tions; M. of W., J. J. Bryan; K. of R. and S., J. W. Stratton; M. of F., A. J. Senger; M of E., F. E. White; M. at A., J. M. Kirker; I. G., Andrew Mays; O. G., H. W. Knight. A large attendance was present from out of town, including a delegation of fifteen from Lincoln lodges.

ROSTER OF THE LEGISLATURE

Names and Postoffice Addresses of Men Who Are to Make Nebraska Laws.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Following is the official roster of the senate and house of the Nebraska legislature:

Senate Membership.

Dist.	Name.	Postoffice.	Politics.
1.	Charles I. Norris,	Table Rock	Rep.
2.	J. L. Young,	Tecumseh	Rep.
3.	Charles Marshall,	Douglas	Rep.
4.	G. L. Sheldon,	Nehawka	Rep.
5.	George Meredith,	Ashland	Fus.
6.	Mathew A. Hall,	Omaha	Rep.
	Robert B. Howell,	Omaha	Rep.
	C. L. Saunders,	Omaha	Rep.
7.	Joseph Hall,	Tekamah	Rep.
8.	W. P. Warner,	Dakota City	Rep.
9.	James T. Brady,	Albion	Fus.
10.	B. W. Reynolds,	Fremont	Rep.
11.	J. M. Alden,	Pierce	Rep.
12.	W. A. Way,	Columbus	Fus.
13.	C. J. Coffee,	Spencer	Fus.
14.	W. C. Brown,	Springview	Rep.
15.	M. L. Fries,	Arcadia	Rep.
16.	Aaron Wall,	Loup City	Rep.
17.	W. H. Harrison,	Grand Island	Rep.
18.	J. H. Umstead,	Fullerton	Rep.
19.	Shelby Hastings,	David City	Rep.
20.	Richard O'Neill,	Lincoln	Rep.
	P. F. Beghtol,	Bennett	Rep.
21.	L. M. Pemberton,	Beatrice	Rep.
22.	C. B. Anderson,	Crete	Rep.
23.	W. H. Jennings,	Davenport	Rep.
24.	Robert J. Sloan,	Geneva	Rep.
25.	J. M. Cox,	Marquette	Rep.
26.	George L. Day,	Superior	Rep.
27.	J. C. Hedge,	Hastings	Rep.
28.	Frank A. Dean,	Holdrege	Rep.
29.	D. S. Heasty,	Arapahoe	Rep.
30.	W. D. Giffin,	Gothenburg	Rep.

House Membership.

Dist.	Name.	Postoffice.	Politics.
1.	W. H. Hogrefe,	Stella	Rep.
	Cass Jones,	Rulo	Rep.
	H. S. Belden,	Dawson	Rep.
2.	W. H. Wilson,	Table Rock	Rep.
	J. M. Cravens,	Armour	Rep.
3.	J. W. Kerns,	Auburn	Rep.
	G. S. Christy,	Johnson	Rep.
4.	C. C. Reed,	Vesta	Rep.
5.	Ellis E. Good,	Peru	Rep.
6.	Job Cassell,	Nebraska City	Rep.
	R. W. W. Jones,	Dunbar	Rep.
7.	M. L. Friedrichs,	Cedar Creek	Rep.
	W. D. Dernier,	Elmwood	Rep.
8.	O. M. Spurlock,	Plattsmouth	Rep.
9.	Samuel Startzer,	Papillion	Fus.
10.	D. W. Gilbert,	Omaha	Rep.
	W. T. Nelson,	Omaha	Rep.
	W. B. Ten Eyck,	Omaha	Rep.
	T. C. Shelly,	Omaha	Rep.
	E. M. Moreman,	Omaha	Rep.
	Peter Mangold,	Bennington	Rep.
	J. H. Riggs,	Waterloo	Rep.
	F. W. Koetter,	Omaha	Rep.
	J. A. C. Kennedy,	Omaha	Fus.
11.	Frank Jahnel,	Kennard	Rep.
12.	W. G. Sears,	Tekamah	Rep.
13.	W. G. Harrison,	Blair	Rep.
14.	Joseph Roberts,	Fremont	Rep.
	G. L. Loomis,	Fremont	Fus.
15.	Chris Shinstock,	West Point	Fus.
16.	C. J. Weborg,	Pender	Rep.
17.	F. M. Gregg,	Wayne	Rep.
18.	S. P. Mikesell,	Ponca	Fus.
19.	N. M. Nelson,	Plainview	Rep.
20.	F. E. Anderson,	Wausa	Rep.
21.	J. R. Herron,	Orchard	Rep.
22.	Frank Jouvenat,	Petersburg	Rep.
23.	T. F. Meminger,	Madison	Fus.
24.	D. O. Becher,	Columbus	Fus.
25.	E. E. Fellers,	Monroe	Fus.
26.	J. C. Dobry,	Schuyler	Fus.
27.	W. J. Harman,	Fremont	Rep.
	J. J. Vlasek,	Prague	Fus.
28.	C. C. Cornick,	Brainard	Rep.
	John Kaveny,	Linwood	Fus.
29.	S. S. Atwood,	Milford	Rep.
	John McLain,	Seward	Rep.
30.	J. N. Mockett, jr.,	Lincoln	Rep.
	J. H. McClay,	Lincoln	Rep.
	H. C. N. Burgess,	Lincoln	Rep.
	C. J. Warner,	Waverly	Rep.
	J. G. Holliet,	Havelock	Rep.
31.	Curtis W. Ribble,	Dewitt	Rep.
	D. A. Stetson,	Western	Rep.
32.	W. E. Robbins,	Cortland	Rep.
	J. H. Ramsey,	Filley	Rep.
	S. S. Spier,	Odell	Rep.
33.	H. V. Smith,	Tobias	Rep.
34.	J. E. Mendenhall,	Fairbury	Rep.
35.	Harvey Ford,	Hubbell	Rep.
36.	D. B. Cropsey,	Fairbury	Rep.
37.	P. Eggenburger,	Strang	Fus.
	I. N. Trank,	Geneva	Fus.
38.	H. M. Detrick,	York	Rep.
	Wm. Meradith,	York	Rep.
39.	C. H. Hoy,	Silver Creek	Fus.
40.	W. H. Thompson,	Central City	Rep.
41.	A. V. Cunningham,	Giltner	Rep.
	Charles Anderson,	Marquette	Rep.
42.	G. C. Fishback,	Harvard	Rep.
	P. A. Caldwell,	Edgar	Rep.
43.	*John R. Musick,	Edgar	Rep.
44.	Charles Hunter,	Inavale	Rep.
45.	W. G. Sadler,	Juniata	Rep.
46.	F. A. Sweezy,	Blue Hill	Rep.
47.	G. L. Rouse,	Alda	Rep.
	H. S. Ferrar,	Grand Island	Rep.
48.	Soren M. Fries,	Dannebrog	Fus.
49.	W. P. Thorpe,	Burwell	Fus.
50.	W. N. Coats,	Stuart	Rep.
	E. M. Waring,	Middle Branch	Fus.
51.	J. A. Douglas,	Bassett	Rep.
52.	David Hanna,	Wood Lake	Rep.
53.	Frank Currie,	Whitney	Rep.
54.	C. C. McAllister,	Chappell	Rep.
55.	A. E. Bartoo,	Arcadia	Rep.
56.	A. H. Copsey,	Westerville	Rep.
	J. J. Tooley,	Broken Bow	Fus.
57.	E. H. Kittle,	Rockville	Fus.
58.	J. H. Davis,	Gibbon	Rep.
	Oscar Knox,	Kearney	Rep.
59.	George E. Bacon,	Doss	Rep.
60.	Vic Anderson,	Minden	Fus.
61.	C. W. Gishwiller,	Wilcox	Fus.
62.	D. A. McCulloch,	Alma	Fus.
63.	J. S. Johnson,	Funk	Fus.
64.	E. B. Perry,	Cambridge	Rep.
65.	J. E. Hathorn,	Bartley	Rep.
66.	G. C. Junkin,	Southfield	Rep.
67.	W. Shipley,	Palisade	Fus.

* Deceased.

HANDLING THEIR OWN GRAIN

Farmers Near Two York County Towns Have Elevators in Operation.

YORK, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—With the completion of the warehouse at Thayer, this county, the farmers of York county now have two farmers' independent co-operative elevators in successful operation, and credit is given the progressive, prosperous York county farmers for being among the pioneers in the movement of a farmers' mutual co-operative grain elevator, and who are now the leading promoters in the call for the meeting of every farmer who is interested in control of elevators and co-operation, and the organization of elevator companies, at Lincoln, on January 22.

Probably at this meeting certain legislative action will be urged. A few farmer elevators have had a hard time to secure elevator sites on right-of-way. The farmers' elevator at Benedict, this county, had a great deal of trouble in securing a site along the B. & M. railroad, and finally was obliged to buy a lot near the track, and then, to prevent them from spouting their grain eighty feet to train, a coalhouse was built on the right-of-way between, all of which was said to have been done by the grain combine of York county. As soon as the officials at Omaha were acquainted with the facts they built a sidetrack to the farmers' elevator.

At Thayer the independent farmers' elevator people are having trouble in getting an elevator site. So far they have not yet succeeded. This is on the Elkhorn railway. The farmers will ask for the same privileges and rights that are granted to the elevator men of the state.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

Quality and Economy
GORHAM SILVER POLISH
The best silver-polish in the world. Is extremely economical in use
All responsible jewelers keep it 25 cents a package

MARKLE ANSWER IS FILED

Makes a Detailed Denial of Charges Filed Against Them by Miners.

CHARGE ALL TROUBLE UP TO MITCHELL

Say Differences with Men Had Always Been Amicably Settled Until the Miners Were Organized.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The answer of G. B. Markle & Co., independent coal operators, to the demands of the miners, was made public here today. The answer will be submitted to the anthracite strike commission, which reassembles in this city tomorrow. It was written by John Markle, managing partner of the firm. The statement is in part as follows:

The present firm was formed on December 30, 1889, for the purpose of mining coal upon lands held by the firm under lease from the Union Improvement company for thirty years from January 1, 1890, and from the Highland Coal company for thirty years from January 1, 1892.

The mines are situated at or near Jeddo and the firm operates the following collieries, viz: Jeddo No. 4, Highland No. 2 and Highland No. 5. The firm employs about 2,400 men, and many of its employes reside in the villages of Freeland, about two miles distant, and Hazleton, about seven miles distant from Jeddo. The lessees erected and own all the improvements upon the property, including breakers, stores, shops and tenement houses.

Take Out Doctor Fee.

From the time of my first connection with the business in 1880 there has always been a resident physician and assistant physician on the property, until recently, with the exception of a short interval. The firm selected the head physician, who chose his assistant, and we collected 75 cents a month from the married and 50 cents a month from the single men over 21, and the amount collected was paid over to the physician without charge or deduction therefor. This arrangement was not compulsory upon the men or the families. In the early part of 1898 my wife employed at her own expense a trained nurse to look after the sick and later, when this nurse retired, another nurse from St. Luke's hospital in Bethlehem took her place, who introduced the system of district nursing in the borough of Jeddo and in the neighboring villages.

Stores for the sale of general merchandise and miners' supplies have always been maintained on the property and have been and are an accommodation to the men and their families. The men have never been required to deal there.

By the terms of the coal leases, G. B. Markle & Co. are required to pay all the taxes on the property. The taxes paid by the coal operators constitute the largest portion of the taxes collected in the county.

Sliding Scale of Wages.

A sliding scale basis of labor had been agreed upon in 1875 and had from that time been generally in force in the Lehigh region. In September, 1875, a committee of miners presented certain demands to the firm. An agreement was then in existence between the company and men to settle differences by arbitration. The company replied to the demands and received no further communication from the miners. Work at the mines continued uninterrupted until the latter part of 1900, when John Mitchell made his headquarters at Hazleton and endeavored to organize the Markle employes.

In September, 1900, another list of grievances was furnished the firm, the company's answer being that if the men were not satisfied with the reply the officials would be willing to arbitrate. The next communication from the men demanded arbitration, but the committee selected by the employes reported that the latter had broken their agreement with the company by striking before their grievances had been submitted to arbitration. Finally, on October 27, 1900, a committee of the men appealed to the firm for an adjustment of the differences. This was accomplished and on October 29 work was resumed at the mines.

Believed Men Satisfied.

Between 1900 and 1902 many requests were made for the correction of alleged grievances, which were all taken up and considered and acted upon, but neither individually nor collectively, orally or in writing, did the men make and complaint in reference to the collection of dues for the doctors or of the prices charged at the store, nor was attention called to any defect in respect to ventilation, or unfair treatment at the store, nor as to the size of the cars, nor as to slope cleaning, or the docking, until April, 1902, and we had every reason to believe that, taken as a whole, the men were entirely satisfied with the conditions of their employment.

In the course of hearings in Scranton, complaint was made of the size of the cars, but in reality the size of cars has not been changed, as will be proved by the testimony of the builders, who will be produced. It was also alleged that the docking was excessive, but the accountant will testify that it was less than 2 per cent. Objection was also made that the full 10 per cent advance was not allowed. The manner in which the advance was computed was repeatedly explained to the men and it will be shown by the expert accountant that it was correctly computed.

Referring to the appointment of the commission, Mr. Markle says:

Notice is Misunderstood.

As we had not been parties to the correspondence under which the anthracite strike commission was appointed and the strike declared off we were not willing to permit our men to return to work without a distinct understanding that they would abide by the award to be made by the commission. Notice was accordingly posted that those wishing to secure employment should call at the office and should bring with them the brass checks which they had. When this notice was posted we were informed that some of the men objected on the ground that the men should be taken back in a body, and the rumor was started to the effect that they would be required to sign an ironclad agreement as a condition of going to work. Many of the notices were torn down, pickets were stationed in the neighborhood of the office and along the line of the roads to prevent the men from coming to the office, where they might have defined the truth and arranged for a resumption of work.

Meanwhile, I had been informed that the same men who had been making trouble during the strike were taking a leading part in intimidating and threatening anyone coming to the office and returning to work under the conditions specified.

Tells of Evictions.

On the morning of Monday, October 27, 1902, I ordered notice to give up possession of the house to be served upon twelve men who had been active in preventing the men from resuming work. No attempt was made to collect the arrears of rent which had accrued during the strike and the notice to quit having been served October 27, judgment in ejectment was entered November 5 and the parties evicted on November 6, 1902.

The net earnings of the evicted men for the year 1901, according to the statement, varied from $350 to $1,000. The answer further states that the father of the boy Chippie was killed as a result of his own negligence. He was not indebted to the firm at the time of his death. His earnings for the six months from February to July, inclusive, amounted to $330. Mrs. Chippie paid nothing on account of rent or coal. Henry Colt, one of the evicted men, had always received good wages, Mr. Markle states. The answer states that his wife did not die in consequence of the eviction, which occurred November 6, as she lived until December.

Attached to the answer are several exhibits, one of which is a statement showing the earnings of certain contract miners during eleven and one-half months, including eleven of the highest and five of the lowest, the highest receiving $4,000 and the lowest $400.

STATE WANTS FOUR DAYS MORE

Lillie Case Likely to Last at Least Another Week After This One.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—When Judge Skiles adjourned court last night, one week's time had been consumed in the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Lena M. Lillie, charged with the crime of murdering her husband on the morning of October 24, 1902. Attorneys for the state said last night that unless greater progress was made this week than last they would not get through before Thursday evening. In case Judge Skiles holds that the state has made a prima facie case, it is understood that the defense will introduce a large number of witnesses, and from the number they have already announced it will probably require at least one week for the defense. Next Thursday morning A. J. Evans will succeed A. M. Walling as county attorney. Evans and R. M. Harris have been assisting Walling in the prosecution, and after next Thursday morning Walling and Harris will assist Evans until the preliminary hearing is concluded. In the event that Mrs. Lillie is held to the district court, it is not stated whether or not Walling will assist in the higher court, but possibly will do so.

Counsel for the state claim that they have scored several strong points, and assert that they will score as many more before they rest, and feel certain that Judge Skiles will hold the defendant to the district court. Counsel for the defense are equally as confident that the defendant will be discharged as soon as the state rests.

As the hearing progresses public interest increases and it is expected that large crowds will be constantly in attendance throughout the preliminary hearing.

LEAVES HIS WIFE A FORTUNE

Ed Follansbee, Eccentric Old Fremonter with Strange Romantic History, Dies in Missouri.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 3.—(Special.)—The news of the death of Ed Follansbee, a former resident of this city, at Hartville, Mo., has awakened much interest here among old inhabitants who were familiar with his romantic history. Sixty-three years ago, a baby of a year old, he was picked up from an open boat on the beach of a small island in the Caribbean sea by Captain Follansbee, a Massachusetts sea captain. In the boat with him was the body of a man, probably of mixed Spanish and negro blood. He had on good clothes, but there was nothing about the man, the baby or the boat from which the identity of either could be established. He was adopted by Captain Follansbee and as soon as he was old enough shipped as a sailor. When the war broke out he enlisted in an eastern regiment and served three years. He then drifted about the country and finally located here, where he married and for some time engaged in the mercantile business. About fifteen years ago he left his wife and two children and ran stores in Minnesota and Montana. He went to the Klondike when gold was first discovered and made a small fortune running a line of boats on Lake Bennett for a year. He returned to the states, but though worth over $100,000, never contributed a cent for the support of his family for over fifteen years. He made occasional visits to his friends here, but kept his presence concealed as much as possible, saying his wife would shoot him. He claimed to be a Spaniard and was very indignant when, on account of his brown complexion and curly hair, he was called a negro. His widow and children are in limited circumstances and his wife has supported herself by school teaching and later by doing any kind of work she could get. His estate is reported here at $125,000.

Finishing Corn Gathering.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Farmers are making good use of the present mild weather to gather such of the corn crop as has been left in the field.

CASTRO IS NOT ABDICATING

Highly Amused at Relation of Report He is to Do So and Emphatically Denies It.

CARACAS, Jan. 4.—The report that President Castro proposes to abdicate or resign the presidency of Venezuela is untrue. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw the president with regard to the matter today. The president laughed when questioned and then said thoughfully:

"You are at liberty to say that I have fought during two years to retain the supreme power which was invested in me by the people of Venezuela. I will no more abdicate than I will resign. The Matos revolution, without assistance from foreign powers, will soon be a past story."

The course pursued by the allied powers in maintaining the blockade at La Guayra has caused astonishment among the foreign residents of this city. When the Dutch steamer Prins Willem V arrived off La Guayra to take on board the European mails the authorities at La Guayra sent the mail out in a small boat. This boat was stopped by the British cruiser on blockade and the mail bags were taken on board the warship. The postal clerks who were in the small boat say the mail bags, notwithstanding their protests, were opened on board the cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The aggressive movements of the Venezuelan revolutionists are being watched closely here. Late unofficial advices indicating great activity on the part of the rebels and reporting a menacing movement toward Caracas give the impression that President Castro's position is critical. It had been confidently hoped there would be a cessation of the hostilities against the government, so that there might be prompt action with respect to arbitration of the claims against Venezuela by the European allies.

MONEY PANIC AT CARACAS

Bank of Venezuela Has a Run and Refuses to More Than Partially Pay Its Silver Notes.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Jan. 4.—There was a financial panic at Caracas yesterday afternoon. A large number of small traders and private depositors went together to the office of the Bank of Venezuela for the purpose of exchanging the bank's notes for silver. The bank refused to exchange more than $20 worth of notes for any one person, and at 4 p. m. closed its doors.

The panic continued. Bills issued by the bank are now selling for 80 per cent of their face value. The leading firms at Caracas, notwithstanding the present situation, have presented no notes for redemption, as they are all interested in supporting the bank.

A partial payment to the troops was made yesterday, but it is not believed that these payments can be continued tomorrow.

MANY OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

Blockading of Ports is Creating Unsatisfactory Industrial Conditions in Venezuela.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 4.—The Dutch consul here saw the captain of the British cruiser Tribune yesterday and secured permission for a steamer of the Dutch line to call off La Guayra on January 7 and take on board Dr. Van Leydon, the Dutch minister to Venezuela, who is in ill health.

The clerks employed in the customs house here and all the members of the coast guard service at La Guayra have been discharged. This means the cutting off of the revenue of sixty or more families. The La Guayra customs will be closed tomorrow. About 800 stevedores are at present out of employment and everything is feared. The government will doubtless have to employ urgent measures to maintain quiet.

REPORTS ON THE PHILIPPINES

Governor Taft Presents Annual Statement of Commission's Work.

SUGGESTS TRADE WITH SULTAN OF JOL

Moros Are Opposed to Representative Government and Strong, Paternal Rule Will Be Necessary for Many Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The annual report of the Philippine commission and a separate report by Governor W. H. Taft, made public at the War department today, gives a review of the results of the year's work of the commission and making recommendations for legislative action by congress deemed essential to the welfare of the islands.

After reciting a history of the establishment of civil government throughout the various provinces, Governor Taft in his report says it has not been definitely determined what shall be done with respect to Mindanao where, he says, hostility to the Americans does not extend beyond the lake, Lanao Moros. The governor is of the opinion that it may be possible to induce the sultan of Jolo to part with some of the rights he claims to the Jolo group, thus obviating many obstacles now encountered.

The Moros, he says, do not understand popular government and do not desire it, preferring control by dattos.

"Possibly far in the future," he says, "control by dattos may cease. For the present, however, it is necessary only to provide a paternal, strong, but sympathetic government for these followers of Mohammed."

Governor Taft tells of the conditions that have made it necessary for the islands to purchase about $15,000,000 worth of food on which to live and of the effects war has had upon agriculture, almost the only source of wealth in the islands. The greatest blow to agriculture, he says, is the destruction of about 90 per cent of the water buffalo on which the cultivation of rice is almost wholly dependent.

After speaking of the ravages of Asiatic cholera, Governor Taft says:

Ladronism the Bane.

"The bane of Philippine civilization in the past was ladronism and the present conditions are most favorable for its growth and maintenance. It is not certain whether in the depressed state of agriculture, which offers the temptations to ladronism, the constabulary will be able without the assistance of the military to stamp it out. Were there prosperous conditions in the country it would not be a troublesome matter to deal with, but when want and famine are staring people in the face the life of the freebooter forms to the desperate and the weak a very great attraction.

"The natural discontent with the government when suffering is at hand, promoted as it is by cholera, restrictions and the high prices of rice and other commodities, which have been greatly enhanced by the depreciation of silver, might well have caused a new breaking out of the insurrection, and in my judgment it speaks wonders for the ease with which this country may be governed in normal times and that we have had comparatively so little disorder since the surrender of the insurgent arms in April."

Since the civil government was completely established in the Filipino provinces throughout the archipelago in July last year the governor says that an American soldier has not been called on once to fire a gun, the country having been policed by the constabulary, a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men.

May Need Martial Law.

"It may be," says Governor Taft, "that as the conditions grow worse—for they are likely to do so before they grow better—it will be necessary in a province like Cavite, where ladronism seems inbred in the people, to proclaim martial law and even to call in the military finally to suppress it, but it is still hoped this may be avoided."

The ladrones of Iloilo are characterized as organized bands of cattle thieves. They are being rapidly stamped out.

Governor Taft says that unless the carabao can be replaced or other methods of agriculture substituted which will prevent these animals being indispensible hereafter the future for several years has a gloomy outlook.

The depressed condition of agriculture and the tendency to ladronism in the Tagalog and in some of the Viscayan provinces does not apply to those provinces where hemp is the chief product.

"They are wealthy and prosperous," the report says, "and while their food costs them more than it used to, they have money enough with which to make improvements. School houses are being built, roads are being constructed, machinery, agricultural and other kinds, is being introduced and there is every evidence of a forward movement. Throughout the rice and Tagalog provinces, however, we must expect disturbances from time to time from ladrones and their assistants, the Katipunan societies.

"On the whole, there is to be a year of hardest kind of work relieving the people from the hardship and suffering likely to follow the failure of the rice crop and in suppressing ladronism and other disturbances due to economic distress."

Exports and Imports for Year.

Governor Taft says the figures show that for the year ended June 30, 1902, the imports, exclusive of quartermaster's stores, of all goods, were $41,000,000, while the exports were about $27,000,000. He says capital has seemed to be timid in coming to the Philippines, but adds: "It has come in a small way in various branches, so that the aggregate is very considerable."

The governor points out among other ills from which the country is suffering that of fluctuating currency.

On the subject of labor he speaks of the need of making temporary provision such as is recommended by the full commission. Touching on the organization of labor unions the governor says that if properly directed the movement may give to the laboring classes a sense of the dignity of labor and of their independence.

He regards the objection made by the Filipinos to the unlimited introduction of Chinese into the islands to be logical and justified, and says: "Another phase of the labor question which does not seem to have had its proper weight with the merchants of Manila in their demand for the admission of Chinese coolies is the great obstacle which such a policy would present to the opening by the United States of its markets to Philippine products."

There is in the city of Manila real estate and improvements assessable for taxation amounting to $41,005,190, while there is nonassessable real property in the city to the amount of $25,502,391, of which $3,384,338 is public property and $12,117,940 is church property, exempt under the law. Governor Taft commends to the commission the benefits that might accrue from the establishment in the islands of postal savings banks.

Governor Taft tells of the recently organized Independent Filipino Catholic church and says the commission has stated that it would take no part in religious controversies.

Insurrection at an End.

The Philippine commission in its additional report, which is the third it has made, says at the outset:

"The insurrection as an organized attempt to subvert the authority of the United States in these islands is entirely at an end. The whole of the Christian Filipino population, with the exception of a few thousand people in the More country in isolated towns, are enjoying civil government. Much remains to be done in perfecting civil government, in marshaling the forces of the law against the lawlessness and disturbances and in teaching the people of the Philippines not only that they have rights under the law, but also that they cannot hope to enjoy such rights unless they acquire courage and independence sufficient to assert them against attempts by their fellow Filipinos to perpetuate the system of 'caciquelsm,' or, liberally translated, 'bossism.'"

The report says the Filipino laborers must be taught the independence and dignity of labor under a free government and adds: "The organization of labor unions in Manila, while brought about by a crackbrained insurrecto agitator for political purposes only, will, we hope, lead to an organization which may have much to do with inculcating this lesson."

The Filipino people of the better class have received the passage of the Philippine act with great satisfaction, the report recites, and further along it says:

"The coming year under the trying circumstances which now prevail will show how much we may depend upon the conservative and law-abiding character of the controlling elements of the Filipino people."

Commission's Recommendations.

The commission urges that it is the duty of the United States to secure to the Philippines as stable a currency as that used by the people of the United States.

The commission concludes with the following recommendations, which are respectfully urged on the attention of congress:

1. The establishment of a gold standard in the islands, and of banking corporations empowered to issue circulating bank notes under proper safeguards.

2. The reduction of at least 75 per cent of the Dingley rates of duty upon goods imported into the United States from the Philippines.

3. An amendment of the Philippine act so that the limit upon lands which may be sold to or be held by individuals or corporations from the public domain shall be increased to 25,000 acres, or in the alternative so that the government shall be given the power to lease for sixty years upon competitive bidding tracts from the public land aggregating in any individual or corporate lessee not more than 30,000. It says this legislation is necessary to the development of the islands and that as the government owns 65,000,000 out of 70,000,000 acres in the archipelago there is no danger of concentration of ownership of individuals or corporations.

4. That the Philippine act may be amended by repealing the limitation which forbids an individual or corporation from holding an interest in more than one mining claim.

5. That all bonds issued by the insular government under the authority of the Philippine act shall be free from state, county and municipal taxation in the United States.

6. That an amendment be made to the Chinese exclusion act, giving power to the government by law to admit a fixed and limited number of Chinamen into the Philippine islands who are certified to be skilled laborers, on the bond of the employer that for every Chinese skilled laborer employed he will employ a Filipino apprentice and that he will return the Chinese skilled laborer thus introduced within five years after his admission to the country and that he shall pay a head tax of not exceeding $50 for each Chinaman so admitted to the insular government to meet the expenses of the enforcement of these restrictions. The commission thinks unlimited admission of Chinese would be unwise.

POSSIBILITY OF TROUBLE

Causes Cordon of Deputies to Be Placed Around Town to Protect Negro Postmistress.

INDIANOLA, Miss., Jan. 4.—Every effort is being made to suppress any trouble that might be caused by the closing of the postoffice. The mayor and the sheriff of the county say they do not apprehend that there will be an outbreak. The fact that a cordon of deputy sheriffs has been thrown around the town leads many to think trouble is brewing. Messages are hourly coming in from all parts of the surrounding country offering assistance of arms, ammunition and money, if needed.

Sheriff A. C. Cox of this county said tonight that if Minnie Coze wanted to open the postoffice and feared violence he would deputize enough men to guard the office and patrol the town. The colored postmistress has made no application to the authorities for protection.

The city officials believe a number of secret service men are on the scene, awaiting any developments that may arise.

Postoffice Inspector Fitzgerald has been assigned here from Louisiana.

HYMENEAL.

Sheidegger-Boop.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—George Sheidegger and Miss Carrie Boop went to Falls City yesterday and were married by the county judge. Both are natives of this county and will make their home on a farm near this city.

Change in Carriers.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The Postoffice department has designated L. N. Dey as carrier for route No. 6, in place of William Smith, resigned. Mrs. Dey, wife of the new carrier, has been named as deputy.

Zelenka-Wopata.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—William Zelenka of this city was married yesterday to Miss Mary Wopata, over the line in Pawnee county, and they will make their home on a farm near this city.

FIRE RECORD.

Oil House at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—At 11:40 tonight the B. & M. oil house was damaged by fire to the extent of about $100. It is supposed that the fire originated from the spark of an engine. As the oil house is close to the roundhouse considerable excitement prevailed for some time, as it was feared the flames would extend to that building. The efficient work of the fire department extinguished the flames in short order.

Wholesale Grocery House Burns.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Fire tonight in the warehouse of Franklin McVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Newbury avenue, caused a loss of $150,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Returns After Twenty Years.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 4.—John Reimer returned to Addison, Champaign county, yesterday after an absence of twenty years. He hunted up his wife, told her that he was married again and promised to divide between his two wives his fortune, which is said to be considerable. He found that his wife had been drawing a widow's pension for seven years. He does not give a connected account of his absence, nor why he returned to his first wife.

COMPLICATIONS ARE RISING

Senatorial Situation in Colorado is Becoming Mixed.

FORCES ARE LINING UP FOR THE BATTLE

Democrats Threaten to Oust Republicans in Senate if Unseating of Arapahoe Delegates in House Occurs.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—The senatorial situation in Colorado is becoming complicated and should present declared plans be carried out the contest over the selection of a successor to Senator Teller, which will begin in earnest with the convening of the legislature on Wednesday next, will be, to say the least, exciting and more than likely spectacular.

The solid support of the democratic wing for Teller is still maintained, while the republican strength is parcelled out among four candidates, among whom former Senator E. O. Wolcott is the most conspicuous.

At a meeting of the democratic state central committee the matter of the threat of the republican majority in the house to unseat the entire Arapahoe democratic delegation was discussed and resolutions were adopted to the effect that "It is the right and duty of the senate to utilize the same constitutional right and authority and restore the equilibrium."

The majority in the senate being democratic their threat to "meet revolution with revolution" if carried out, would bring about a condition rendering the selection of a senator impossible. With a solid democratic senate, it is asserted a deadlock could be maintained to the end.

It has practically been agreed that on next Tuesday night a caucus of the republican members of the house will be held to select a speaker, but it develops that several members have refused to be bound by the action of the leaders, stating that they were nominated on an anti-Wolcott plank and they fear that a caucus selection of a speaker would be made to appear as a Wolcott victory. For this reason they will, it is said, remain away Tuesday night.

These recalcitrants number seventeen, enough to defeat any action the caucus might agree to. A sensation was created by a circular just issued from the headquarters of P. B. Stuart of Colorado Springs, who is supposed to be the spokesman of the administration at Washington. The circular charges that copies of letters, supposed to have been received from Senator Lodge, saying Wolcott was the choice of the administration, have been circulated among the members of the legislature and denounces them as forgeries. The circular declares that the wish of the administration was only that a republican should be chosen senator without regard to any particular candidate.

Contest in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 4.—The legislature will assemble at noon tomorrow. It is republican in both branches and will elect a senator to succeed Henry Heitfeld. The contest is a three-cornered one between W. E. Borah of Boise, John W. Heyburn of Wallace and Judge D. W. Standrod of Pocatello. Senator George L. Shoup is in the field, but his following is small. The senator is in poor health and it is found that members generally think he should not be selected. There is a very spirited contest in progress. Mr. Borah has a decided lead, but it is yet too early to predict what the outcome will be.

TRAINMEN WILL MEET TODAY

They Gather to Formulate Demand for Increase in Pay of Twenty Per Cent.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Members of the general committee of the Order of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, representing every railroad system west of Chicago, began gathering in St. Louis today for their meeting tomorrow, when they expect an answer to their request made of the railroad companies December 20 for a 20 per cent increase in wages.

It was stated today that there would be between fifty and sixty representatives of the two orders here tomorrow.

The increase asked for will affect about 150,000 men, and if granted will mean the distribution of one-fifth more money every month among the trainmen and conductors.

The early arrivals assert that the matter is simply a business proposition; that there has never been even a suggestion of a strike, and that negotiations will be carried on in a friendly manner.

So far as known, the railroads have arrived at no agreement with regard to the demands. President Ramsey of the Wabash said tonight that no meeting of the representatives of the railroads affected had been held to consider the matter, so far as he knew, and it was his impression that the trainmen and conductors would first meet to formulate their requests before presenting them.

So far as the Wabash was concerned, Mr. Ramsey said, that road had on December 1 voluntarily granted an increase of from 6 to 11 per cent, and he anticipated no trouble with the men.

DEATH RECORD.

John C. Beard.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The citizens of this place were surprised to learn this morning of the death of one of its highly respected townsmen. John C. Beard, a gentleman 66 years of age, while apparently in the midst of health, dropped dead at his home in the north part of town shortly after the breakfast hour, at which time he participated in the meal as usual. Heart disease was the cause, which was wholly unexpected. The deceased had attended a meeting of the Workmen lodge on the previous evening. Mr. Beard was one of the pioneers of this place and leaves a wife and several grown children, all of whom are well known hereabouts. The deceased served in the civil war and the Grand Army of the Republic is to have charge of the funeral next Tuesday.

Mrs. Hannah Carrabine.

BATTLE CREEK, Neb., Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hannah Carrabine, aged 78, one of Madison county's oldest settlers, was buried at the Catholic cemetery here today, Rev. Father Walsh of Norfolk officiating. Mrs. Carrabine moved from Canada to Illinois and from there to this county thirty-three years ago. Her husband died here sixteen years ago. She leaves four children, two sons and two daughters, only one of whom, a daughter, was present at the funeral.

Quail Shipped in Coffins.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 4.—Quail are being shipped from Franklin county to St. Louis in coffins to escape the game laws, according to the confession of Noah Moore, who was arrested yesterday for violation of the game laws. Moore says 1,200 quail are packed in a coffin and shipped as a corpse. Arrests are promised by the game warden.

Plumbers Get a Raise.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The Master Plumbers' association, at a meeting today, acceded to the demands of the 400 plumbers who went on strike Friday for higher wages, and decided to adopt the scale of wages demanded, which is $5 a day, an increase of $1 a day over the old scale. The strikers will return to work tomorrow.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

Creighton-Orpheum.

For the first time in a good many moons the Creighton-Orpheum had the only show in town yesterday, and it was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the people who crowded in to see one of the best all-around bills that has been presented there this winter. It is a bill of genuine variety, something to suit all tastes, and was enjoyed from first to last by the largest attendance ever experienced at the house. In the evening the orchestra was placed on the stage, and the orchestra pit was seated, and even at that there were people standing up all over the theater. The Cole de Loose duo opend the bill with a novel performance on the slack wire. In addition to some very clever acr