RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR

Arrangements Are Made for Social Functions of Inauguration.

ENTIRE STATE HOUSE IS TO BE USED

Governor Savage Issues His Last Military Order Honorably Discharging Members of His Military Staff.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Arrangements have been made for the governor's reception to be held at the capitol on the evening of January 8, commencing at 8 o'clock. All the state offices, senate chamber and representative hall will be open during the reception and every effort made for the convenience of guests, and to prevent the crowding and massing together of large bodies of people, as sometimes unfortunately occurs. The outside entrance to the Capitol building will be open for entrance and exit and members of the National Guard stationed at all doors and hallways to give directions and instructions.

The reception proper will be held in the senate chamber, where the retiring governor will receive and introduce the people to the incoming governor, supported by the members of his staff and state officers and their ladies.

The west stairway, leading to the senate chamber, will be used exclusively for reaching the second floor and the other stairways for the return or departure of guests. The receiving party will be stationed at the south side of the senate chamber and guests upon entering will pass to the left and then around to the right of the chamber, passing out through the office of the lieutenant governor, thence to the rotunda, and, if desirable, to the house of representatives, where a general exchange of social courtesies may be had.

Announces Two Appointments

After spending a day at Osceola, Governor Mickey returned to Lincoln this afternoon. The governor announced the appointment of A. V. Cole as commander of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island and Horace Clark superintendent of the Industrial school at Geneva.

James S. Auld Dies.

James S. Auld, cashier of the City National bank, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness of several days' duration. Deceased was 47 years of age and was a native of Knoxville, Ia. He leaves a wife and two daughters, both grown. None of the officials of the bank would discuss the effect the death of Mr. Auld would have on the roster of the bank officials. The annual election of directors will occur next Tuesday.

Conflicting Grain Figures.

Labor Commissioner Watson has made public the following from his biennial report:

At present there is much interest felt in regard to the outcome of the controversy between the federal census office and the United States Department of Agriculture, bearing on the question of accurate statistics.

It is important to note the figures on the acreages and production of the leading cereal crops of Nebraska given by different authorities for the year 1899:

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Census	2,538,919	24,924,520	7,325,187	210,974,749	1,921,827	58,997,149
Agricultural department	2,018,679	20,291,776	8,613,531	274,373,268	1,715,904	51,474,120
Bureau of Labor	545,400	5,515,880	5,297,235	196,009,235	881,790	27,335,490
Auditor	1,337,727	.....	3,423,461	.....	932,051	.....
Nebraska Grain Dealers Asso'n	1,918,287	18,848,100	6,436,918	175,816,611	1,628,501	51,731,132

The federal census office gives its figures as the result of data furnished by enumerators, and those of the Agricultural department were obtained by means of employing special agents and correspondents. The figures next given (Bureau of Labor) were compiled by a deputy commissioner of labor, who informs us in his report that they are largely the result of an estimate based upon the figures of the preceding year, fifty-four counties only having reported to his office. The statement in the biennial report of the auditor of public accounts shows that only forty-seven counties are reported on acreages. The last figures, taken from a report of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, would seem to combat the idea advanced in certain quarters that the grain merchants are always bent on giving out statements misrepresenting the facts concerning the production of our principal crops.

Collecting Data is Difficult.

The gathering of the agricultural statistics is of the greatest importance to Nebraska, since her people chiefly belong to the farming class and her manufactures are based on agricultural and stock raising products. The principal difficulties experienced in the work have been occasioned by assessors refusing to fill in the blanks forwarded from the bureau and by such farmers as objected to impart the necessary information required. The idea has been advanced that giving statistics to the public works a detriment to the producing classes and is wholly in the interest of grain dealers and stock syndicates. The latter, through local correspondents, field agents and experts, are sufficiently informed regarding the acreage and condition of all the leading crops in every grain-producing county in the state. A statement of the facts in accordance with the provisions of the law already on the statute book, is directly in the interest and for the protection of the farmer. It signifies much more for the county and the state.

Savage's Last Military Order.

Governor Savage has issued his last military order as commander-in-chief of the Nebraska National Guard as follows:

Under the law of Nebraska the commissions of the staff officers of the commander-in-chief expire with the term of office of the officer appointing; by reason of this the following commissioned officers are honorably discharged from the military service of the state, to take effect January 8, 1903: Brigadier General L. W. Colby, adjutant general; Colonel George E. Jenkins, quartermaster and commissary general; Colonel Charles J. Bills, inspector general; Colonel Carroll D. Evans, surgeon general; Colonel John H. Brown, judge advocate general. Aides—Colonel Clarence A. Miles, Colonel Charles M. Keefer, Colonel Frank E. Moores, Colonel Samuel M. Mellek, Colonel George A. Murphy, Colonel Henry P. Sutton, Colonel Conrad P. Scharmann, Colonel Joseph W. Thomas, Colonel Ira W. Waynick, Colonel John B. Watkins, Colonel James G. Martin, Colonel Elmer E. Bryson, Colonel Frank N. Rublee, military attache.

The governor wishes to assure these officers that he will carry with him to private life an appreciation of their high official character and conduct, and a grateful remembrance of their personal courtesy and kindness on all public and private occasions.

At the close of his official duties the governor desires further to compliment and thank the officers and enlisted men of the Nebraska National Guard for their soldierly conduct and the high state of military proficiency they have achieved, as shown in their company, regimental and brigade maneuvers, witnessed at encampments and on public ceremonies, and as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state he bespeaks for his successor the same earnest zeal and loyalty to duty that have characterized members of the guard during his official term.

The citizen soldiers of Nebraska have ever responded promptly when needed to protect lives and property from lawlessness or savage foes, and have always proven themselves worthy of the highest esteem and confidence of the people. Their record in the past and their standing in the present entitle them to a generous support from the law-making power of the state.

By command of Ezra P. Savage, governor and commander-in-chief.

Can Private Parties Prosecute?

The supreme court now has an opportunity to decide whether or not prosecution is a private enterprise or to be conducted by the state. William Murray at West Point went before a justice of the peace and swore to a complaint against G. P. Hoy, charging him with assault and battery. When the day of the trial came the county attorney asked leave to enter a nolle pros. This was refused and the plaintiff's lawyers prosecuted the case. Hoy was found guilty, having entered no defense, and was fined $25 and costs. The case was taken to the district court and the justice was upheld. Today a brief was filed in the supreme court by the defendant.

The Dodge County Publishing company of Fremont has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state to do a general publishing and printing business and to build and erect suitable buildings to carry on their business. The capital stock is $20,000.

Commissioner Follmer Reports.

George D. Follmer, commissioner of public lands and buildings, has filed his report and recommendations with the governor. He estimated the expenditures of his office for the next biennium at $34,780.

The report stated that there is now in the hands of the state treasurer $4,088 in the penitentiary land fund. He recommends the state legislature to pass a law authorizing the treasurer to credit the money received as rental for this land either to the temporary school fund or the state general fund. He also recommends that the legislature direct this land to be made a part of the educational lands of the state or that it be sold and the proceeds turned into the general fund for use in rebuilding and repairing the penitentiary.

In fifty-eight counties there has been leased 165,711.60 acres of land; 52,390.15 of this was left unleased by the former commissioner, 111,321.45 acres were forfeited by the Board of Educational Lands and funds. All lands have been leased at a higher valuation and the trend is still higher than formerly.

Work of Leasing Lands.

Of the school lands of the state Mr. Follmer said:

I presumed when the auction work for the year was over that I had leased all of the lands in the state with the exception of 765.06 acres, but after going thoroughly through the books the amount of unleased land increased to 1,339.50 acres; 564.44 acres were found under closed accounts both upon the abstract books and face of ledgers, and from which the state received no income.

Under the ruling of this office that parties holding lease contracts dated subsequent to July 1, 1879, and prior to July 1, 1887, I find 489,195.30 acres standing under 6,000 different contracts that are capable of being converted into sale contracts and ultimately into deeds. Counting this at the least possible price ($7 per acre), as stated by the constitution, the permanent school fund will be increased $3,424,470.60. There is now under contract of purchase 414,977.01 acres of educational land; the amount still due upon these contracts is $2,257,275.11, which in the course of a very few years will be received into the permanent school fund. The interest upon this unpaid value amounts to $164,128.23 yearly. Under lease contract there is 1,839,258.40 acres of school land, the appraised value of which is $2,029,948.39, upon which rental is paid at 6 per cent per annum, and this brings into the temporary school fund $124,236.16 per year. The money received as interest on sale contracts and rental on lease contracts is credited to the temporary school fund and distributed twice a year, the total amount that should be turned into the temporary school fund for distribution as shown by the above figures is $289,053.29. The amount given as interest upon sale contracts will decrease probably in the next two years because many of the contracts now held under sale and drawing 6 per cent interest are being rapidly paid in full and deeds given in place, while there is, and will be, comparatively few contracts converted from lease into sale. The amount given as income from lease contracts will not vary a great deal for several years, still as the land is converted from lease into sale contracts the income from this source will decrease.

Reception to D. E. Thompson.

The date of the public reception to be tendered Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Thompson, prior to their departure for Brazil, has been fixed for the evening of January 22. An invitation is extended to the citizens of Nebraska to attend. All roads of the state will make a one-fare rate for the round trip for the occasion.

Sues for Heavy Damages.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Anna Morrell, whose husband was killed in a collision at Table Rock, Neb., December 16, while acting in the capacity of fireman, began suit today in district court in Gage county against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for $50,000 damages. It is alleged that some of the crew were asleep on the train which crashed into the engine occupied by Fireman Morrell. The suit is brought on the grounds that the company violated the law in compelling its employes to work without the required amount of rest. It is the largest suit of the kind ever instituted in Gage county.

Louisville Votes School Bonds.

LOUISVILLE, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—A school bond election was held here this afternoon, which carried by a vote of 124 to 17 against.

TELLS OF GRAIN CROPS

American Agent in London Reports on Condition of World's Cereals.

NAVY DEPARTMENT OPENS SHIP BIDS

Cabinet Talks at Length on Cuban Treaty, Deprecating Sugar Magnates' Opposition to Its Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The report on foreign crops and crop conditions, compiled by the statistical agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in London, up to December 10 last, says Russia, as a whole, harvested fine crops during the year.

The exports of grain, which had been heavy, would diminish, although the stocks of wheat in Black Sea ports at a recent date were almost twice as large as at the corresponding date in 1901. The Russian railways had been overtaxed in moving the heavy crops of cereals.

The most important of the German bread grains, rye, was, like wheat, below the November condition in any one of nine preceding years. It was, however, a little above what was officially regarded as "average."

In Roumania the corn harvest was variously estimated from 41,000,000 to 104,641,000 bushels, but the wheat crop, having been gathered in damp condition, would not be fit for transportation before next spring. The weather in Turkey had been favorable to newly sown grain, and in Bulgaria unfavorable.

In Italy the weather has been cold, but the young wheat had been protected by snow.

Throughout the greater part of France the outlook for the young crops was favorable. The French vintage of 1902 had been estimated at about one-third less than that of 1901.

The Danish crops of 1902 were a good average.

In northern Sweden the crops of grain, hay and potatoes were destroyed by rain and floods throughout an extensive region, but fair crops had been harvested elsewhere in Sweden.

In Great Britain the early grain sowings had made a thrifty growth.

Favorable weather conditions were officially reported from India. The deficiency in the New South Wales wheat crop had been estimated as at least 11,000,000 bushels, while official advices from South Australia said harvest prospects were considerably improved.

Open Bids for Warships.

Bids for building $9,000,000 worth of war ships were opened at the Navy department today in the presence of representatives of nearly every ship building concern of note in the country, together with a host of subcontractors, who supply structural material for the big ships.

The bidding was close and exciting.

A feature of the event was the submission of a proposition to supply the horse power required to drive Tennessee and Washington, the speediest ships of war the United States navy will have on its lists, with the new turbine motors.

Another feature was the submission of a statement from one of the largest bidders to the effect that they had satisfied themselves that no less than 25,000 horse power would be required to drive the big ships at the calculated speed.

The bids were as follows: Newport News Ship Building company, one ship in forty-two months on department designs for $4,325,000; Fore river Ship and Engine Works of Quincy, Mass., one ship, department's designs, in forty-two months, for $4,578,000; Bath Iron Works, one ship in forty-two months, department's designs, for $4,500,000; Iron Works of San Francisco, one ship in forty-two months, $4,365,000; New York Ship Building company of Camden, N. J., one ship in forty-two months, department's designs, for $4,250,000; two ships, same class, for $4,150,000 each, to be delivered in forty and forty-two months; same company, on own designs, providing for twenty-two-knot ships, to be delivered in forty and forty-two months, $4,280,000 each; Morna Bros. & Co. of Seattle, one ship in forty-two months, for $4,297,000; William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, one ship, department's designs, thirty-nine months, $4,200,000; same company, on its own designs, ships to be delivered in thirty-six and thirty-nine months, to be of twenty-two-knot speed, one ship for $4,100,000; two ships on same plans, $4,000,000 each; same company, on plans of its own, providing for the use of steam turbines and water tube boilers, $4,100,000 for one and $4,060,000 each for two.

The judgment of the board of bureau chiefs will be necessary to determine the awards.

Presidential Nominations.

The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Raymond B. Frazier, Wisconsin, consul at Copenhagen.

Army—Promotion, artillery corps: Lieutenant Colonel William P. Vose, to be colonel. Judge advocate general's department: Captain Louis B. Lawton, Twenty-sixth infantry, to be judge advocate, with rank of major; to be a second lieutenant of infantry, Lewis B. Mosely, at large.

Discusses Cuban Treaty.

At the cabinet meeting today all the members were present. Serious consideration was given to the status of the Venezuelan embroglio. The status of the Cuban reciprocity treaty in the senate also was considered. Confidence was expressed by the president and members of the cabinet that the treaty would be ratified, but the disposition of some of the advocates of the beet sugar interests to couple the Cuban treaty with the pending Philippines tariff bill was deprecated.

General Wright, vice governor of the Philippines, was in the executive office today with the president and during the cabinet meeting was in an adjoining room the greater part of the time. He is interested in the pending legislation for the Philippines and is being consulted with regard to it. Secretary Root and Postmaster General Payne remained with the president a considerable time after the adjournment of the meeting.

Dennis O'Connell to Be Rector.

It is stated at the Catholic university that the report from Rome expressing the belief that Mgr. Connell, bishop of Portland, Me., will be appointed rector of the Catholic university at Washington, undoubtedly refers to Monsignor Dennis O'Connell, who was at one time rector of the American college at Rome and who is at present in that city, and not to the bishop of Portland. Monsignor Dennis O'Connell's name has previously been mentioned in connection with the place.

Message from Honolulu.

The secretary of the navy received his first cable message from Honolulu today. It simply announced that the cruiser Solace sailed from that port yesterday for Guam and the Philippines.

Roosevelt Going to Canton.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet to be given by the Canton Republican league in Canton, O., on Tuesday evening, January 27. The banquet is to be in honor of the birthday of the late President McKinley. His birthday falls on January 29, but on account of a state engagement of the president the banquet was arranged for the earlier date.

Plate Glass Men Testify.

Representatives of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company testified before the Interstate Commerce commission today in substantiation of the charges that the railroads are discriminating against American manufacturers in their import and domestic freight tariffs.

J. M. Belleville, general freight agent of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, said that within four years it had been possible to convey glass of any size in carload lots from Antwerp to Chicago for 42.29 cents per hundred pounds, although the domestic rate from Philadelphia to Chicago was 57 cents. A statement was submitted showing in detail the rates in 1902 on plate glass from Antwerp to various cities and the rates to the same cities on domestic shipments, showing foreign rates to be from 4 to 9 cents lower than domestic rates.

The witnesses said nothing was known positively as to the ocean proportion of the rates on plate glass, but it was understood generally to be 15 cents per hundred pounds. From this figure they made deductions to show what they believed the domestic rates should be. The hearing was then closed.

Morrow to Be Major.

First Lieutenant Harry M. Morrow of the Ninth cavalry, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, will be appointed a major in the judge advocate general's department on the retirement of Major B. Lawton of the Twenty-sixth infantry, just promoted. Major Morrow is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan.

RAILROADER COMMITS SUICIDE

Is Despondent on Account of Having Lost His Position.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—W. W. Hambell, a freight conductor on the Burlington road, committed suicide at his home in Wymore this evening by swallowing carbolic acid. He took the drug some time this afternoon and died at 6:30. Hambell lost his job a few weeks ago on account of excessive drinking and since that time he has been dissipating considerable. He was 30 years of age and leaves a wife and one child, who are at present visiting relatives near Lincoln. The family have been residents of Wymore for about three years. Coroner Walden of this city was at once notified and has gone to Wymore to hold an inquest.

Woodmen Install Officers.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Washington camp No. 8, Woodmen of the World, held a largely attended meeting last night, at which time officers were installed. The following were chosen delegates to the district convention which convenes at Kansas City March next: Messrs. H. W. L. Jackson, D. W. Carre and William Hilbourn.

Gage County Mortgages.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Following is the annual mortgage report for Gage county for the year 1902: Number of farm mortgages filed 377, amount, $694,638; number of farm mortgages released 475, amount $630,577; number of city mortgages filed 236, amount $119,286; number of city mortgages released 279, amount $175,228.

Lecture Draws a Crowd.

GENEVA, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Adrian M. Newens, monologist, delivered "The Sky Pilot" last night to an attentive audience. This number of the High School lecture course was given in the new Methodist Episcopal church, the opera house being too small to hold the crowd.

Valuable Farm is Sold.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The G. A. Murphy farm, located four miles north of this city, was sold yesterday to F. H. Kimmerling of Elm township for $8,000 cash, or $50 per acre.

Old Soldier is All Right.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—David Kaiser, who last year wandered away from the Soldiers' home at this place and for whom his friends and the authorities have been hunting all over the union, has turned up again at Cheyenne, Wyo., and has written to friends that he will return to the Hills in a short time.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair and Much Colder in Iowa and Northern Nebraska Predicted for Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Forecast:

For Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, colder Wednesday, with a cold wave in north portion.

For Iowa—Fair and much colder; Thursday, fair; high north winds.

For Illinois—Fair in south and colder in north portions Wednesday; Thursday, fair; brisk to high northwest winds and gales.

North and South Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, with a cold wave; high northwest winds, diminishing.

For Kansas and Wyoming—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, colder Wednesday.

For Colorado—Fair Wednesday in east portion; Thursday, fair.

For Montana—Fair and colder Wednesday, with a cold wave in the east portion; Thursday, fair.

For Missouri—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, colder Wednesday in north portion.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 6.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Maximum temperature	49	49	28	45
Minimum temperature	30	29	18	34
Mean temperature	34	39	23	40
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	T

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1902:

Normal temperature	18
Excess for the day	16
Total excess since March 1	232
Normal precipitation	.03 inch
Deficiency for the day	.03 inch
Precipitation since March 1	29.66 inches
Deficiency since March 1	.74 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1902	6.28 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1901	.15 inch

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER.

Stations.	Temperature at 7 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation.
Omaha, cloudy	42	49	.00
Valentine, clear	30	46	.00
North Platte, clear	36	52	.00
Cheyenne, clear	30	50	.00
Salt Lake City, clear	40	44	.00
Rapid City, clear	28	56	T
Huron, cloudy	30	44	.00
Chicago, snowing	24	34	T
St. Louis, cloudy	56	58	.00
St. Paul, snowing	34	38	.05
Davenport, clear	38	48	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	50	52	.00
Havre, clear	22	34	.10
Helena, clear	42	56	.00
Bismarck, cloudy	26	50	T
Galveston, clear	56	58	.00

T Indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH,
Local Forecast Official.

WIPING OUT THE STATE DEBT

Financial Affairs of South Dakota Are in Good Shape.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR IS READ

Document Deals at Length with Public Institutions and Conditions and is Regarded as an Able State Paper.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Immediately after the organization of the legislature here today the message of the governor was presented.

The document is considered a very able one and dealt in an exhaustive manner with the affairs of the state.

It is in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Since the meeting of the last legislature the people have mourned the loss of three of its most distinguished citizens: United States Senator James H. Kyle died July 1, 1901; Attorney General John L. Pyle, February 21, 1902, and Circuit Judge Frank J. Washabaugh, May 29, 1902. The extraordinary and extremely difficult task of filling the vacancies thus created in these important positions was thrown upon the executive of the state. It is a source of comfort that the appointments made have given entire satisfaction.

These men were honored officials of the state at the time of their death and their memory will be lastingly cherished by all who knew them.

To the people of South Dakota the first two years of the new century have been a period of contentment and happiness. It has been a period of wonderful growth and unrivaled prosperity. All industrial and commercial energies have flourished under most favorable conditions. All the intellectual and moral forces of the state have been active in the cause of enlightenment and righteousness.

Two years ago, in obedience to the will of the people, nearly all official positions and some of the state institutions required appointments in harmony with the new administration and subsequent developments in three of the institutions revealed conditions which not only justified, but imperatively demanded a change.

Never before had the executive of the state been confronted with so many vacancies. Impressed with the belief that the affairs of the state should be managed according to rules of business recognized by managers of great and successful industrial corporations, my first effort to apply these convictions came in the selection of men to fill the various positions in the service of the state. I soon found that my ideals of good government were not easily put into practice. Whenever I believed that the public service could be made better I have ignored applications for appointments and even the recommendations of my best friends in order to carry out my convictions of duty.

Difficult to Fill Offices.

Generally speaking, the offices have been seeking the men. Sometimes it required a personal appeal to their sense of duty as good citizens to assume official burdens which to them meant neither honor nor reward.

I have constantly endeavored to enforce the doctrine that the offices were not created for the benefit of any individual or class of individuals; that with each position there are certain peculiar duties and responsibilities; that whenever any official fails to measure up to the requirements of his position he must step out, willingly, if possible, but, if not, then expeditiously by order of the appointive power. The act of the legislature of 1901 giving the governor power to unceremoniously remove officials is a most important step toward good government. In the performance of his duties the executive is constantly hampered by a mass of restrictions and limitations of power that should be swept away. A distribution of responsibility is demoralizing and not productive of the best results to the people. With greater freedom of action, more power, would come greater personal accountability. An enlightened and active public sentiment under such conditions would be productive of the highest degree of efficiency in every department of the public service. Let the public official who betrays a public trust repent, and be forgiven in the next world, but in this world—never!

The state's finances are shown in detail by the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Finances of the State.

The bonded indebtedness has been reduced $185,000 during the last year. Of the bonds redeemed only $35,000 were matured. Of the remaining bonds redeemed $135,000 had eight years to run and $15,000 ten years before maturity. By the payment of these bonds at this time the state saved $43,000 in interest. During the past five years the bonded indebtedness has been reduced $710,700, accomplished by an almost imperceptible annual tax levy and resulting in reducing the annual interest charge from $59,000 to less than $40,000. The remaining bonded indebtedness of the state is $427,300. To this sum should be added $150,000 revenue warrants, drawing 4½ per cent interest, due April 1, 1903, issued May 1, 1902, in accordance with chapters 81, 82 and 83, laws of 1898, and the practice established during former administrations.

School and Endowment Lands.

The difficulties encountered relating to the investment of school funds have developed two distinct lines of thought or policies to be pursued by the state with the unsold school and endowment lands, numbering 2,540,923 acres. On the one hand it is maintained that these lands should be sold within a reasonable time, not only for the interest to be derived from the investment of the proceeds, but for the occupation of these lands and development of the localities where these lands are located. Counties with large tracts of untaxed state lands object to a policy which retards their development and throws an undue share of the burdens of taxation for public improvements upon the owners of the improved lands. Objection is also made to an elaborate state system of tenantry.

The legislature by joint resolution, after a thorough discussion and mature deliberation, might outline the policy which, in its judgment, would best subserve the interests of the people of the state.

Charitable and Penal Institutions.

It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that I have transmitted to you the splendid report of the Board of Charities and Corrections. Never before since the establishment of these institutions have they been in charge of officials possessing such pre-eminent qualifications and the complete confidence of the people. Never before have these institutions been so effectually under the control of a board of control in fact as well as in name. Never before have these institutions been managed so strictly in accordance with business principles so well recognized among successful business men. Today these institutions are distinctly state institutions, managed by the state and in the interests of the state. By purchasing the supplies in large quantities from the lowest responsible bidders large sums of money have been saved.

Maintenance of National Guard.

I deem it unnecessary to argue the importance of maintaining a national guard. Today, by force of events beyond our control, the United States is a world power, the most important factor in the tremendous march of civilization. A large standing army is contrary to our traditions and the spirit of our institutions. But a free people should in the future, as in the past, on a moment's notice be able to produce an army of volunteers, great, splendid and unconquerable. Today, in the councils of the powers of the world, the influence of the United States must be for the cause of righteousness among all men. Our government must in the future, as in the past, be able to protect itself and enforce obedience to its just demands, if necessary, by force of arms.

Members of the legislature: In the language of the adjutant general, a state guard composed of two regiments of infantry of twelve companies each, three companies of cavalry and one of artillery, numbering 1,239 officers and men, which has sprung into existence as if by magic, and representing the best element of patriotic young men we have in the state, now stand at "parade rest" awaiting your action.

State Engineer of Irrigation.

The report of the state engineer of irrigation reminds us that this office is now hardly more than a reminiscence of a period, brief but terribly intense, when the rainmaker was permitted, perhaps encouraged, to ply his vocation with apparent erudition and great enthusiasm.

In view of the recent act of congress contemplating a comprehensive system of irrigation and the expenditure of vast sums of money, your honorable body may deem it the part of wisdom to continue this office pending developments that may be of considerable direct interest to counties in the western part of the state, and indirectly to the entire state.

Subject of Good Roads.

Charles Sumner once said: "The road and schoolmaster are the two most important agents in advancing civilization."

In this as well as in nearly every other respect our state is as fortunately situated as perhaps any other state in the union. Here good roads can be made at a small expense. What we need is up-to-date methods. In this connection I would recommend the abolition of the primeval custom of "working out" the poll and road tax. This custom originated at a time when money was scarce and the scattered pioneers were desperately in need of some kind of a trail through the wilderness.

Question of Free Ranges.

The commissioner of school and public lands recommends the repeal of what is known as the "Free Range Law," in force in that part of the state which lies west of the Missouri river.

During the last two years hundreds of homeseekers have established themselves throughout this part of the state and thousands will be seeking homes along the streams in the valleys and on the beautiful prairies where heretofore the vast herds of cattle companies have held undisputed possession. Changing conditions require corresponding legislation. It is for the legislature to ascertain and determine whether the time has come, it surely will come—when by a repeal of the "Free Range Law" the three-quarters of a million acres now furnishing free range can be made a source of revenue to the school and endowment funds. The stock industry appears to be increasing with increasing population. There were more train loads of stock from this extensive area this year than five years ago. The number of stock trains five years hence will be greater than this year. The shipments in the future will be made by a larger number of men and the aggregate will be vastly greater. The dairy farm and the smaller ranch, with greater economy and greater profits, are appropriating the free possessions of the big cattle companies. The rent paid will to that extent lessen the profits just as the tenants who farm school lands must deduct the rent paid to the state from their profits. Will a change in the policy which has heretofore regulated this stock industry be beneficial or detrimental to this portion of the state? These questions are for the legislature to determine.

Conclusion.

During the last two years the various departments have been conducted with the greatest mutual good will, confidence and respect, and to my co-laborers in every position in the service of the state I desire to express my thanks for the kindness and courtesy in the performance of all official duties.

In conclusion permit me to express the hope that your session will be pleasant and harmonious, and that by wise, progressive yet conservative legislation, your acts will promote the material, intellectual and moral growth and development of the state, and I wish to assure you of my earnest desire to co-operate with you in every measure that will be for the interests of the state and tends to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the people.

CHARLES N. HERREID,
Governor.

January 6, 1903.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—The thirty-third session of the legislature of Minnesota convened at noon today. Both houses named committees to wait on the governor, whose message will be heard in joint session tomorrow.

Democratic Governor Inaugurated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.—Governor T. F. C. Garvin, the first democrat to be elected governor in Rhode Island in ten years, was inaugurated today.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—The Pennsylvania legislature organized today. The republicans have a majority on joint ballot of 144, which assures the re-election of United States Senator Boies Penrose. In the afternoon the governor's message was presented.

CATTLE LOSSES ARE LIGHT

Wind Drifts Snow and Uncovers the Ranges, Affording Plenty of Feed.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The cattlemen of the Black Hills and surrounding ranges are rejoicing over the reports from the various sections of this state, Wyoming and Nebraska, where the storm of last week was especially severe, indicating a very light loss to stock. The high winds blew the old as well as the new snow into drifts, thus uncovering the feed which had been under six inches of snow for several days. In a few instances cattle were driven by the wind into ravines and under banks, where they were covered up and smothered, but most of the cattle had strength to weather the gale, and as the wind has gone down and warm weather prevails, where there might have been very heavy losses on account of this storm stock is really better off than before and all danger of loss from this storm is past.