GOVERNOR SENDS MESSAGE

Workings of New Revenue Law Treated at Considerable Length.

LOBBY SHOULD BE UTTERLY BANISHED

Influence Upon Legislation Always Had Where It Has Any Influence and It Serves No Good Purpose.

(Continued from First Page.)

the county assessments by the state board. It follows, therefore, that the county board is confronted with the probability of making its levies upon an assessment roll quite different from that which is finally certified to it by the state board, and of providing taxes in excess of or insufficient to the acutal needs of the county, depending upon the action of the state board in raising or lowering the assessment of said county at a time some weeks subsequent to the making of the county levies. There seems to be no legal redress for this inconsistency. I recommend that section 136, article 1, chapter lxxvii, compiled statutes of 1903, be so amended that county boards shall make their levies after the certificate of county equalization shall have been received from the state board. Also, that section 139 of the same article and chapter be amended so as to provide for the transmission, by the state board, of the certificate of county equalization to the county clerk at the earliest date consistent with the general tenor of the section, and that the said county clerk be instructed to call the county board together within seven days after the receipt of said certificate for the purpose of making the necessary levies for the ensuing year. For the same reasons the law fixing the time for making school district and municipal levies should be amended in harmony with the above suggestion.

State Boundary Commission.

By act of the last legislature the chief executive of this state was authorized to appoint a commission of three members to act with a like commission appointed by the governor of South Dakota in the matter of agreeing upon a boundary line between the two states. On the 10th day of July, 1903, I appointed as the representatives of Nebraska in the discharge of the duty above referred to Mr. Charles J. Swanson of Oakland, Dr. F. O. Robinson of Hartington and Mr. E. A. Lundberg of Wayne. These gentlemen met with the representatives of South Dakota in due time and after repeated conferences and personal inspection of that portion of the boundary in dispute, namely, the portion affected by the uncertain meanderings of the Missouri river, a report embodying the unanimous agreement of the joint convention was filed with me March 4, 1904. This report was accompanied with a surveyor's plat of the district in controversy, together with field notes, and the entire matter I now transmit to you for approval or rejection. If the findings of the commission meet with your favor, and likewise with the favor of the legislature of South Dakota, it will be necessary to memoralize congress upon the subject and secure from that body an approval of the findings before the proposed boundary can be definitely established. The appropriation of $1,000 to pay for the services and expenses of the commission was entirely drawn.

The preceding legislature also made provision for a similar commission to act in conjunction with a commission representing the state of Iowa in the matter of agreeing upon a boundary line between Nebraska and Iowa. However, as our enactment was contingent upon the action of the Iowa legislature in providing for a boundary commission and as the Iowa legislature neglected to take such action, nothing has been done. The area involved is adjacent to certain stretches of the Missouri river, where the shifting channel has occasioned confusion in jurisdiction. Owing to the technicalities involved lawlessness and crime have been fostered in the disputed territory and the rights of property owners have been subject to much annoyance. This status of affairs will continue until relief has been afforded by the settlement of the boundary dispute. I recommend, therefore, that your honorable body make provision for another boundary commission, the statute of limitation having run against the old act, to co-operate with a like commission from the state of Iowa in agreeing upon a boundary line, the governor of Iowa to be notified of the action taken by the Nebraska legislature.

The litigation regarding the boundary line between Nebraska and Missouri, which had been pending in the supreme court of the United States for some time, was permanently settled recently by a decision of the court fully sustaining the contention of Nebraska. The court fixes the boundary line in the center of the old channel of the Missouri river, confirming to Nebraska what is known as "Island precinct," Nemaha county, which disputed area was the source of the controversy. It only remains to definitely locate the "center of the old channel," which evidently will not be difficult, as a tentative agreement has already been reached by the two states. I recommend that an appropriation of $1,000, or as much thereof as may be needed, be made for the surveying of the line and the erection of permanent monuments, the state of Missouri to meet its equal share of the said expense.

The Battleship Nebraska.

On October 7, 1904, the battleship Nebraska was successfully launched at the yards of the builders, the Moran Bros. company, Seattle, Wash. The impressive ceremonial was participated in by a number of the executive officers of this state. The Nebraska is one of the latest and most efficient types of battleships and our state is highly honored by the national government in being permitted to stand sponsor for it. The remaining work of construction and equipment will occupy about one year and it will then be ready for commission. At that time it will be highly proper for our state, through its legislature or unofficially through its citizens, to present to the officers of the Nebraska, for the use of the ship, some practical gift as a token of our interest in the fighting craft which bears our state name and as a further indication that we are not insensible to the distinction which has been conferred upon us by the general government. It has been suggested that a silver service or a library would constitute a most suitable gift though possibly something else would be better. I now bring the matter to you and recommend that you either make an appropriation for the purpose mentioned or that you give your endorsement to some suitable plan for raising the necessary funds by popular subscription.

Uniform System of Accounts.

During the past biennium, at the suggestion of this department, a uniform system of bookkeeping has been established in all the state institutions, the result of which is most satisfactory. During prior years there were as many different systems in vogue as there were institutions. Some important data was not systematically recorded, comparisons were difficult to make and it was impossible to determine the condition of the several funds against which vouchers were drawn without consulting the books of the auditor. Under the new system these things are made apparent and general uniformity is secured. In addition to the convenience in keeping, checking and auditing institutional accounts the new method promotes economy and more careful management in that it makes apparent at a glance the exact condition of the several funds.

Supreme Court Commission.

The legislature of 1903 made provision for the temporary continuance of the supreme court commission, six commissioners to be appointed for the period of one year and three commissioners to be appointed for the period of two years from April 10, 1903. The court, with the assistance of the three commissioners now in service, is unable to keep up with the work which comes before it, the number of cases filed each month being in excess of the number disposed of. With a gradually increasing docket it seems imperative that a commission of at least three members should be provided for the coming biennium, to the end that the rights of litigants who are seeking relief before the state's highest tribunal may be conserved without unreasonable delay.

The State's Finances.

On November 30, 1904, the floating interest bearing indebtedness of the state, as represented by outstanding general fund warrants, amounted to $2,253,386.40, an increase during the biennium of $264,057.77. This condition was made possible and practically unavoidable by the operation of the old revenue law, which as a revenue producer commensurate with the needs of the state was a failure. Each succeeding legislature had found it necessary to make appropriations in excess of the revenue which could possibly be derived from the assessment roll and the result was a gradual piling up of the floating indebtedness. As a remedial and corrective measure the last legislature passed the new revenue law which is now in effect.

While the new law was passed in 1903, it did not become operative until 1904, and hence up to the present time it has had no appreciable effect upon the state's financial condition. The first levy under it was made last July and the taxes so produced are now being collected, personal taxes becoming delinquent December 1, 1904. Realty taxes will not become delinquent until May 1, 1905. With reference to the sufficiency of the state's income during the coming biennium I quote the following excerpt from the current biennial report of State Auditor Weston:

"To the estimated income from the levies of 1905-6 have been added a conservative estimate of income from back taxes and a very considerable amount derived from miscellaneous sources, making the total estimate of income for the general fund $2,819,244.71. As against this estimated general fund income the estimated requirements for the biennial period commencing April 1, 1905, and chargeable to the general fund amount to $2,540,316."

From the above it is apparent that if the present legislature holds its appropriations within reasonable bounds the receipts of the coming biennium will exceed the expenditures by $278,928, a condition which has not existed in Nebraska for many years. It is this flattering prospect which warrants Auditor Weston in saying that the amount of floating indebtedness ($2,253,386.40) "outstanding November 30, 1904, should practically mark the extreme limit of high tide in the floating debt in the state."

With such a state debt as now confronts us it requires no argument to make clear that the strictest economy consistent with the public weal should distinguish all your relations with the public treasury. While it is probable that we have reached the maximum figure of floating indebtedness it rests with you to make sure that we have reached that figure and that the coming biennium will witness marked progress along the line of ultimate liquidation. The opportunity is most auspicious. The state institutions were never in better condition. The per capita cost of maintenance has been reduced to the lowest level known in recent years, if not in the history of the state, without in any degree impairing the efficiency of the service or detracting from the comfort of the inmates. The two preceding legislatures made appropriations for permanent improvements amounting to a little more than $800,000, of which amount $411,000 is chargeable to the last legislature. The result is that needed buildings and equipments have been generously provided, meeting the requirements of the state for years to come, and the present legislative body will be expected to do but little in the way of expenditures along similar lines. The time is opportune for making a splendid economical record and I trust that every legislator will feel a personal responsibility resting upon him in the furtherance of this idea.

The Lobby.

The bane of every legislative body is the subsidized lobby. Vicious legislation is not the result of ignorance, but is rather the result of prejudicial influences which ought not to exist and which certainly ought not to be tolerated within the halls, cloak rooms or offices of any deliberative body which has power over the destinies of a people. Nebraska is not different from other states in that it has suffered in years past from the attacks of a conscienceless horde of paid retainers whose sole mission was to debauch the membership of the legislature in the interests of questionable enactments, directed against the public treasury or conferring special privileges upon certain beneficiaries. Such influences ought to be banished from legislative environment. I recommend that such action be taken as will protect your membership from the onslaught of private and corporation lobbyists who seek to accomplish pernicious ends by the exercise of undue influence, being careful to draw the line of demarcation between the corruptionist on the one side and the honest and untrammeled adviser and counsellor on the other.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

During the last year the greatest exposition the world has ever seen, commemorating the Louisiana purchase, has been held in the city of St. Louis. The legislature of two years ago appropriated $35,0000 for a Nebraska exhibit and laid upon the chief executive the duty of appointing a nonpartisan commission of three members upon which should devolve all responsibility pertaining thereto. In April, 1903, I appointed as such commissioners C. H. Morrill, G. W. Wattles and Mathew Miller. Because of pressing business engagements Mr. Morrill resigned in September of that year and I appointed Peter Jansen to fill the vacancy thus created. The commission solicited additional funds from the citizens and corporations of the state, believing the appropriation insufficient, and as a result secured donations to the amount of $25,000, as follows:

Union Pacific Railroad company	$9,000
Burlington & Missouri River Railroad company	9,000
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company	7,000
Total	$25,000

An exhibit was installed in due course of time which, so far as I have been able to observe, met the full expectations of every Nebraskan who visited the exposition and which received much favorable comment from all quarters. No similar appropriation was ever better expended and our people have reason to take great pride in the showing made. Our individual exhibits were exceptionally successful in the matter of winning honors and in this particular Nebraska again demonstrated its superiority. The exposition has but recently closed and the commission has found it impossible to make its final report prior to the meeting of the legislature. I am informed, however, that after paying all obligations there will remain unexpended about $16,000 of the original appropriation. This is certainly a most gratifying condition, one which speaks eloquently of the wisdom and discretion which the commission exercised in the discharge of its duties. The complete report will be filed during the month.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The people of the Pacific coast in particular and those of other sections of the country in general are now preparing for the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, an event which will commemorate the trials and triumphs of the exploring expedition sent out by President Jefferson during the year following the purchase of Louisiana, and which succeeded in penetrating to the mouth of the Columbia river, in 1806. The exposition will be held at Portland, Ore., June 1 to October 15 of next year.

The Pacific coast has been remote from the great expositions held in this country, and because of distance its citizenship has been denied the privileges attendant upon such exploitations to a great degree. It seems fitting that the great northwest should now have its opportunity. There are many ties which bind Nebraska to that section of our common country, a present matter of deep interest being the construction of the battleship Nebraska on the shores of Puget sound. I recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made for participation of our state in this exposition. Much of the material used at St. Louis could be again utilized at Portland and an excellent showing could be made at a nominal expense.

Jamestown Exposition.

At the request of Governor A. J. Montague of the state of Virginia I lay before you a copy of a joint resolution passed by the general assembly of Virginia February 17, 1904, looking to the commemoration of the first permanent Anglo-American settlement on this continent, May 13, 1907. It is proposed to hold a tercentennial and naval-marine exposition on the borders of Hampton Roads, Virginia, in the year 1907, and the joint resolution of the general assembly of Virginia is for the purpose of enlisting the interest and support of other states in the enterprise. I call the subject to your attention as an act of courtesy to the chief executive of a sister state.

Food Commission.

The work of the food commission is necessarily curtailed by reason of the fact that the law restricts inspection to dairy products, cider and vinegar. As a consequence the great mass of food products, many of which are known to contain injurious adulterants, escape the jurisdiction of the commission and are amenable only to the general statutes. The subject is an important one. While it is true that national legislation affords the only adequate remedy, it is also true that each state must conserve the interests of its own citizenship, pending the time when congress will adopt a general pure food law. As present the commission is sustained by a system of fees collected from jobbers and retailers of dairy, vinegar and cider products. The deputy commissioner holds this to be an inequitable arrangement, and in his biennial report he recommends that the fee system be abolished and that the commission be supported by direct appropriation. It seems desirable, too, that the present law be broadened in its scope and made to include all food products, and that provision be made for such additional assistance as the enlarged duties may make necessary.

Oil Inspection.

The preceding legislature raised the inflammability test of illuminating oils from 100 degrees to 112 degrees Fahrenheit, thus affording additional security to life and property. Since the law was made operative it has been rigidly enforced, not a single case having been reported where oil below the test has been placed on the market. During the biennium the inspections have amounted to 389,544 barrels and the corresponding receipts to $38,954.40. Of this amount $22,007.57 paid the salary and expense accounts of the chief oil inspector and his assistants, $16,520.18 was deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund and $426.65 remains in the hands of the chief inspector. These figures are taken from the biennial report under date of December 1, 1904. It is noticeable that the inspection law in addition to its protective features is also a revenue producer.

Irrigation.

The report of the secretary of the State Board of irrigation shows that considerable progress has been made in irrigation matters during the last two years. While the number of new projects has not been great, much has been accomplished in the way of improvement of existing canals and additional area has been brought under cultivation. The United States reclamation service has undertaken a large project which has for its object the storage of all the flood waters of the North Platte river and the reclamation of thousands of acres of land in Nebraska and Wyoming. It is hoped this plan will work to a successful conclusion, thereby adding a large productive area to our domain. The report of the under secretary shows that the Nebraska irrigation law has proven very satisfactory in a general way and only a few minor amendments seem necessary. For the details of the proposed changes you are respectfully referred to the secretary's report. The law has been upheld by the supreme court and in a recent opinion the following statement is made: "Publicity of right and stability of title are matters which the legislature fully intended to establish as far as lay within its power and the provisions of the law under consideration seem admirably fitted to accomplish this purpose."

The Military Department.

The military department has assumed a position of much greater importance since the enactment of the present militia law by congress, approved January 21, 1903. The purpose of the law is to recognize and make effective the volunteer force organized under the title of the National Guard as the reserve army of the nation. Certain benefits, fully set forth in the adjutant general's report, are accorded to the state, conditioned upon the standard of the guard as required by the War department.

In order that the state may receive its full quota of assistance and that its privileges under the federal law may materialize, a sufficient appropriation should be made to carry into effect the designs of the enactment, insure safety of public stores, provide suitable quarters for company organizations, and extend encouragement to the young men who voluntarily assume the duties of a soldier, duties that may at any time become arduous and dangerous in the enforcement of law and protection of life and property.

The administration of the affairs of this department for the past two years has been very satisfactory. Economy has been observed, a broader field of instruction has been covered and desirable results have been attained. The responsibility and labor of the adjutant general have been largely increased and he should receive compensation commensurate with his duties.

For reasons arising prior to the present administration I deemed it expedient to make investigation of the financial accounts of the adjutant general's office, and employed an expert accountant for that purpose. The report of the accountant, giving complete details of the investigation, are in my office and are subject to your inspection. It will be necessary for you to make an appropriation to meet the expense involved.

Education.

The state views with ever increasing pride the progress of its great educational centers, the university and the Peru normal, and is looking forward to the time when the Kearney normal will take its place with the others and will become an important factor in our public school school system. The people are willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the cause of higher education and for the proper training of teachers, asking only that appropriations and expenditures be made with due regard to the needs of these institutions.

Relief of Famine Sufferers.

The preceding legislature, under the terms of H. R. No. 417, appropriated $2,000 for "the relief and benefit of the people suffering from famine in northern Sweden, Norway and Finland." The disposition of this relief was left to the chief executive. On April 21, 1903, I drew the entire appropriation from the treasury and remitted $1,500 to Hon. A. Grip, minister of Sweden and Norway, Washington, D. C., for the relief of the famine sufferers in the countries which he represented, and $500 to Count Cassini, ambassador of Russia, Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the sufferers in Finland. On April 27, 1903, I received an acknowledgment from Hon. A. Grip, in which he testified his appreciation and expressed the gratitude of his countrymen for the generous action of the Nebraska legislature. Under date of May 12, 1903, I received from Count Cassini the following explanatory note, the formal address being omitted:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 21, in which your excellency had transmitted to me a check for $500 appropriated by the Nebraska legislature for the relief of the famine sufferers of Finland. In reply I beg to inform you that as the relief fund organized by the Russian government for the needs of the poor in Finland, who have suffered from the unsatisfactory condition of the crops last year, is amply sufficient, the imperial government does not feel it possible to accept this generous donation of the people of Nebraska, as it could be employed in some other quarter where the help is more needed. I avail myself of this opportunity to express to your excellency and ask you to transmit to the Nebraska legislature the feelings of my profound gratitude for this act of the people of Nebraska, which I consider to be a new proof of the traditional friendly relations existing between our two countries. The check is herewith returned. Accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

"(Signed) COUNT CASSINI,
"Ambassador of Russia."

The $500 so returned was redeposited in the public treasury, May 16, 1903.

Insurance on Pulic Buildings.

It is provided in section 6, article 1, chapter lxxxiii, Compiled Statutes of 1903, "that the governor be and is hereby authorized and empowered to insure the public buildings and other property belonging to the state liable to destruction or injury by fire, with some good and responsible insurance company or companies, for the benefit of and in the name of the state." The state has been carrying its own insurance since 1889, the last appropriation for the payment of premiums ($24,000) having been made in 1887. It is estimated that the cost of carrying reasonable insurance on present state property will amount to $50,000 per biennium. The chief executive cannot carry out the provisions of the section quoted unless an appropriation is made for the payment of premiums. In the absence of such appropriation I shall assume that the state desires to continue the policy of carrying its own fire risks.

Bartley Bond Case.

Your attention is called to the suit of the state against the bondsmen of former State Treasurer J. S. Bartley. This is an action originally brought in the district court of Douglas county soon after Bartley went out of office. It was dismissed by Attorney General Smyth October 20, 1897. The next day Mr. Smyth again began suit to recover from Bartley and the bondsmen $550,000, the amount of his shortage as treasurer. After more than seven years of litigation the state is without any judgment against the bondsmen. This case was tried three times in the district court of Douglas county and on appeal to the supreme court the judgment rendered in each trial was reversed. The fourth and last trial in the district court resulted in a judgment against the state for costs and dismissing the case. From this judgment against the state the attorney general prosecuted error to the supreme court, where it is now pending. If the case is again reversed by the supreme court it will stand for its fifth trial in the Douglas county district court, to be again appealed, no doubt, by whichever party happens to lose in the lower court. From this it is clear that there is no immediate prospect for the state recovering a final judgment against these bondsmen. In the meantime the costs are increasing. I am informed that not a single bondsman has a dollar's worth of property in his own name out of which the state could enforce the collection of any part of the judgment should one ever be rendered. Some of them have already gone through the bankruptcy court since the suit was instituted.

I get this information from the court records and from the last official report to me of Attorney General P. N. Prout, in which he recommends the dismissal of this case on the payment of the costs which have been made, by the bondsmen, and on the best terms possible.

In view of these facts I request your careful consideration of his recommendation.

Guaranty Bonds.

Under a recent decision of the supreme court it is held that the statute is invalid which authorizes the execution and approval of official bonds with guaranty companies as sureties. The defect is technical and can be remedied.

There is no question but that guaranty bonds furnish adequate protection and relieve officeholders and their friends from the unpleasant features attendant upon the securing of a personal bond. A past legislature has endorsed the system and it is a technical error only which has defeated the statute. In view of the importance of the subject I recommend that at the earliest date consistent with the amount of work involved you pass a law which will legalize the execution and approval of either personal or guaranty bonds.

State Accountant.

The experience gained in the past two years serves to confirm my judgment as expressed in my previous inaugural address, recommending the creation of the position of state accountant. It should be the duty of such officer to "scrutinize and verify the accounts of the various state officers and state institutions," and he should "have authority over the books and records of said institutions" with a view to securing uniformity. Such accountant should also be delegated to examine into the various accounts of delinquent taxes due the state from the several counties, to the end that this mass of delinquent assets may be realized on as much as possible, and the portion that is worthless may be stricken off the books in accordance with the provisions of section 165, article 1, chapter lxxvii, compiled statues of 1903. I believe that such an official would prove of great value to the state and hence I repeat the recommendation.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures

The biennial report of the state auditor shows the estimated receipts and expenditures for the coming biennium, and shows the appropriations made for the various departments by the past four legislatures, in comparison with the estimated expenses for the next two years. It shows a mass of statistical information relative to the twelve state institutions under the control of the governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

It will be noticed that the last reports show seventy-two inmates in the Home for the Friendless, Lincoln, and twenty-seven in the Industrial Home, Milford. It is necessarily true that where but a small number of inmates are cared for the per capita cost of maintenance runs high, since salaries, heat, light and general running expenses go on much the same, whether there are few or many. As there is a similarity in the work accomplished by these two institutions, it seems to me that their duties might be combined, and all of the inmates of both cared for at whichever one of the plants as is best suited to the dual load. My judgment is that such an arrangement could be consummated without detriment to the service and would result in a saving of a number of thousands of dollars to the state.

The Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City is one of the institutions where the per capita cost of maintenance is comparatively high. This is accounted for by the small attendance, the fact that more teachers are required for blind pupils than for the same number of seeing pupils, and the further fact that the school has three departments, namely, common and high school work, running through the twelfth grade, music and industrial training. I have every reason to believe that the school has been economically and discreetly managed. The attendance is not nearly so large as it should be.

I recommend that the purchasing of all supplies for both the Institute for the Blind and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb be placed in the hands of the Board of Purchase and Supplies, this being the board which does the buying for all the other institutions. It is a noticeable fact that the two institutions named pay more for the same class of goods than do the other institutions, the reason being that the board, doing a much larger volume of business, can buy cheaper than can the trustees having the care of the two institutions under discusssion.

The Institute for the Feeble Minded is in a very crowded condition. About thirty applications are now on file from those seeking admission and who are properly entitled to the care of the state, but who are denied entrance on account of the lack of room. This matter has received my careful attention and I recommend an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of erecting a cottage for girls as an adjunct of this institution. By so doing the question of aditional room will be solved for many years to come.

Norfolk Asylum Nears Completion.

The Norfolk asylum, for the rebuilding of which an appropriation was made by the last legislature, is nearing completion, but probably will not be ready for the reception of inmates until about the first of May. The west wing of the old building can, at comparatively slight expense, be made as serviceable as any other part of the equipment, and I recommend that an appropriation of $15,000 be made for the restoration of this wing. The reception of inmates at Norfolk will relieve the congested condition now existing at the Nebraska Hospital for the insane and will add greatly to the efficiency of the service to this class of unfortunates. When the last legislature made provision for the rebuilding of the Norfolk asylum it was believed that the institution would be completed and would be in condition to care for patients during at least ten months of the present biennium. Appropriations amounting to $54,850 were accordingly made for officers' salaries, employes' wages and general expense of maintenance. As the building has been delayed, no part of these appropriations has been used. The burden of caring for the inmates which it was intended should be cared for at Norfolk during ten months of the biennium has fallen upon the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane, with the result that a number of its funds show deficiencies. I recommend that $18,000 of the maintenance fund appropriated for the Norfolk asylum be transferred to the account of the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane, for the purpose of meeting its deficiencies so incurred, similar to the action taken by the Twenty-eighth legislature and for the same reason. This is a matter which should receive your early attention.

These are the more important topics to which I wish to direct your attention. As the session progresses new questions may arise concerning which I may wish to address you by special message. Permit me to express the hope that your duties will prove pleasant and that the result of your labor will promote the welfare of our beloved state.

The message concludes with a statement of moneys passing through the governor's office and a list of pardons and paroles granted.

FLURRY ON COTTON MARKET

Decline Sets in as Result of Liquidation and Recovery is Slight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The cotton market opened weak at a decline of 16@21 points in line with weakness in the Liverpool market, and as a result of bear pressure and liquidation such as noted in the late trading of yesterday. Trading was fairly active at the opening, and the initial decline carrying prices nearly 40 points below the high level of yesterday there was considerable profit taking by scalping shorts. In spite of this demand the decline was gradually increased and toward the end of the first half hour prices were about 25 to 26 points net low

SPORTS OF A DAY.

EVENTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS

Lady Charlotte is the Only Winning Favorite at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Lady Charlotte, who outclassed her field and won easily, was the only favorite that won today. Track fast, light rain during afternoon and evening. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Mrs. Bob won, Green Gown second, Jade third. Time: 1:15⅘.

Second race, seven furlongs: Lineal won, Light Night second, Harpoon third. Time: 1:29.

Third race, seven furlongs: Ascot Belle won, Kitty Platt second, Flight third. Time: 1:28⅘.

Fourth race, mile and twenty yards: Monte won, Pawtucket second, No Trumper third. Time: 1:46⅘.

Fifth race, Mile and twenty yards: Lady Charlotte won, Mint Rod second, Noweta third. Time: 1:47.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth: Reveille won, Foremaster second, Arachue third. Time: 1:50⅘.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—Results at Ascot park:

First race, five furlongs: Revel (3 to 1) won, Linda Rose second, Lady Wilt third. Time: 1:01⅘.

Second race, one mile: Patsy Brown (10 to 1) won, Lustig second, Anirad third. Time: 1:41⅘.

Third race, mile and seventy yards: Emperor of India (3½ to 1) won, Princess Tulane second, Sais third. Time: 1:44.

Fourth race, six furlongs: Crusader (7 to 5) won, Oxford second, Sand Stone third. Time: 1:12⅘.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth: Merwan (3 to 5) won, Montana Peeress second, Needful third. Time: 1:47⅘.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs: Cerrosanta (4 to 5) won, Durbar second, Cloche D'Or third. Time: 1:20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Results at Oakland:

First race, six furlongs: Mocorito (4 to 1) won, Mimo second, Hipponax third. Time: 1:14⅘.

Second race, seven furlongs: Karabel (10 to 1) won, Cinnibar second, Haven Run third. Time: 1:28⅘.

Third race, six furlongs: Robert Mitchell (6 to 1) won, Sweet Kitty Bellairs second, Prince Zulu third. Time: 1:14⅘.

Fourth race, five furlongs: Sad Sam (6 to 1) won, Mansard second, Martinmas third. Time: 1:01⅘.

Fifth race, mile and seventy yards: Angie (15 to 1) won, Adirondack second, Rene third. Time: 1:46⅘.

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs: Prince Brutus (1 to 2) won, Smithy Kane second, David Boland third. Time: 1:07.

WITH THE BOWLERS.

On the Omaha Bowling association alleys last evening the Drexel league team won three straight games from the Onimods. There was a large crowd out to witness the contest. Score:

DREXELS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Neale	241	204	201	646
Hughes	206	203	189	598
Hartley	215	183	213	611
Banks	178	257	161	596
Zimmerman	155	149	193	497
Totals	995	996	957	2,948

ONIMODS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Chandler	210	174	179	553
Tracy	159	187	190	536
Gjerde	215	181	185	581
Jones	195	145	172	512
Sprague	172	156	204	532
Totals	941	843	930	2,714

Plays for Checker Championship.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Jan. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—C. A. Merrill of this city still leads in the state checker tournament. It appears now as though he would win it, with Wood and Prine of Oskaloosa and Wassom of Marshalltown close seconds. Tomorrow's sitting between the six high men will settle it.

HYMENIAL.

Kingsbury-Love.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The most elaborate society event of the season was the wedding of Mr. Fred Kingsbury of Boise, Idaho, and Miss Para Love of this city, which occurred last evening at the bride's residence. About seventy-five guests were present and a larger number attended the reception which followed. Rev. John Doane of the Congregational church officiated. The bride is the oldest daughter of the late J. W. Love. She is a graduate of Oberlin college, a musician of rare ability and a leader in society circles. Mr. Kingsbury is a native of Ohio, but has been engaged in business in Boise. Their acquaintance dates back to their college days.

Thurber-Radinsky.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Frank B. Thurber of Tecumseh and Miss Clara Radinsky of Sterling were married at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Radinsky, in Sterling, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, in the presence of but a few relatives. Following the service a sumptuous wedding dinner was served. The young people received many nice presents. Mr. Thurber is the youngest son of Mrs. M. A. Thurber of this city and is engaged as electrician with the City Lighting company. Mr. and Mrs. Thurber have gone to housekeeping in this city.

Yager-Burb.

George E. Yager and Mayme Burb of Omaha were married at 2 p. m. Wednesday by Rev. P. A. McGovern at the parsonage of the St. Philomena cathedral. Mr. and Mrs. Yager left in the evening for St. Joseph, will spend three weeks in Kansas and Missouri and be at home at 1556 North Seventeenth street after January 31. The groom is a traveling salesman. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Burb and has a wide circle of friends in Omaha.

Hewit-Tynan.

STELLA, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Miss Fayette Tynan and Dr. Abell Hewit of Spokane, Wash., were married yesterday at 11 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tynan, in this city. A number of out of town friends and relatives of the bride were present and, after the ceremony, the young couple took the train for Spokane, where he is a practicing physician.

Eller-Morgan.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Yesterday at high noon occurred the marriage of Mr. Troy Eller and Miss Eva Morgan at the First Christian church in this city. Rev. N. T. Harmon, pastor of the church, officiating. The ceremonies were witnessed by about 200 relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

Johnson-Kennedy.

PLATTSMOUTH, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—A quiet wedding occurred at the home of Rev. D. A. Youtzy, pastor of the Christian church, when Frank F. Johnson and Mrs. D. E. Kennedy, both of this city, were married. Both are well and favorably known, having resided here for a number of years.

Stoll-Stoll.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Ferdinand Stoll and Mrs. Elizabeth Katie Stoll were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock yesterday afternoon by Judge Inman. The couple were divorced only five weeks ago. They expect to make their home in this city, where they have resided for many years.

Owens-Hobbs.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon in the county court the marriage of Miss Bertha P. Hobbs of Wymore to Mr. Clyde E. Owen of Clarinda, Ia., was solemnized. Judge Bourne officiating. The young couple will live at Clarinda.

Ohio Mormons to Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—The Ohio conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will be held in Columbus on January 25 and 26. Church dignitaries from all over the country will be present. Among them will be the son of Prophet Joseph Smith. They will protest against the unseating of Reed Smoot, or if congress has already unseated him by that time, they will forward a letter of disapproval of that action to the government.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Short-order and table restaurant, doing fine business; good location, in Lincoln. Also furniture in eleven-room house. Websters, 1238 O st., Lincoln, Neb. Y—M976 8x

MALARIA IN THE SYSTEM

Holly Springs, Miss., March 24, 1903.
While building railroads in Tennessee some twelve years ago a number of hands contracted fever and various forms of blood and skin diseases. I carried S.S.S. in my commissary and gave it to my hands with most gratifying results. I can recommend S. S. S. as the finest preparation for Malaria, chills and fever, as well as all blood and skin diseases. W. I. McGowan.

I suffered greatly from Boils, which would break out on different parts of my body. I saw S. S. S. advertised and after using about three bottles I was cured, and for the last three years have had no trouble whatever. A. W. Zeber.
217 Read St., Evansville, Ind.

I began using your S. S. S. probably ten years ago for Malaria and blood troubles, and it proved so good that I have continued ever since using it as a family remedy. It is a pleasure for me to recommend S. S. S. for the benefit of others who are needing a first rate blood purifier, tonic and cure for Malaria.
Arkansas City, Ark. C. C. Hemingway.

Boils, abscesses, sores, dark or yellow splotches and debility are some of the symptoms of this miserable disease. S. S. S. counteracts and removes from the blood all impurities and poisons and builds up the entire system. It is guaranteed a purely vegetable remedy.

SSS

Write us for medical advice or any special information about your case.

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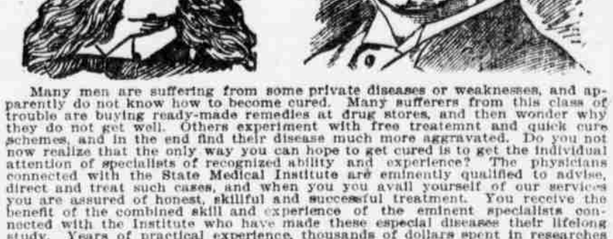
THE TONIC YOU LIKE
Produces Wonderful Results
Gives strength to the weak—energy to the exhausted.
Greatest Strength Builder
Known to Medical Science.

Try It Before RETIRING.
As a sleep producer it is unequaled.
Order from your druggist.
15c a Bottle
WHEATON
16

DOCTORS FOR MEN



Many men are suffering from some private diseases or weaknesses, and apparently do not know how to become cured. Many sufferers from this class of trouble are buying ready-made remedies at drug stores, and then wonder why they do not get well. Others trust to the treatment of inexperienced men, and in the end find their disease much more aggravated. Do you not now realize that the only way you can hope to get cured is to get the individual attention of specialists of recognized ability and experience? The physicians connected with the State Medical Institute are eminently qualified to advise, direct and treat such cases, and when you you avail yourself of our services you are assured of honest, skillful and successful treatment. You receive the benefit of the combined skill and experience of the eminent specialists connected with the Institute who have made these especial diseases their lifelong study. Years of practical experience, thousands of dollars spent in researches and an immense practice have enabled us to evolve a special system of treatment that is a sure, safe and speedy cure.

When you are first aware of any private disease, weakness or drains upon your vitality, then it is that you should decide an important question; one that means much to your future health and happiness. If you procure the proper medical advice without delay, you will insure to yourself that health, success and enjoyment of life which is every man's lot whose bright and steady eyes, clear and healthy skin, active brain, congenial make-up and physical development show that no contaminating influences of private diseases are devastating his system. That no mental, moral or physical weakness are depleting his manhood, that no secret drains upon his vitality are robbing him of his substance and making his life a miserable failure. Whatever may be your ailment, get help from the ablest and most experienced specialists. If your eyesight is failing, go to a reliable optician or occulist; if your hearing is defective, consult a competent aurist. If a bad tooth is distressing you, engage a skilled dentist. Or, if you are burning with a fever, or shaking with chills, tell your troubles to a family physician. They can do you more good than we can, because we do not treat such complaints nor pretend to cure them. But if you have a serious disease, arising from, or having its seat or origin in the sexual system, or any allied troubles are depleting your manhood—if this is your unfortunate condition, you should avail yourself of our services without unnecessary delay. For a speedy cure of the diseases that so insidiously destroy the intellect, strength and very manhood, secure the services of the eminent specialists connected with the State Medical Institute. They will stop these unnatural drains with their terrible results and restore to sound health the pitiable victim of Nervo-Sexual Debility, brain fag and wrecked manhood.

We cure quickly, safely and thoroughly,

Stricture, Varicocele, Emissions, Nervo-Sexual Debility, Impotency, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Rectal, Kidney and Urinary Diseases.

and all diseases and weaknesses of men due to inheritance, evil habits, self-abuse, excesses or the result of specific or private diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE If you cannot call, write for symptom blank. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

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They're mild enough for the "Domestic" man and Havana enough