape after | enforced."

such an appropriation, for the alleged reason Governor of South Dakota Sends in His Official Communication.

Recommendations Made for the Attention of the Lawmakers-Committees of House Announced and Bills Introduced.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 5 .- (Special.)-The

message of Governor Andrew E. Lee to the

private citizen shall ever be devoted to the sembly was read this afternoon and goes at length into general subjects the state's welfare. The finances of the state ar shown to be in a flourishing condition. "During the last four years," Governor Lee says, "the state has been liquidating its obligations at a gratifying rate, and with prudent management of our affairs there seems to be hope that within the next wo years we may, if disposed, be practically free from debt. This fortunate change in our affairs has been due to the improved industrial conditions, better adminisration, to the economy of two legislatures and the addition to our revenues of more than \$60,000 from liquor licenses. The total revenues collected for the last four years have amounted to \$3,905,024.46, and the disbursements have been \$3,405,-506.02, leaving a net cash balance in the treasury on July 1, last, of \$499,518.44. The treasurer reports that our bonded debt on July 1, 1898, was \$861,600. The auditor's report shows it to have been \$789,600 at that time. This disagreement is explained by the fact hat the treasurer included in his report of debt paid prior to July 1, \$18,000, which was actually paid after that date. Since January, 1897, the total debt reduction with interest has amounted to \$554 .-501.63, and at this time our net debt is but \$738,300. While this rapid debt paying has been in progress the people have begun to realize its benefits, for at the last meeting of the State Board of Assessment the levy for state purposes was reduced 25 per cent. I can see no reason why it cannot be reduced to the constitutional limit at the next meeting of the board if industrial the inhabitants of the Philippines by as-suring to them in every possible way that conditions remain good, and economy in full measure of individual rights and lib- management and industry in seeking untaxed property is the rule of public con-

Use of School Money.

The message treats of the proper use of the large amounts of school money at present unemployed. Speaking of this matter the governor says: "Among the departments of the state government having the greatest responsibility to the people is the commissioner of school and public lands. For the support of the common schools sections 16 and 36 of every township in which the land had become a part of the public domain, were granted to the state. In addition to the foregoing, a grant of 5 per cent of the proceeds received by the government from the sale of public lands within the state was made for the benefit of the common schools. The principal derived from these sources, including the 5 per cent received from the general government, constitutes the permanent school fund of the of Aguinaldo, who says that the latter bolds state. The amount paid in and distributed as prisoners 11,000 Spanish troops, including to the various counties amounts to \$943, 671.41; the amount of deferred payment is \$1,302,372.89, making a total permanent school fund of \$2,246,044.30.

"The state has had large sums of school noney lying idle for some time and the amount is likely to greatly increase. Under the present law it can only be loaned on land security and the amount which can be loaned to any one person is limited to \$500, regardless of the value of the security. The commissioner recommends that the law be modified so that school funds can be invested in county, school, municipal and state bonds. While the state can place its bonds at 31/2 per cent, it would be better for the state to pay a larger per cent of interest to the state school fund than to have these funds lie idle and pay interest upon state bonds to foreign investors and I heartify concur in his recommendation."

Insurance Rates. Attention is called to insurance rates in the following words: "The enormous profits being made by insurance companies doing business in the state are a proper subject for inquiry and legislation. The commissioner of insurance presents a table of preturb our expansionists. This phase of the miums received by the various companies doing business in South Dakota since 1889 pated nor the incidents naturally growing and institutes a comparison between the income and outgo of money on insurance account which is astounding. Our people have known that rates for fire insurance were high; but they will hardly be prepared for proof that for the last ten years the insurance companies have taken out of the state nearly two dollars in premiums for every dollar which they have paid in losses. I quote the following table from the commissioner's report:

361,441.00 388,762.36 383, 392, 00 448, 280, 95 442, 142, 80 342, 047, 27 338, 212, 02 338, 319, 81 The message emphasizes the importance of

the report of the railway commissioners. which details the operation of the railroad rate law and specifies seventy-two applications for relief made by shippers which have been passed upon.

"They have transacted more business in two years," the governor says, "than was done during a period of eight years by previous commissioners. New station houses and other necessities, demands for which have heretofore been ignored by the railroads and which the old commissioners found themselves powerless to secure, have been granted by the present board till the evidence of improved shipping facilities may be seen in every community in the state. These minor reforms, while not generally supposed to be nearly so important as a reduction of railway rates, have contributed greatly to the public benefit and have been worth to the state many times the amount of the commissioners' entire appropriation. The commissioners not only have under their consideration the railway lines of the state, but an important part of awaken a more lively interest in the countheir duty is to look after the grain elevators situated along these highways of trade. Their recommendations concerning these institutions are very valuable."

Mining Conditions. Referring to mining conditions Governor Lee says: "The report of the mine in- and for the defense of white-capping the spector, James Terry, is a comprehensive aggrieved party should have the right to discussion of the wonderful mineral develop- secure damages." ment of the Black Hills, justly characterized as the 'richest 100 equare miles on 1897 the precious metals taken from twenty- should be adjudicated in a lawful court of covered, more workingmen are employed court, the decision of this court to be bindand more wealth is added to the resources ing and duly enforced. It is a menace to the of our state. Laws for the utmost protec- peace of the state and to life and property tion of life and limb of the men who work in for corporations to be arming men to de-CHICAGO, Jan. 5 .- Six highwaymen, who the mines should be enacted and carefully

The proposed enlargement of accommoda-"The same general principles seem to be governor of the state shall have a fixed T. Boorman at 832 Twenty-first street, en- tions for old soldiers is mentioned as fol-

"The general condition of the Soldiers' men in any walk of life could evince a

LEE ADDRESSES LEGISLATURE | thirty applications for admission on file. | interest of the people and to see to it that which have been approved. The hospital is no inroads are made upon their rights." overcrowded and the main building is very near the limit of its capacity. If the legislature desires that the home and the hospital shall be open to all veterans who seek admission from this time forward, some provision must be made immediately for

REVIEWS THE CONDITION OF THE STATE new regular appropriation is available." An open letter to Kirk G. Phillips, state reasurer, is published, making inquiry into charges made that the latter has been receiving interest on state money deposited in

various banks. Message Rend.

After some jangling over the manner of spreading the governor's message in the records of the houses it was finally decided to read it in joint session, although there bodies then took a recess until 2 o'clock to was considerable opposition in the start to await the presentation of any communicasuch aciton. Wilmarth of Beadle taking the | tion that governor Stephens may make. position that if the governor had a message to present he should bring it before by a clerk. The reading took considerable time, but at last was rushed through and at a late hour the joint session was dissolved. The committees of the house were then announced and an adjournment taken were then introduced and filed, but not read:

House bill No. 1. Glass: To provide every assessor with a seal to stamp all notes, mortgages and all such documents, when the are listed for taxation, making them uncollectable unless so stamped.

No. 2, Goddard: Providing that all honorably discharged soldiers and sallors may attend state educational institutions free of charge.

No. 3. Goddard: To provide for carrying into effect the initiative and referendum Main provisions that all bills submitted by initiative must be filed with the legislatu not later than the twentieth day of the se sion and accompanied by affidavits of th signers that they understand the provision of the bills. That all measures to which the referendum applies shall be submitted to a referendum board, consisting governor, secretary of state and attorney

No. 4. Bras: Protection of fish and preventing the killing of them by poison or ex-

No. 5. Glass: Making the legal rate of interest 10 per cent. No. 6, Wilmerth: Providing for carrying into effect the initiative and referendum; the referendum to apply when a petition is filed with the secretary of state within ninety days after adjournment of session No. 7, Wilmarth: Registration law. No. 8, Wilmarth: Providing

Providing for the restoration of the circle at the head of the ticket and that constitutional amendments shall be submitted on separate ballot. No. 9, Wilmarth: Providing for procedure in the contest of a state officer and the man ner of securing a recount of votes. House joint resolution No. 1, Goddard: Provides for an amendment on section 1, article xxiii of the constitution to require a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house to present an amendment to the con-

stiution to the people. The railroad commission held a meeting today and besides transacting some unimportant detail work, selected its officers. W. T. La Follette was elected chairman and the board selected H. A. Sawyer of Sioux Falls as secretary.

While there has been a delay of two days in beginning the contest on the governorship it is tonight definitely stated that the papers will be served in the morning.

PINGREE READS HIS MESSAGE

Joint Session of Michigan Legislature Listens to the Advice of the Executive.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5 .- Governor Pingree today read his message to the joint session of the legislature. It is a voluminous document of about 25,000 words and deals with all the governor's proposed taxation reforms, declares against expansion and in veighs at great length against trusts and corporations. Following is an abstract of its more salient features:

Governor Pingree in his message congratulates the state on its progress and the era of prosperity which is opening up before it. Equal taxation he treats at length, saying that it was the most important question in the state today and that the present administration was put in power expressly to take some action looking to an equitable system of taxation. It is desired that corporations should be brought under the general tax law instead of being assessed upon their gross earnings as at present. Governor Pingre then recommends the repealing of the special charters of the Michigan Central and Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad, so as to bring them under the general tax laws. The attempt at the special session last spring to pass the Atkinsen bill, which has equal taxation for its object, is referred to, and the governor criticises some federal officials for alleged lobbying against it. The governor recommends a moderate income tax upon all incomes above \$1,000 a year. The progress made by the trusts in recent years has alarmed the governor. He advocates that congress should take this matter in hand, as state legislatures, he says, powerless, because corporations would simply be driven from one state to another by any attempt at legislation on the part of the

Decided opposition was expressed to the annexation of the Philippines, Governor Pin-gree claiming that they are in no way a necessity for our safety or even usefulness as are the Hawaiian islands or the Antilles. "The scheme of annexation is sim-He says: weak imitation of the policy of European monarchies, conceived in apparent gnorance or indifference respecting the vastly different conditions which have forced those powers into distant colonization.

INDAMA LEGISLATURE MEETS. Lynch Mobs, Strikes and Lobbyists

Are Scored by Governor. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The Indiana general assembly convened today. All the caucus nominees of last night were installed. Governor Mount's annual message was also read. The message, which was very long, deals mostly with state affairs. successor to United States Senator Turple. Governor Mount, in his message, said:

"The good name of Indiana has been dishonored by a lawless mob that took from the jail in Ripley county and lynched five men, charged with burgiary. Even if these procession, and the women wept and wished men had been by a court found guilty, as charged, the punishment would have been imprisonment, and not death.

"Every person charged with crime has the right to a fair and impartial trial. For a better guarantee of this right and to ties against lynchings and white cappings, I recomend the enactment of a law mking the county responsible for such conditions and liable in a civil suit for damages. In the case of lynching the nearest of kin sobuld be authorized to institute the suit,

Referring to strikes, the governor said: "I believe the time has come when differ-The report shows that for the year ences between employers and employes seven mines aggregated \$7,949,773.16. The arbitration and that the finding of such resources of that wonderland of the west are courts should be mandatory. Provisions yet in their infancy in point of develop- should be made whereby the aggrieved party ment. Year by year more mines are dis- could immediately appeal to the circuit to be arming for revenge upon the newly were aboard. The list is as follows: employed labor at the business that gives

them work." ulations or show a more cheerful apprecia- The just law that commends itself needs no Honor, assistant cook; J. McGarry, messby suitable legislation give to the people elected the appropriation was reduced to robbers entered, one remaining on guard, tion of the interest taken in their welfare, schemer, with doubtful methods, to secure man; J. I. Carlson, boatswain; Neil Thorsuch protection from unjust exactions as \$1,500 for the blennium. This I found to They robbed Boorman of \$35 and a watch There are 156 members in the home at its enactment. It becomes, therefore, the sensen, carpenter; John Redden, M. Law-

HOUSE AND SENATE IN MISSOURI Permanent Organization Formed

Pause for Governor's Message ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5 .- A special to the Post-Dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says the house and senate completed their permanent organizations today. In the senate, the republicans had no candidates and they voted for the democratic nominees. W. J. McClintic, Marlon county, was elected president pro tem and Cornellus Jasper county, secretary; W. J. Ward, Stoddard county, was elected speaker of the house, with Major Henry A. Newman as chief clerk. All the other democratic caucus nominees were also elected. Both

The legislature reconvened soon after 2 o'clock, but nothing was done for two or the session and read it and not send it up three hours, when Governor Stephens' message was received and read in both houses. The message, which contained at least 15,000 words, was confined almost wholly to state issues. Governor Stephens demanded an investigation by the legislature of municito 2 o'clock tomorrow. The following bills Pal affairs in St. Louis, saying that charges of bribery and boodling there had become so persistent that he must take notice of them. At some length Governor Stephens called attention to the evils of trusts and combinations and recommended the repeal of the proviso of the anti-trust law exempting fire insurance companies in cities of 100,000 inhibitants or over from its operation and effect.

> MAINE'S GOVERNOR INAUGURATED. Advises Radical Changes in Laws

Relating to National Guard. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 5 .- Governor L. Powers was inaugurated today for his second term. Governor Powers in his message opened with congratulations to the people of the state on their present prosperity and expresses himself as very decidedly of the opinion that there should be some radical changes in the laws relating to the National Guard, and he thinks it very desirable to form the guard in every particular upon the regular army standard. The address concludes as follows:

"Whatever new obligations changed conditions shall place upon us in our career as a nation, we shall not shrink from them but, as in duty bound, accept them in honor and good faith, confident in our ability and realizing our imperative obligation to assume and solve them in the interests of humanity, of progress and of good government.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT OPTIMISTIC Results of the War Will Lead Civilization.

BOSTON, Jan. 5 .- The inaugural exercises at the state house today passed with the Coleman's house, at 117 North Ninth street, taking the oath of office as supreme magisrate of the commonwealth for the third time. The governor's message opens with a brief resume of the war with Spain and trying to get rid of some of the stolen the part taken therein by Massachusetts

"There is no doubt in my mind," the govrnor says, "that this war was entered upon by the great majority of the people of the United States without distinction of party or locality, with high and unselfish purposes, nor do I doubt that its results will lead to oivilization.'

Organizing Missouri Legislature. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 5 .- The emocratic caucus of the house has named W. J. Ward of Stoddard county for speaker and he will be elected today. Colonel Henry A. Newman of Randolph has been nominated chief clerk. In the democratic senatorial caucus W. J. McClintic of Marion was named president pro tem of the senate

New Hampshire's New Governor. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.-The inauguration of Frank Rollins as governor of New Hampshire took place today in the presence of both branches of the legislature and a large company of distinguished public men and friends of the new chief magistrate.

HAVE FAITH IN GENERAL WOOD

Citizens of Santiago Show Their Appreclation of His Services in Their Behalf.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 5,-The explanation of the War department at Washngton of its intentions regarding the transfer of customs receipts from the different ports in Cuba to Havana is met here by statements from the Cubans that the plan is similar to the one adopted by the Spaniards when requisitions on Havana obtained less than 6 per cent of what the requisition called for. The merchants, business men and influential people here say Havana has grown rich and prosperous at the expense of the rest of the island and the Cubans and governmental officials at Santlago say the Cubans of Havana are respensible for Major General Brooke's order on this subject. The people here add that the Havana Cubans are still anxious to maintain the same system of centralization of funds that was in force before the American occupation. Dr. Castillo and Mayor Bicardo have proved true in this crisis and have urged the citizens to remain peaceful while awaiting the results of the visit of General Wood and Dr. Castillo to Washington. General Wood., accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Hanna, and Dr. Castillo, representing the merchants and business mer of this city, left here for New York today on board the United States transport Missigsippi. They were accorded an enthusiastic | departure from the palace and during their passage down Mariani street to the wharf. The municipal band preceded General Wood. The general assembly will elect a republican who was accompanied by the mayor and his staff and large numbers of officers and Cubans, who walked the entire distance amid continuous applause and cheers for General Wood. The latter was deeply moved. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 persons in the the general bon voyage. Cuban gratitude was never more clearly expressed. Men who a few weeks ago were antagonistic to the American commander were today among his most enthusiastic supporters.

The members of the supreme court and the band of the Fifth regular infantry were on board the auxiliary gunboat Hist, which saluted the Mississippi and bade it farewell in the usual manner. The Mississippi, which was brilliantly decorated, was also saluted by the Punta Gorda batteries. Though the situation is critical, it is doubtful whether any overt act will be committed unless the populace is aroused by further irritating orders from Havana.

LOST CREW OF THE CATANIA

Owners of Vessels State that Only Twenty-Five Are on the Supposed Foundered Vessel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- United States Shipping Commissioner Day has given out a list of the Catania's crew when that ship is thought to have foundered in mid-ocean. outward-bound, in November. The owners fend their plants and for discarded labor of the Catania stated that only twenty-five Charles A. Furlong, captain; J. Kilnkie,

first mate; J. Auld, chief engineer; Charles In scoring lobbyists, the governor said: Fallen, second officer; H. W. Gease, first "Hired lobbyists are a menace to free gov- assistant engineer; T. Kalisher, second asernment. The time is rapidly approaching sistant engineer; Henry Hughes, chief when the hired tools of corporate greed will steward; J. H. Yancy, colored, assistant be excluded from the halls of legislation. steward; C. E. Freeman, colored, cook; W. present, with forty-five out on furlough and sacred duty of lawmakers to look after the rence and Manuel Cambo, oilers; Eugene DitUG CO., Omaha, Neb.

Stevbert, Thomas Maguire, Max Weigel, P. Scott, Otto Pens, A. Molando, G. Kroger and Fred A. Kaus, sailors; N. Nolsen, T. Peterson, T. Engelfat, P. Ingalls, T. T. Eriksen, A. A. Eden, John Owens and William Yarwood, firemen.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER

Accomplice in Killing of Two Men on Nevnda Desert Arrested in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- A dispatch from Syracuse says that Mrs. Winifred Myers was arrested at Gouveneur today, charged with being implicated in a murder and was taken west by Ogden detectives, by way of Buffalo.

The woman is said to have been an acemplice of John Hancock in the murder of two travelers in the Nevada desert in April, 1894. Mrs. Myers and Hancock, it is learned from Salt Lake, left Nye county Nevada, in company with two men, neither of whom has been heard from since.

SPORTING NEWS.

Winners at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Thirty-seventh lay of the Crescent City Jockey club's win-ter meeting. Showery, track heavy, Belle of Memphis was the only winning favorite.

First race, seven furlongs; Belle of Mem-

First race, seven furlongs: Belle of Memphis won, Banish second, David third. Time: 1:31.

Second race, selling, six furlongs: Moroni won, Minnie Weldon second, Henrica third. Time: 1:16%.

Third race, one and one-quarter miles, selling: Possum won, Babe Fields second. Lakeview Palace third. Time: 2:164.

Fourth race, selling, one mile: Guide Rock won, Basquif second, Pinkey Potter third. Time: 1:45.

Fifth race, one mile and twenty yards Oxnard won, Dalgretti second, School Girthird. Time: 1:46½.

Unique Turf Organization.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—A unique turi organization has been formed by E. A Tipton, recent manager for Marcus Daly it Montana and formely secretary of the Lexington association, and W. B. Fasig, secretary of Charter Oak park at Hartford, Conn. Both gentlemen are known by horsemen all over the country. The corporation will be known as the Fasig-Tipton company. It will engage in the sale of horses, but its specialty will be the management of races. It will take the responsibility and entire management whenever and wherever desired, whether at a big country fair or on the grand circuit. Unique Turf Organization.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton in-forms the Associated Press that he has firally signed agreements with Captains Archie Hogarth, formerly of the Isolde, and Robert Wringe to command the America's cup challenger Shamrock. Wringe suc-receded Captain Sycamore in command of the Aisla. Robbed by a Cyprian.

To Sall the Shamrock.

C. T. Johnson, a prominent business man

f Essex, Ia., came to the city last night and started out to see the sights. In May customary smoothness, Governor Wolcott he was robbed of \$40 by a woman named Anna King. The matter was reported to the police and the King woman arrested. On her way to the station she was detected money by dropping it in a gutter. When scarched \$26 was found in her pockets and this amount was returned to Johnson, who will remain to prosecute the woman. Vote for Senator at Blamarck. BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 5 .- The republican

> for United States senators and adjourned until tomorrow, not having agreed upon a andidate. The eighth ballot resulted; Congressman Johnson, 21; Marshall, 12; Litde. 10: McCumber, 8: La Moure, 6: Hanna, ; Cooper, 4.

egislative caucus tonight cast eight ballots

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve. Beware of worthless

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST Nebraska, lown and the

Dakotas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Forecast for Friday For Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas-

Light snow; variable winds. For Missouri-Threatening weather, with snow, turning into rain; warmer; easterly winds.

For Kansas-Threatening weather, followed by snow in eastern portion; variable winds. For Wyoming-Threatening weather:

warmer; southerly winds. Local Record OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 5.—Omaha record of tem perature and rainfall compared with the

orresponding day of the last 1899, 1898, 1897 Maximum temperature . 19
Minimum temperature . 8
Average temperature ... 14 Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March I, Normal for the day 19

Excess for the day 5
Accumulated excess since March 1 68
Normal rainfall for the day 98 inch
Deficiency for the day 93 inch
Cotal rainfall since March 1 1898.28.55 inches Reports from Stations at S p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER 2 2 Omaha, cloudy North Platte, clear Salt Lake, cloudy Rapid City, clear Huron, cloudy ... Williston, clear Chicago, cloudy St. Louis, cloudy St. Paul, cloudy

ansas City, cloudy avre, clear T indicates trace of precipitation.

Below zero.
 L. A. WELSH, Local Forecast Official.

cloudy

clear

delena.

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