

McKINLEY'S

First Message to the Ohio General Assembly.

The Condition of the Finances of the State.

Recommendations of a Year Ago With Regard to the Canals Renewed.

The Governor Suggests that the State Should Hold Them.

The Reformatory at Mansfield Should Be Completed at Once—The Boys' Industrial School Crowded Beyond Its Capacity—Municipal Matters Should Be Encouraged.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—Following is the main features of Gov. McKinley's message, to be delivered to the general assembly Tuesday afternoon.

The governor, in the beginning of his message submitted to the general assembly the following as to the financial condition of the state:

During the fiscal year ending November 15, 1892, the total receipts of the state were \$9,915,022.87, being \$5,544,491.07 of revenues received from all sources during the year, and a balance of \$4,370,531.80 on hand at the close of business hours on the 15th of November, 1891. The total expenditures during the year ending November 15, 1892, from all funds were \$4,158,671.24. Of the sum on hand on the 15th of November, 1891, \$1,055,735.52 belonged to the sinking fund, and the remainder to the credit of the general revenue fund. The receipts for the year ending the 15th of November, 1892, for the general revenue fund were \$3,707,873.28, including the donation of \$85,000 by Wayne county for the experiment station, and \$74,739.20 accumulated fees from the secretary of state's office during the preceding year which were withheld from the treasurer on account of pending litigation. The total amount paid out during the year from this fund upon the auditor of state's warrants was \$3,777,564.50, or 109,688.22 in excess of the receipts for the year. The receipts for the year would have been adequate to meet all expenses and leave a balance in the treasury but for the extraordinary deficiencies of the preceding year, which had to be provided for out of the revenues of the current year. The deficiencies were: For miscellaneous matters, \$122,883.41; for the boys' industrial school at Lancaster, \$18,194.43; making a total of \$141,077.84.

The public funded debt of the state on November 15, 1892, was \$2,048,665, bearing 3 per cent interest, with an annual payment of \$250,000 for the years 1893-94-95-96-97, and of \$240,000 in 1898, and of \$200,000 in 1899. No tax was made and no taxes were collected during the year 1892 for the sinking fund, for the reason that the Fifty-first congress reimbursed the state of the direct taxes paid during the war. And from the sum thus received more than a million dollars were placed to the credit of this fund. By reduction made upon the grand duplicate of the state by the state board of equalization were received last year about \$100,000 less revenue than the year before.

These two items largely explain the great excess of the receipts of 1891 over 1892, and should admonish the general assembly that the revenues of the present year will not justify the sum of appropriations made for the preceding year. The auditor of state estimates the receipts for the fiscal year 1893, with the balance of cash on hand November 15, 1892, at \$10,934,919.93, and the estimated disbursements for the fiscal year 1893 at \$6,715,877.52. I enjoin upon the general assembly that the total appropriations for the several branches of the public service be carefully kept within the annual revenues of the state government. My own judgment is that such economies can be practiced in the various institutions and departments that all needed expenses and improvements can be provided without increasing the burdens of taxation. I have urgently requested those charged with the administration of the state institutions that they be conducted upon strict economy principles, and that every economy which prudence would require or suggest be observed. I am satisfied that another year will show a marked reduction of the expenses of the several institutions of the state. I need hardly suggest that it will result in the effort at economy which the general assembly carefully scrutinize the estimates submitted by the heads of the various institutions and departments of the state.

As promised a year ago, the aim of the executive has been to give the state institutions the services of the best and most efficient men, integrity and capacity will insure the confidence of the people in their administration. The new management of the institutions for the most part have been in charge but a few months, and have therefore had little or no opportunity to show that the future will make manifest. There has, however, been during the past few months a small decrease in the cost of maintenance of these institutions. A mischievous and misleading practice has prevailed of carrying over the expenses of one fiscal year to the next succeeding year, so as to make an apparent economy showing. This is not fraud or business-like, and must be discontinued. I beg to suggest that section 62 of the revised statutes be amended so as to require county auditors to report to the auditor of state the money which may hereafter be sent to the steward or financial officer of any of the public institutions for incidental expenses and necessary clothing, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the president of the board of trustees. Very few of our people have any adequate idea of the number of inmates in Ohio's state institutions. The total number is 11,422; 8,623 are in the benevolent institutions, of which 3,944 are in the insane asylums, 1,653 in the reformatory, and 1,798 in the penal institutions.

"I would respectfully renew my recommendation made a year ago as to canals, that the legislature create a body with engineering, legal and business qualifications, to make a complete report as to the canals of Ohio, giving their origin, the rights of the state as to their title, their cost, their earnings in the past and at present, the value as franchise for railroads or other purposes, as nearly as can be estimated, and practically as to the possibility and advisability of improving them and increasing their usefulness to the people. Already there is in existence a body which, it is suggested, could with propriety be intrusted with this important work the canal commission. During the last year the interest in artificial water-ways has increased, not only in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. If Ohio does nothing else, she should look fast to what property of this kind she has got. Even as the canals now are there would be a considerable revival of business along their lines could ships and local owners be convinced that they are not to be abandoned. Without reproaching what I said a year ago upon the subject of good roads, I beg to earnestly ask the consideration of the general assembly to the subject which is attracting attention in all parts of the country, and in no state is there greater necessity for good roads than in our own. I suggest that the general assembly authorise the investigation of a new system of investment in carefully considered

BIG FIGURES.

Railway Earnings of the United States Last Year.

The Preliminary Report of the Interstate Commission.

The Gross Earnings of 128,349.99 Miles of Railway Are Shown to Have Been \$951,025,159—The Gross of the Entire System, \$1,222,711,698.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A preliminary report on income and expenditure of railroads for the year ended June 30, 1892, compiled by the statistician of the interstate commerce commission, will soon be made public. The gross earnings of 128,349.99 miles of railway are shown to have been \$951,025,159, from which the gross earnings of the entire railway system of the United States are estimated to have been \$1,222,711,698. This is an increase of \$125,950,809 over the earnings of the previous year, or an increase of \$908 per mile of line. The operating expenses for the year were \$814,792,080, being an increase of \$82,854,189, which leaves an increase in net earnings of \$43,115,114, or \$342.70 per mile of line. A comparison of passenger and freight services shows the larger proportion of increase in operation to have come from the freight service. The actual increase in revenue from passenger service was \$1,800,038, or \$247 per mile of line, as against an increase in the revenue from freight service of \$91,506,671, or \$349 per mile of line.

It is observed that the railroads on which there has accrued the largest increase in gross earnings per mile of line are the lines connecting the wheat growing territory with the seaboard, and the lines in the southern states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It is significant, however, to notice that on these railroads there has been an increase in operating expenses nearly equal to the increase in gross revenue. The report shows that the aggregate gross earnings of sixty-two roads, each of which enjoys an income in excess of \$3,000,000, is \$794,478,931, being an average income of \$12,814,171. The average gross revenue per mile of line for all roads is \$8,840, a classification of sixty-two roads in question showing that eight receive each an income in excess of \$20,000 per mile of line, for ten the income per mile of line is between \$13,000 and \$20,000; for thirteen the income per mile of line is between \$7,443 and \$13,000, while the income for each of the remainder is less than \$7,443 per mile of line. The density of passenger and freight traffic is also given for the roads whose gross revenue exceeds \$3,000,000, from which it appears that in some parts of the country there has been healthy expansion of trade during the last two years, while in other parts the increase in traffic of 1892 does little more than balance the loss of traffic in 1891. In the southern gulf states, Tennessee and Kentucky the ton miles per mile of line were in 1890, 394,099; in 1891, 405,905; in 1892, 409,929, showing a permanent gain. On the other hand, in the territory of the trunk lines east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh the ton miles per mile of line were in 1890, 1,000,295; in 1891, 1,703,330, and in 1892, 1,935,404. The poor relative showing of 1891 is in part accounted for by new lines built in the state of Pennsylvania, but the figures indicate a decided fluctuation in business.

The report of the interstate commission is a valuable one, and it is to be hoped that it will be made public as soon as possible. It is believed in many quarters that there may be danger during the next year of cholera invading our shores, and so the state of Ohio may be subjected to a terrible scourge, the utmost precautions should be taken to prevent such a direful happening, and careful consideration should be given the report.

I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the general assembly may in the same direction extend its legislation for the better protection of that increasing class of wage-workers, the street car men. With the last few years railroad locomotion has been revolutionized by the use of electricity as the motive power. This system is in almost every city of the state, and lines are being established between the city and from cities to suburban towns. In some instances they carry not only passengers but freight and mail. Accidents on electric and cable street railways are not infrequent, nor are they decreasing, and the companies operating them should be required by law to exercise the greatest caution and to avail themselves of every appliance for safety and for the prevention of accidents to employees and the traveling public. The street car drivers, motormen and conductors, numbering in Ohio nearly 12,000, are public servants.

Reform in the government of cities is now engaging public discussion on the part of thoughtful and prudent people, who observe in some of the cities an increasing rate of taxation and wasteful expenditure of public money. In practical experience in some of the cities of the state the federal plan has worked well, and it is generally commended by those who have given to the subject the wisest and most careful observation. After all the remedy for municipal misgovernment rests with the people themselves. They should make manifest their need of reform and their desire of a desired change of system, and the general assembly should be always ready to respond to the people's demands by the passage of well considered laws which while leaving control with the people, will encourage business methods in administration and promote the highest honesty and efficiency in the conduct of municipal affairs.

The report of the Ohio commissioners to the Columbian exposition will be laid before you. It will advise you of the work already accomplished and in progress. To have Ohio's exhibit suitably presented, I bespeak for you most careful consideration, and am confident that the people of Ohio will approve of whatever action the general assembly may deem necessary, and make the exhibition of Ohio's product worthy of her rank. The house in which the exhibit was born now stands in the state agricultural grounds in an exposed condition, and if not protected this interesting relic will be destroyed by the elements. The house was given to the state by a patriotic citizen of Columbus. The general assembly should make suitable appropriation to build about it an enclosure for its preservation. Probably an expenditure of \$3,000 would be sufficient.

For specific and detailed information respecting the various state institutions and departments and boards created by law, I direct the attention of the general assembly to the respective official reports. Wm. McKinley, Jr.

It will be Senator White.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 3.—A sensation was caused by the withdrawal of W. W. Foot, democrat, from the senatorial contest. He and his chief supporters declare in favor of Stephen M. White, the only other democrat in the field. This practically insures the election of White to succeed Charles N. Felton, Republican.

To Be Wedded in Prison.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 3.—Mr. Dougherty, secretary of the American legation here, is arranging a marriage ceremony for the Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Knox, now confined in the Belen prison for swindling jewelers. It appears that the previous marriage of the couple was illegal.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 3.—Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, has been appointed by Archbishop Jansens, of New Orleans, as administrator of the diocesan vice Bishop Brennan, and he took charge, celebrating high pontifical mass at St. Patrick's church. Bishop Brennan has had trouble with the priesthood under him, and has gone to Rome to lay the matter before the pope.

THE REPUBLIC'S ENEMIES.

Better Organized Than They Were Some Time Ago—Movements of French Officers.

Secret of His Excommunication Made Public.

It Was For Contumacy in Not Answering a Summons to Rome.

He Sent a Letter of Explanation to the Pope, But It Was Destroyed by a High Ecclesiastic—Charges Still Hang Over the Doctor's Head.

New York Jan. 3.—The charges still hang over the head of Dr. McGlynn, but it is extremely doubtful if they will ever be pushed. The case will probably never be re-opened. Dr. McGlynn was excommunicated for "contumacy" in not having gone to Rome when summoned by the pope to answer the charges against him by Archbishop Corrigan. He was excommunicated because a letter which he dispatched to the pope after receiving the cablegram from him, ordering him to Rome within forty days, was "suppressed" before it reached its destination. An ecclesiastic who occupies a high position in this archdiocese and who is a close friend of Dr. McGlynn, made public Monday the above facts regarding Mgr. Satolli's settlement of the case, and told an interesting story regarding the suppression of the doctor's letter. He declared that the letter had been "burned by a high ecclesiastic," into whose hands it was given to be transmitted to the pope. Had this letter reached the pope, it was said, Dr. McGlynn would not have been excommunicated. The doctor did not know that his letter had miscarried and was surprised at the end of forty days to find himself excommunicated. The pope did not learn until long after the doctor had been excommunicated that he had sent a letter to him. When he did find it out he had Cardinal Simeoni write to the Rev. Burtell, Dr. McGlynn's counsel, a letter in which he stated in specific terms that had the letter been received the "scandal" would have been averted. Dr. McGlynn, when he found out that his former letter had miscarried, did not write another because he considered the suppressing of it, and his excommunication an added insult, and never asked for a reconsideration of his case. It has been held in abeyance ever since. The charges will lapse and remain in the archives unless Dr. McGlynn should strive to have the case reopened in order to regain his place in St. Stephen's. But he does not care to become pastor of St. Stephen's again.

Citizen Pomjean, who is violent if not influential, declares his programme to be something more than a demonstration. He is for the dissolution of parliament by the people. In his mouth "the people means what it has meant in the mouth of every French demagogue since 1792—the mob, any mob that can be brought together at a given moment under the lead of any handful of scoundrels or fanatics. Such a mob is only to be dreaded when it collects suddenly or when the rule of terror is established. The authorities will not be able to say on the 10th of January that they are taken by surprise; nor can anybody say that public opinion is yet demoralized. No doubt the reactionnaires have done their best to create a state of things in which the anarchists might see their chance, but the calmness of Paris in the presence of the explosion at the prefecture of police shows how far terror is from being general.

LOUISVILLE BURGLARS, To Destroy the Evidence of Their Guilt, Cause a Large Loss of Property.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—To conceal the crime of burglary the even greater crime of incendiarism was committed by bold daylight burglars Sunday. They tried to cover up a theft of a few hundred dollars' worth of goods by setting fire to \$30,000 worth of Main street property, causing a loss of \$10,000. The victims were H. Darlinghaus & Co., the wholesale boot and shoe dealers. The place was discovered on fire late Sunday afternoon, and a double alarm was turned in at once, as the house is in one of the best business blocks in the city. It had gotten such a headway before the arrival of the engines that it seemed for a time as if the entire building would be destroyed. The entire upper part of the house was destroyed, and the stock on the lower floors was deluged with water. In an hour the fire was gotten under complete control, and an investigation was begun by the proprietors of the place and the salvage corps men to learn the cause.

It was found that an iron bar had been broken from a rear window, through which burglars had entered. The money drawers and drawers containing private papers had been forced open, and the contents, except the money, scattered about the office floor. Upon further investigation it was found that several cases had been emptied of boots and shoes. Two half-burned candles were found, with which the burglars had lighted their way about the building, and with which they had probably set fire to the upper stories of the place, then walked down stairs. The loss by fire and water was about \$10,000. The police were notified, and are working on the case. Darlinghaus & Co. have been robbed three times in the last two months, and all were done, it is thought, by the same burglars.

Speaker Crisp's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Since his return from New York, Speaker Crisp has been quite ill. He has suffered from congestion of the bowels, which has passed off, however, and he is now resting easy, although exhausted. There are no apprehensions that the attack will be serious. It is expected that he will be about in a day or two.

Fire Insurance Trust Scheme.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—An effort has been made by a syndicate of New York capitalists to secure a controlling interest in the Firemen's Insurance Co., one of the oldest companies in Baltimore. This effort is said to be but the beginning of a scheme to control all the leading local fire insurance companies.

Kills Her Babe and Attempts Suicide.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Anna Judkins, shot and killed her son William, 7 months old, Monday afternoon. After taking her little boy's life she tried to kill herself by inhaling gas, then by shooting, and finally by cutting herself over the heart with a dull knife. Temporary insanity is ascribed as the cause.

Old Church Celebration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the brick Presbyterian church at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street was celebrated Sunday. An historic sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Henry Vanduyke, pastor of the church.

Wife-Murderer Wins Remorse.

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Offered a Million to Compromise.

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CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From all Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

King Humbert has conferred high decorations upon President Diaz, of Mexico, and the Mexican minister in Rome.

Prof. Eben Norton Horsford, the noted chemist, of Harvard, died suddenly at his home in Cambridge, of heart disease.

The year opens with Mexico's financial future apparently dependent largely on the future of silver. Railroad earnings have showed a steady increase during the year past.

The Economist, of Paris, says that the decline of securities on European exchanges since the beginning of the Panama proceedings amounts to at least 2,800,000 francs.

A warrant has been issued at Vienna for the arrest of Ernest Roderer, a pretended journalist, who is accused of swindling John Simeon Berghem, an American mine owner, out of \$100,000.

All reports of the speech delivered by Emperor William at the New Year's reception, concur in stating that his majesty, in referring to the army bill, said that the reichstag would be dissolved if the bill was not passed.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, Lieut. Schroeder, left the Brooklyn navy yard at an early hour Monday for Port Royal. The vessel will go direct to Port Royal sound, where the final tests of her great dynamite guns will be made. The tests will be made early next week.

Hiram G. Bond, well-known capitalist of Pennsylvania, who has been located in Seattle, Wash., some time, and interested in large mining and other interests, has been sued in the United States courts for over \$250,000 for breach of contract by S. S. Ravley, of Oregon.

The Afro-American citizens of Charleston, S. C., took possession of the city Monday and celebrated emancipation day with becoming honors. Thousands of colored people from the surrounding country flocked to town. There was a civic parade, with an oration and the reading of the emancipation proclamation.

A hunting party in Webster county, W. Va., was organized a few days ago to hunt wolves that have been killing the sheep. John Gregory, the leader of the party, killed a full-grown wolf, and saw three others. The party is still hunting and intend to exterminate the pack before they cease.

FARMERS IN ARMS.

Bloodshed in Kentucky Over the Collection of Old Taxes Feared.

PRINCETON, Ky., Jan. 3.—The taxpayers of Muhlenburg county are up in arms over an attempt made to collect the railroad tax of the county voted about twenty years ago for the building of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. No tax has been paid for nearly twenty years, although every legal process has been gone through with to force the people to pay it.

A short time ago certain bondholders who got a judgment against the county induced A. M. Capps, a citizen of this county, to undertake the collection of their debts. When it came to preparing the tax receipts the assessor's books were stolen and duplicates had to be gotten from the lists in the state auditor's office. The collection has begun, and many of the citizens in the county precincts swear they will shed blood before they will pay a cent. Various threats have been made against Capps, and it is feared he will be assassinated in the discharge of his duty as tax collector.

The people have fought the collection of the tax through the courts until they have finally come to the point where they will have to resist by physical force or pay. The debt now amounts to about \$800,000, or one-half of the assessable value of property in the county.

RIGAMIST HAMMOND

Is in New Zealand Successfully Working His Marrying Hacks.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Rev. William Hammond, known throughout the United States and especially New England as a confidence man, bigamist and swindler, has been up to his old tricks in Auckland, New Zealand. According to letters received by the police of this city from the Auckland authorities, he succeeded in marrying a wealthy widow there, and, after securing \$8,000 of her money, deserted her, leaving for Japan, where he is now supposed to be.

This marriage makes his ninth, as far as known, and at least five of the victimized women are living. He has acted as a Methodist, Unitarian, Free-will Baptist and Presbyterian minister, as a physician and lawyer, and had joined and been expelled from as many secret societies. Yet, with all his misdeeds, he has been arrested only twice, and each time escaped punishment by some startling theatrical plays at his trials.

A Reformed Convict.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—Among the convicts released from the Ohio penitentiary to greet the new year as citizens were George H. Howe, alias Brookes, who has an interesting history of crime. He has been twice imprisoned, here and in Joliet, but goes forth as it is from prison to pulpit, having secured a position lecturing for the Springfield Y. M. C. A. He was sent up from Springfield two years ago for horse stealing. He considers his punishment complete, and will now lead a reformed life and in the interests of Christianity.

Ohio Exhibit at the Fair.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—The legislature will be asked to make liberal appropriations for the Ohio exhibit at the World's fair, and will undoubtedly strain every nerve to squeeze out enough money to insure a creditable showing at the great exposition, but it is difficult to see where the funds are to come from. Executive Commissioner Ryan has prepared elaborate plans for the exhibits and will have them on display for the benefit of the general assembly.

Old Grudge Ended.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 3.—Sam Smith shot and instantly killed Bill Perry Monday night at Mt. Auburn. The men held an old grudge, Smith is held to await the result of the inquest.