AMENDING SPIRIT SHOWN

Many Members Believe the Constitution Is in Need of Patching.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS NOW IN

But None of Them Are Aimed at the Destruction of the Boll Weevil. Senators Did Not Draw.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—Mr. Duff of Beaumont introduced a joint resolution amending section 16, of article 16, of the constitution rescinding the inhibition against the creation, renewal or extension of corporate bodies having banking or discounting privileges, and authorizing the formation of corporations with power to do a general banking business.

The object of the resolution is to allow the establishment of such institutions by general laws.

This resolution will be introduced in the senate tomorrow probably.

This proposed amendment has some friends; indeed, there is a feeling prevalent that the constitution needs patching very extensively, if not entirely revised.

Mr. Duff introduced two or three measures this morning looking toward carrying into effect the demands of the State platform enumerated at Galveston last summer.

A bill that will prove of interest to lawyers and to litigants as well, is one introduced by Hon. Curtis Hancock this morning authorizing nine jurors in civil cases to return a verdict.

Judge Terrell's election bill was ordered printed, but the bills introduced by Mr. Duff of Jefferson providing for the recommendations of the State Bar association were not, after some discussion.

If there is no legislation this session regulating railroads in all sorts of directions it will not be from lack of a flood of bills in that direction. Mr. Reece, by a bill this morning, requiring passenger trains to always stop at county sites and providing severe penalties for failure.

The senate bill amending the Beaumont charter so as to authorize the city secretary to disburse the city's and school fund moneys was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Messrs. Quinn, Callan and Cobbs introduced a joint resolution this morning in the house instructing the Texas senators to use their best efforts to have the United States government purchase a site of land near Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio for a permanent military training ground.

The spirit of contention and opposition seems to be rife in the house. That is to say, no matter what sort of motion or request may be made by a member, some other member jumps up in opposition and directly a fight pro and con is precipitated; at first but skirmish fire, but directly a roar of small arms and heavy guns. A vast deal of time is thus unnecessarily consumed. When a question of importance is being considered it would seem to be reasonable, prudent, right and economical that discussion should be had, but an hour's destruction of time over trivial matters, the result of which is insignificant, no difference how determined, is, to say the least, very questionable.

This spirit of contention will probably die out after a little while when the keen edge of the desire of members to air their eloquence has been worn off.

This house is principally made up of the virile and ambitious young manhood of the State, some of whom, perhaps, look upon the legislature as a vehicle for the exploitation of the incubrations, however puerile, of adolescent amateurs. They will learn better later on.

The bill introduced by Senator Beaty to create an additional district court for Jefferson county was favorably reported by the senate judiciary committee this morning and it appears that it will have clear sailing and soon become a law, as an emergency is declared to exist by reason of the congested docket of the present court.

Senator Faulkn wants to locate the court of criminal appeals at Austin, abolishing the terms at Dallas and at Tyler and introduced a bill to that effect this morning.

The members of both houses from Dallas and Smith counties and all the counties contiguous and easily accessible to these counties will have a good deal to say forninst this measure. Senator Faulkn will find that he has found more snakes, doubtless, than he can comfortably handle.

The special order for today in the senate, the drawing for terms, was postponed until next Wednesday.

The bill of Mr. Stewart of Tarrant to pay the newspapers for publishing the poll tax amendment to the constitution, under suspension of the rules, passed the house this morning.

The argument made by Mr. Stewart in favor of the passage of the bill was critical the strongest ever made, that is, that 292 newspapers in the State were behind it, as it passed unanimously.

BEAUMONT AMENDMENT.

Provisions of the Bill Which Has Passed the House.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The bill that passed the house today amending the charter of Beaumont relates entirely to the office of city treasurer. It provides that the treasurer shall give ample bond, keep all moneys on deposit in Beaumont banks; keep his account in a well bound book, open to inspection at all times; publish in a Beaumont newspaper detailed statement of receipts, disbursements, resources and condition of city treasury. Failing to make such statements, the treasurer is liable to a fine of $500. The treasurer is entitled to the provisions of the bill compensation for his services 1 per cent for receiving and 1 per cent for paying out all moneys. The treasurer shall also be treasurer of the school fund, and for handling this fund receive ¼ of 1 per cent for receiving and the same per cent for paying out all moneys in this fund. No compensation is allowed for receiving money from his predecessors nor for paying over money to his successors.

THE BOLL WEEVIL BILL.

No Member Has Yet Put His Plan Before Either House.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—When the members of the senate and house of representatives of the Twenty-eighth legislature commenced pouring into Austin after the first of January, scores were interviewed briefly as to what measure likely to come before that body interested them most. The great majority in reply to a question to bring out this seemed to have their knives ground, coats off and sleeves rolled up and ready by bill, resolution or some other way to have the legislature raise the black flag and declare a truceless war on the boll weevil. It was therefore expected before the legislature was one week old twenty-five bills would be introduced on the subject, and that the senators and members of the house would vie with each other to see who would be could introduce boll weevil bills the fastest. At the time it was noticed that the members had only reached the general conclusion that the weevil was an unmitigated nuisance and should be extirpated, to accomplish which no scheme definite and clear cut had been evolved. This pest must and shall be destroyed, was the universal slogan. When, however, the members got right up to the proposition, they soon found there was a vast difference between saying the weevil should be destroyed and destroying them. The hundreds of efforts put forth to do so and failed were considered, and plans upon which to construct bills were not as readily formed as they expected they would be in the enthusiasm of the first moment.

No bills have been introduced on the subject, from which it is fair to infer that the members have quelled before the seriousness of the subject and the boll weevil is still master of the situation.

Representative Beaty has the nerve to go up against the weevil and thinks he has solved this most important problem. His proposition is for the legislature to appropriate the sum of $50,000 and give it as a bonus to the man who succeeds in discovering a remedy that will either prevent the ravages of this cotton pest or effect its destruction. He thinks it is useless and silly to appropriate specific sums of money to be used in an effort to exterminate the weevil, and that the best way to rid the State of this insect and protect its principal money crop from destruction is to offer a handsome reward as bonus to the man who will discover the remedy.

There is a good deal of force in Mr. Beaty's simple plan, as it will induce entomologists, naturalists, men in every branch of science, as well as practical farmers and business men, to experiment, in which case, unless this little insect was created to defy all human power, some means may be discovered to encompass its destruction.

Mr. Beaty says his plan will put more people to thinking and induce more men to work than any means that could be devised.

MR. HODGE'S PROPOSITION.

Would Reform the Judicial System of the State on a New Plan.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The joint resolution introduced by Representative Hodges of Lamar county provides substantially as follows: It seeks to amend article 5 of the constitution, known as the judiciary article. The amendment makes no changes in the appellate court, but makes each organized county having a population of over 10,000 inhabitants, a judicial district. It abolishes the county courts and the office of county judge. It gives to the district courts all the civil, criminal and probate jurisdiction now attaching to the county courts and provides that not less than four terms of court shall be held each year, in each county. It also provides that the legislature may provide for prosecutions in felony cases upon information as well as upon indictment. The proposed amendment also provides for the creation of more than one such district court in each county when deemed necessary by the legislature and for the separation of the civil from the criminal jurisdiction.

Mr. Hodges thinks the amendment if adopted will simplify judicial proceedings and considerably expedite the trial of both civil and criminal cases. It was suggested by the long and tedious delays that attend the trial of cases in the courts of Texas.

The legislature may provide for a term of court to be commenced the first Monday in each month, thus giving ample opportunity for speedy trials, while the evidence is fresh and accessible. It is claimed that this alone will save the large expenditure that usually attends the bringing of witnesses from distant counties. Mr. Hodges is of the opinion that his amendment will not only be a means of greatly expediting the trial of cases but will reduce the expenses of the trial courts. The amendment and the wisdom of the changes and reforms in the judiciary system of the State have already attracted the attention of members of the house and excited quite a good deal of favorable comment.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The senate met this morning with a quorum present, Lieutenant Governor Neal presiding.

Judicial districts committee reported favorable Beaty's bill creating the Sixtieth judicial district in Jefferson county.

On motion of Senator Henger the senate postponed until next Wednesday the special order of this morning to draw for terms.

Senator Wilson secured the adoption of a resolution on the death of the late Senator S. S. Morris of Cass county.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

The house convened at 9:30 o'clock, Speaker Neff in the chair.

A house concurrent resolution was offered by Messrs. Quinn, Callan and Cobbs that the Texas senators in the United States congress be requested to use their efforts to secure an appropriation to purchase a site near Fort Sam Houston for a camp of permanent instruction for the United States army. Mr. Terrell of Travis moved to amend by substituting the word "instructed" in place of "requested" in speaking to the Texas senators. The authors of the resolution accepted the resolution.

Mr. Hubbard, at the request of Mr. Linn, asked that the latter be relieved from duty on the finance committee and Mr. Connally be placed thereon instead. The request was granted.

A request from Mr. Connally that Mr. Trice be placed on judiciary committee No. 2, and a request from Mr. Callan that Mr. Bridgers be placed on committee on labor, were granted.

The speaker laid before the house senate bill No. 9, by Beaty, amending the Beaumont charter to provide that the city treasurer shall also be treasurer of the school board. Under suspension of the rules the bill was finally passed.

Under suspension of the rules, senate bill No. 7, by Decker, regulating the time of holding court in the Forty-seventh judicial district, was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, house bill No. 82, carrying an appropriation of $2500 to pay newspapers for printing the constitutional poll tax amendment, was finally passed.

Senate bill No. 7, by Davidson, conferring upon the county court of Matagorda county jurisdiction in criminal cases, was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Moran offered a motion to print 1500 extra copies of the house journal containing the governor's message, which was adopted.

At 11:45 the members of the Texas World's Fair commission appeared at the door of the house and were invited by Speaker Neff to enter and be seated within the bar of the house.

House bill No. 30, by Neims, was taken up. The bill seeks to amend act relating to occupation taxes, by exempting dentists from the provisions of the act.

Hendricks offered an amendment to also exempt lawyers from the payment of an occupation tax.

Calvin of Lamar raised a point of order that the constitution prohibits the amendment of an act simply by reference to its title.

Speaker Neff sustained the point of order and the bill was withdrawn.

House bill No. 36, amending the law to require banks to render their undivided profits and surplus for taxation, was taken up and read.

The house adjourned until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Faust—Limiting number of wards in towns incorporated under the general law. Towns and city corporations.

By Faulkn—Locating the court of criminal appeals at Austin, abolishing sessions at Tyler and Dallas. Judiciary No. 1.

By Faust—Empowering county judges to visit the homes of persons who are to be tried for insanity, instead of bringing the patient into court. Judiciary No. 1.

By Faulk—Imposing an annual occupation tax of $5 on every dentist. Judiciary No. 1.

By Paulus—Fixing the time and place of making sales of real estate under execution, order of sale, or conditional expense, and to prescribe the mode and manner of advertising such sales. Judiciary No. 1.

By Faulkn—Providing that no insurance contract shall be held void because of immaterial misrepresentations made in the application therefor, or in the contract of insurance, and providing conditions upon which a defense may be made upon the ground of misrepresentation in the application, or in the contract, or in proof of death or loss, and making such contracts subject to the laws of this State; and prescribing conditions upon which foreign insurance corporations shall be permitted to do business in this State. Committee on insurance.

By Grinnan and Davidson of De Witt—An act declaring and making all mortgages, deeds of trust, deeds of trust and other obligations in writing, whereby land or real property situated in the State of Texas, is made security for the payment of debts, together with such debts, to be land or real property, for the purpose of assessment and taxation; to provide for the assessment thereof for taxation, and to provide for the sale thereof for such taxes. Judiciary No. 1.

By Hanger—Relating to the pendency of any action or suit for the recovery of real estate or to remove cloud from title thereto, prescribing the duties of the county clerk and his fees therefor and repealing article 4693. Judiciary No. 1.

By Hill—An act to prescribe the limitation within which any person claiming the right to purchase or lease public free school, State, university and asylum lands heretofore or hereafter sold or leased to others shall bring his suit therefor. Public lands.

By Faulk—An act to aid in the recovery of public lands of the State and lands belonging to the public free schools, university or asylum funds which are illegally and adversely held and claimed against the State or any of said fund. Public lands.

By Lipscomb—Relating to the powers of the qualified survivor; and authorizing recovery under articles 2237, 2238 and 2238.

IN THE HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced in the house:

By Mr. Duff—Joint resolution rescinding the constitutional inhibition against the creation, renewal or extension of corporate bodies with banking or discounting privileges.

By Mr. Duff—Act to authorize the incorporation of corporations for the purpose of planting growing, raising, milling, cleaning and marketing rice.

By Mr. Duff—Act requiring only a proportionate part of the annual franchise tax required by law to be paid by domestic corporations at time of filing charters, and foreign corporations when filing applications for permits to do business in Texas.

By Mr. Duff—Act authorizing the formation of private corporations for profit for any or more of the purposes expressed in the statutes, except for any purpose authorizing the exercise of the power of eminent domain, in such case to be restricted to such single purpose as shall be expressed in the section authorizing its incorporation for such purpose involving the authority to exercise the power of eminent domain.

By Mr. Hancock—Act providing that in civil cases in the district court nine jurors concurring may bring in a verdict.

By Mr. Meriam—Relating to pay of jurors in criminal cases.

By Mr. Miller of Milam—To extend time of payment of State and county tax for 1902 in Milam county to October, 1903.

By Mr. Peeler—Act requiring all incorporated and private banks to make quarterly report to comptroller of State.

By Mr. Peeler—Relating to limitation of liens upon land.

By Messrs. Bryan, Brelsford, Gibbs, Ragland and Gray—Act to abolish the absolute lease clause and provide for sale and lease of public free school and asylum lands of the State.

By Mr. Cobbs—Relating to the separate property of the wife.

By Messrs. Fowler and Holsey—Fixing a penalty for the use of poison, dynamite or other explosive in killing, taking and catching fish.

By Mr. Schlick—Act to regulate and facilitate travel on the public roads.

By Mr. Middlebrook and others—Providing for extension of time of the payment of 1902 State and county taxes in Nacogdoches county to March, 1903.

By Mr. Connally—Act to fix and limit fees of justices of the peace of Texas in civil and misdemeanor cases.

By Mr. Love—Relating to the powers of the qualified survivor in the management of estates.

By Mr. Cobbs—Providing that in the trial of civil cases the court may instruct the jury on the law of the case before argument of a cause.

By Mr. Terrell of Travis—Providing for the condemnation by a railroad corporation of property belonging to another railroad corporation when construction has not been commenced within a reasonable time.

By Mr. Cobbs—Providing that nine jurors may bring in a verdict in civil cases.

By Mr. Bennett—Admitting children in the public schools within the ages of 8 and 18 years.

By Mr. Hendrick—To authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of growing sugar cane and manufacturing sugar and molasses, and for growing rice.

By Mr. Davis of an Augustine—Amendment relating to the hiring of county convicts.

By Mr. Bennett—Relating to transferring children within the scholastic age from one district or independent district to another.

By Mr. Woods—Relating to Grayson county road law.

By Mr. Brelsford—To prevent horses, mules, jacks, jennets and cattle from running at large.

By Mr. Moran—To establish a State board of embalming.

By Mr. Woods—To create the office of county purchasing agent.

By Mr. Reese—To provide a more efficient passenger train service.

By Mr. Woods—Repealing certain provisions of the occupation tax law passed by the Twenty-fifth legislature.

By Mr. Tharp—To prohibit hauling of johnson grass along public highways, except in baled shape.

By Mr. Boyd—Making appropriations for deficiencies in appropriations made for support of the State government from March 1, 1900, to August 31, 1903, being for claims registered in the comptroller's department.

By Mr. Brelsford—To require railroad companies to run passenger trains according to published schedule.

By Mr. Fowler—To exempt Anderson county from the operation of the ash law.

By Mr. Wooten—Act relating to the public school curriculum.

By the citizens of Carson county—A petition for a hide and animal inspector.

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

IS THAT WHICH WILL LOOK AFTER IRRIGATION BILLS.

It Will Have Much to Do With the Future of the Rice Industry and South Texas.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The legislature has gone to work with a regularity and perseverance that means the accomplishment of much good. The appointments of all the committees are now in from Speaker Neff and it can be stated that they have given general satisfaction. Mr. Neff made no distinction in placing of the members on the committees, between those who supported him and those who did not. He exercised his right to appoint those who did support him to the chairmanship. It is doubtful if any one could have been more generous after the close speakership fight through which he went. In speaking of the matter, Judge T. D. Cobbs of Bexar county (San Antonio) stated that he was thoroughly satisfied and that he had supported Mr. Schlueter in the speakership contest, and that Mr. Neff was aware of it. Continuing, Judge Cobbs said: "The speaker has given me memberships on all the committees I could have asked to be placed on. He was very kind in his appointments and I received more consideration than I expected. I expected no chairmanships and did not want any."

Representative Duff of Beaumont, who made, perhaps, the strongest Schlueter speech made, said: "Speaker Neff has treated me magnificently in view of the position I took in the speakership contest. Of course, I was open at all times and Mr. Neff knew how I stood; but I must say that he has been generous in the extreme to me personally and I have to thank him for it." Mr. Duff was placed on judiciary No. 1, irrigation, cities and towns, Federal relations and one or two others of minor importance. Judge Cobbs was placed on practically the same committees as was Mr. Duff.

These statements are perhaps more interesting than would be similar expressions from Neff men—in fact, it looks upon the surface as if they must be reviewed. All these things considered, it must be stated that Mr. Neff has started aright and that his first important, in fact, the most important matter he has to deal with at all has been done with fairness and no feeling of bitterness to those who supported his opponent.

There was a committee to which little attention was paid, but which means more for South Texas, perhaps, than three-fourths of the other committees combined. It is the committee on irrigation. At first blush this would not be realized, but upon this committee is dependent almost wholly the future of the rice industry. It is termed industry because rice growing is no longer an agricultural pursuit. Upon this irrigation committee will fall all legislation pertaining to the digging of canals both for the arid and humid lands. The question is an intricate one over which lawyers of recognized ability have been at variance. One claims that one kind of step is necessary to condemn for or to incorporate a rice concern, while another takes directly the opposite view. On this committee was placed E. B. Tickett, Jr., of Liberty. He hails from southeast Texas, the seat of center of the rice growing country. He was seen by The Post correspondent yesterday and asked what his views are. He replied that as yet he has not had time to consider the needs of legislation on the subject, though he was glad, indeed, to have been placed at the head of this important committee. He thinks that there are several laws to be amended or new laws made in order to give the protection necessary to foster this growing feature of the State's prosperity. He says that the committee will be organized at once and that there are already one or two bills bearing on the subject in the house and which he will have the committee act upon. Judge C. F. Stevens of Liberty was in the city yesterday and stated that nothing was so important, in his opinion, to the people of South Texas, running from the Rio Grande to the Sabine and for one hundred miles inland along the coast. The laws, in particular, which he would like to see urged are, defining the rights of rice corporations to condemn for canals, a measure fixing some system by which the rights of the land owners can be measured when it comes to getting water from streams that might run dry through overdemand from the pumps, the rights of these corporations to own lands as well as to operate their pumps, a law limiting their liability in cases where for any unforeseen reason they fail to furnish water to tenants or land owners as per their contracts. All these matters in the opinion of Judge Stevens are most important. He has given the matter considerable attention from the fact that he has been employed in litigation in which these questions either have arisen or will arise. Representative Duff from Beaumont is also on this committee and has already prepared bills covering two of these questions. One is the right to incorporate for the above named purpose. There is no doubt but that bills will be prepared for the other of these suggestions by some of the interested members, and they will probably meet with but slight opposition in view of the fact that it will mean a settlement of future questions and not those of the past that are now in the courts. It will all tend to make rice raising more stable. They will know better how and what to do.

Of course, the above covers the humid land situation with the committee, but there will also be important questions for the West Texas contingent that will have to go before that committee and the sparsely settled sections is well represented thereon.

The bill introduced in the senate yesterday by Senators Beaty, Morris and Lipscomb for the purpose of consolidating the International and Great Northern with the other lines which it has recently built and which it proposes to build is a simple railway consolidation bill and so far it would look as if there will be no trouble in securing its passage. It is of vital interest to Houston and Beaumont, for its passage or defeat will probably have a bearing on the construction of the line between those two points. The other construction work is practically completed, so that it would not affect the other points.

A rather laughable incident came up in the house yesterday when Mr. Bridgers of El Paso was pressing his motion to refer a certain resolution to the contingent committee. The vote was taken on a motion to table it. He voted loudly enough then "No," but when a division was asked for and the speaker requested those in favor of tabling to arise he asked his friends around him, Messrs. Wooten, Cobbs and Duff, to vote with him. They were not watching closely and all arose. After the vote on that side was counted the error was discovered and Mr. Bridgers was worried no little until he discovered that his own side of the question had outvoted him. He was evidently wondering how he could change a rising vote until he saw he was safe. But that was not the end of the incident. The newspaper men, who were close by, were watching him and did not pay any attention either except that from the way he voted the motion would have been lost to him, and they so reported it tabled.

The Jefferson county additional court bill providing for the Sixtieth judicial district has already been reported favorably to the senate and has been made the special order before the house committee on judicial districts for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

TO PUNISH SEDUCERS.

Synopsis of the Plan Proposed by Representative Crawford.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—Representative Crawford of Robertson introduced a bill in the house today to amend articles 967 and 969 of the penal code relating to seduction, eliminating the misdemeanor feature from the penalty and providing that the marriage of the parties before conviction of the defendant shall suspend prosecution but the same shall not be dismissed, but if indictment has been returned the case shall be continued on the docket of the court from term to term and if the defendant, after said marriage, continue to live and cohabit with the said female for five years then the prosecution shall be dismissed; but if the defendant within five years, without the fault of the wife, such fault amounting to acts committed by her after said marriage as would entitle him to a divorce, shall abandon her, or refuse to live with her, or shall be so cruel to her as to compel her to leave him, or shall be guilty of such outrages or cruelties towards her as to render their living together insupportable then the prosecution shall be revived and the marriage shall be no bar to the same.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Educational.—Favorably, Alderdice's bill making the free school age 7 to 17 years.

Printing.—Favorably, the bill relating to advertising sale of real estate under execution.

Judiciary No. 2.—Favorably, Brown's bill relating to the marriage of stepfather and stepdaughter.

Judiciary No. 1.—Favorably unanimously, the Galveston grade raising bill introduced by Harris and Linn.

The committee also reported favorably Robertson's of Williamson bill, requiring district judges to read charge to jury before submission of arguments; bill by Brown of Karnes to increase the civil jurisdiction of the county court of Karnes county, and Gray's bill to restore civil criminal jurisdiction in the San Saba county court.

The judicial districts committee reported favorably a substitute for bill by Grisham and others to reorganize the Fifteenth and Fortieth judicial districts and to create a new district composed of Collin and part of Grayson counties. The amended bill omits the clause permitting the new court to reconvene the grand jury of the Fifteenth district. The committee decided to meet the first Monday in February to take final action on the question of redistricting the judicial districts of the State.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Judiciary No. 1.—Favorably, with amendments, Faulkn's bill requiring district judges to write their charges and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Davidson of Galveston, Hill and Lipscomb. Lipscomb's bill creating the office of public administrator. Favorably on bill by Paulus and Harper making a cause for continuance the fact that a leading counsel is a member of the legislature and is in attendance on its sessions. Poll tax amendment in matters of contested elections, making a prima facie case of fraud against if the voter had not paid his poll tax. Favorably with amendment bill by Davidson of De Witt making effective the Faulk bill repealing subdivision imposing annual occupation tax of $5 on dentists. Senator Hale secured the adoption of an amendment repealing the occupation tax on lawyers. Favorably on Faust's bill providing that county judges shall try at their homes persons charged with insanity, and thus avoid bringing the patient into court.

Judiciary No. 2.—Favorably, on Beaty's bill repealing the maximum penalty of seven years in second to murder cases and leaving the punishment within the discretion of the jury. Favorably with amendment, bill by Faulk punishing tenants who dispose of property on which there is a landlord's lien.

Internal Improvements.—Favorably, bill by Beaty, Morris and Lipscomb, authorizing the International and Great Northern Railway company to purchase and operate the properties of the Houston, Beaumont and New Orleans, and Houston, Oakland and Magnolia Park railroads.

WACO WANTS AMENDMENTS.

Municipal Water Plant Is Among the Things Desired.

Waco, Texas, January 22.—The present legislature will be asked to make the following amendments to the city charter of the city of Waco: First, to increase the bonded limit of the city, to give the chief of police the appointive power of the police and to extend the limits of the city so as to take in College Heights, one of the suburbs of the city. The increase in the bonded limit will be asked looking to the construction or purchase of a municipal water and light plant. A vote of the people was taken on municipal ownership more than a year ago, and the reason that it has not been put into effect already is for the fact that the bonded limit of the city was too small. It is believed that the application for these amendments will be made in a very short time and the proper notices are being prepared at the present time.

BRAZOS RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Committee Appointed to Present the Matter to the Legislature.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—A meeting composed of senators and representatives interested in Brazos river improvements was held tonight in the parlors of the Driskill hotel. After an informal discussion of ways and means a committee, consisting of Senators Hale of Burleson, Lipscomb of Waller and Representatives McCallum of Grimes, Glenn of Austin and Perry of Brazoria, was appointed, to which Lieutenant Governor Neal and Speaker Neff were added, to present the subject to the legislature. This committee will prepare and introduce a joint resolution asking the State for an appropriation to make a survey of the Brazos river, and amending the constitution so as to allow the counties along the river to form local taxing districts, to raise money to be used in some plan to prevent, or reduce to minimum, the effect of overflows.

SHERIFFS ARE NUMEROUS.

They Are Interested in the Fee Bill Amendments.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—Including the arrivals this evening there are now about sixty sheriffs in Austin to look after some legislation affecting the fees of their office.

They are interviewing members of both branches of the legislature on the bill they propose to have introduced which is now being drafted. The sheriffs from this time on are expected to form a good part of the third house.

APPOINTMENTS NOT SENT IN.

List Will Be Given to the Senate Today, It Is Promised.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The nominations of the governor for the various appointive offices were not sent in to the senate today, but the assurance is given that they will be tomorrow.

DOCTORS ENDORSE HERPICIDE

Because Its Formula Is Submitted to Them.

Alexander McMillan, M. D., a prominent physician of Lansing, Mich., writes: "On three cases I have tested Herpicide for dandruff and the result has been all that could be desired."

Herpicide is made upon an entirely new principle, that is, that dandruff and falling hair are caused from a microbe that infests the hair bulb, and, by destroying the microbe one's hair is bound to grow luxuriantly. Herpicide is the only hair remedy that claims to, and really does destroy the dandruff germs. Sold by Cockrell & Bonner. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Whitesboro Postoffice Robbed.

Whitesboro, Texas, January 22.—Last night a burglar broke into the postoffice at this place. He broke the combination of the safe and also drilled several holes into it, but failed to effect an entrance. Postmaster F. M. Reed states that he secured about $3 in coppers. No clew to the perpetrator, and the constabulary is in active motion.

Slow fever is the most dreaded of all diseases of the South. OXIDINE prevents and cures.

AN APPROPRIATION ASKED

World's Fair Commission Wants Legislature to Set Apart $200,000.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW AT HAND

Which May Not Again Be Presented for an Effective Advertisement of the Resources of the State.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The Texas World's Fair commission this morning made a formal request to the legislature to appropriate $200,000 for the Texas exhibit at St. Louis World's fair. When the meeting was called to order by L. J. Polk, vice president, the committee, composed of E. B. Perkins, T. S. Miller and Monta J. Moore, was not ready to report and while waiting for them General Manager Louis J. Wortham reported progress of the work done under supervision of the executive committee.

Judge Perkins for the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904 in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase, an act which if there were no other would perpetuate the name of Thomas Jefferson in the affection of posterity, is in all probability the last to be held in the life of men now living; and,

Whereas, The broad lines which it has been planned and the immense amount of money which has been devoted to it make it certain that it will attract the attention of all civilized people and bring to its gates men from all parts of the globe; and,

Whereas, it will afford an opportunity perhaps unparalleled in our time to present the advantages of the different States for fructifying capital and to wealth producing labor in search of a home; and,

Whereas, We believe that to productive industry and honest capital no State in the Union can offer such inviting opportunities as can Texas; and,

Whereas, We believe that within the borders of our imperial commonwealth there is room for millions of industrious men whom the increasing struggle for existence in the more thickly settled communities has forced to seek new fields of effort; and,

Whereas, We believe that to such and to men seeking opportunities for surplus capital we can, by a proper exhibit of our resources, present an argument irrefutable and irresistible; and,

Whereas, We believe that the time is the most propitious ever known to Texas in that it is the time when the resources and possibilities of our State are being forced upon the attention of the world. It comes at a time, too, when the forces of civilization and development are converging in the southwest corner of the Union and at a time when no gift of prophecy is needed to foresee Texas the empire State in reality as it already is in its potentialities.

Whereas, We believe the evidences that this is destiny's plan are manifest and abundant. We know that in the slow process of nature this will come to be so inevitably. We believe that if we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity now presented to us it will but hasten this consummation that we who are proud of our citizenship will live to enjoy that which, else, must be the dream of our grandchildren; and,

Whereas, We believe the opportunity of exhibiting that which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon us must appeal no less to our business instinct than to our patriotism. We regard it in other words as no less a business opportunity than a patriotic duty; and,

Whereas, Continued thus the Texas World's Fair commission has sought to raise by private subscription sufficient to make a creditable exhibit of our resources and while the results of our efforts have been fairly satisfactory, especially in having shown the widespread interest of our people, we fear, after careful consideration, we can not within the time remaining to us raise an amount adequate to meet the expectations of the world and the demands of the people of Texas; and,

Whereas, We believe further, inasmuch as the benefits to follow must be shared by all the people of Texas, that it is properly a duty devolving upon the people's representatives and that the cost of it can not be so equitably distributed by any other method than that of a State appropriation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Texas World's Fair commission, 1. That the legislature of the State of Texas is hereby requested to set aside and appropriate $200,000 to be expended in making an exhibit showing and presenting conditions, resources and the future prospects of the State of Texas in all branches of industry, history and education.

2. That the executive committee and board of directors of the Texas World's Fair commission be instructed to present these resolutions to both houses of the legislature and to his excellency, the governor of the State of Texas.

The question of naming a committee to push the matter before the legislature was discussed. Mr. Johnston of Houston thought nothing would be accomplished unless a committee was appointed to give the matter its exclusive attention. After some discussion it was decided to leave the matter to the executive committee with authority to call on other members of the commission as they might be needed.

The commissioners made a formal call on Governor Lanham. Governor Lanham expressed himself as greatly interested in the work, believing that it could be made of immense benefit to Texas. Governor Lanham was informed of the resolution adopted Wednesday requesting him to appoint ex-Governor Sayers a commissioner at large and he replied that it would afford him pleasure to do so.

Insurance Statements.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The Aetna Insurance company filed its annual statement with the commissioner of insurance, statistics and history today. The statement shows the amount of business transacted by the company in 1902 and the amount of tax and fees paid:

Gross risks written, $13,963,272; gross premiums received, $205,879.41; losses paid, $98,067.02; losses incurred, $97,948.53; amount at risk, $10,048,232; State tax, $1029.34; fees, $23; certificate $177.

Statement of Phoenix Insurance company, which was also filed and permit renewed, shows: Risks written $8,460,270; premiums received, $158,824.80; losses paid, $82,537.76; losses incurred, $68,814.04; State tax, $794.18; fees, $22; certificates, $252.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance of Hartford filed its annual statement with Chief Clerk Thweatt of the insurance department this evening: Amount of tax paid the State, $356.10; office fees, $22; agents' certificates, $57. Statement shows risks written in Texas during the year, $4,066,800; premiums received, $71,218.81; losses incurred, $38,179.00.

Charters Filed.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—Charters of the following corporations were filed with the secretary of state this evening:

Waxahachie Gin company of Waxahachie; capital stock $10,000. Purpose, purchase, construction and maintenance of gins, mills, wharves, etc. Incorporators, F. B. Kenner and J. Lee Penn of Waxahachie and V. O. Roesir of Kansas City.

Longview Crate and Woodenware company of Longview filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000.

Pension Warrants Issued.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—Chief Clerk Holmes of the pension office of the comptroller's department has sent 6300 pension warrants of $7.40 each, aggregating $46,620, to Confederate veterans for the quarter ending March 31, 1903. There are now 300 pensioners whose applications have not been received.

St. Louis Insurance Company.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance company of St. Louis was granted a permit to do business in Texas today by the commissioner of insurance, statistics and history. This is a new company to solicit Texas business. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri, with a capital stock of $100,000, with $26,000 surplus. The filing fee of the company was $47.

Preparing to Register Bonds.

Austin, Texas, January 22.—The entire force in the bond office of the comptroller's department were busy today stamping $250,000 Galveston sea wall and breakwater bonds preparatory to registering them in the department tomorrow. These bonds bear 4 per cent interest and mature in forty years.

SPORT KILLED AT FORT WORTH.

Alleged That He Had Made Threats to Start a Graveyard With His Slayer.

Fort Worth, Texas, January 22.—Dan Blair, a gambler, was shot and killed this morning at 1 o'clock by Sam Shrewder in the Stag saloon. The two men had been enemies some time and when they met in the Stag shortly after midnight they quarreled. Blair is alleged to have remarked that "he was going to make a graveyard out of Shrewder" and left the place. When he returned, Shrewder shot him, the bullet entering Blair's neck and passing out under the left shoulder blade.

The slayer was jailed.

A Killing Near Boyd.

Fort Worth, Texas, January 22.—Guy Leforce, a student, was shot and killed near Boyd, Wise county, this evening by Bud White, an ex-deputy sheriff of the county. The two young men met near a village named Peter, when White fired on Leforce with a shotgun, the charge taking effect in his side. He died almost instantly. The cause of the killing is not known here.

Store at Graham.

Graham, Texas, January 21.—The store of C. T. Richardson at True, a village in this county, eighteen miles from here, was totally destroyed by fire and the stock of general merchandise was wholly destroyed; no insurance. Loss is estimated at about $1000.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of

Cuticura Soap and Dressings of Cuticura,

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective and Economical Remedies

For Making the Hair Grow when All Else Fails.

Prevent baldness and cleanse the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff with shampoos of Cuticura Soap, and light dressings with Cuticura, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes, which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Sale greater than the world's product of other skin cures. Sold throughout the civilized world.

St. Louis was granted a permit to do business in Texas today by the commissioner of insurance, statistics and history. This is a new company to solicit Texas business. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri, with a capital stock of $100,000, with $26,000 surplus. The filing fee of the company was $47.

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