

Austin Texas
Jan'y 22/91

Judge Torgue

or Sir Please give in
your notes in the Weekly Inter Ocean
a dissertation on the probabilities
in Gov Hays's message

His motto before Election was
equal rights to all and preferential
privileges to none. His motto
gave him his Big Majority of
1182,000

When elected his first
official act was to order
preferential privileges to them that
doe anything in their power
to destroy the Government and
ostracize them that sacrifice
thousand of lives to preserve the
Government when will this refusal
not cease. When ever the Government
protect the colored race from robbery
murder and assassination are not
the Government sins of omission as
great as those of the Rebels com-
mission. God will not hold
the Government guilty this Government
must render unto Caesar the things that
are Caesar's voluntarily otherwise through the
myriads ways of bad which will
be ten times more severe than
1861 & Co. etc

Over

Please include in your
note a dissertation on the
color of Man is there
such a thing as a white race
in the true sense of the word
Does not mankind assume all
shades and colors except white
and brown

are not all
Mankind Vanquished and given
Adams etc

The only evidence
that the Texas gentleman has
that he is far superior to
the colored man is that
he is white they never can
perceive you enough of this
superiority which seems to be
necessary that our text of the
are not mistaken sense
of you ever elevated the
color barrier of mankind
it will be a great benefit
to the Southern Honor etc

Yours truly
Justice

MESSAGE

GOVERNOR JAMES S. HOGG.

(APPENDIX TO JOURNAL.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Austin, Texas, January 22, 1891.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To omnipotent God we owe all. For the blessings of liberty and the heritage of civil rights we are indebted to the valor, patriotism, and wisdom of our fathers. In the jealous perpetuity of these we must rely on ourselves and posterity.

Whatever the constitution requires is made the highest obligation upon the law maker, for this is the people's command. Obedience to it is pledged by the oath taken.

1. Creating and providing for the successful operation of a railway commission. 2. Prohibiting corporate monopolies and perpetuities as to land and titles thereto.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

For fourteen years the State constitution has provided that the Legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger fares on the different railroads in this State.

On the 20th of January, the Legislature, in a special session, has passed laws...

This amendment was tantamount to a sovereign command that a railway commission shall be created. It is hardly reasonable to suppose in this respect the people will be disappointed.

With the space which propriety demands this message must be confined to an independent section. Exceptions, provisos and qualifying clauses to any section should be avoided.

Rates fixed by the commission in most instances will be general. The question is whether they are fair and reasonable or best settled by the commission or by the courts.

any commercial, agricultural, mining, or other association, or the holder or owner of any stock or bonds, or have an interest in or be employed by any railroad company or other common carrier.

There are perhaps no places of honor or trust within the State that could be more desirable to patriotic gentlemen. If, therefore, the salaries be commensurate with the services demanded...

It is proposed to divide the State into sections of the railroads and to have commissioners who will fix fair rates with the view of stimulating production.

LAND CORPORATIONS. The demand for "the enactment of a law that will prohibit the consolidation of land corporations, and requiring that those now holding the possession or title of lands to dispose of the same within a reasonable time as will not impair vested rights."

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of the fees of all officers due for services rendered in connection with the school fund instead of permitting them to be deducted therefrom; by raising the school tax from the present rate of 12 1/2 cents on the \$100 valuation of property...

It would be regretful that necessity, even produced by constitutional demand, should require that taxes be increased at all, but duty should always rise above sentiment and be executed under any circumstances. When the constitution declares that there shall be levied and collected an ad valorem state tax...

One of the causes which moved the patriot fathers to the separation from Mexico, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, was that said government had failed to establish a public system of education; and by that instrument they declared it to be an axiom in politics...

The school term for a number of years past, outside of the cities and towns, has not greatly exceeded four and a half months of each year, presumably for lack of funds with which to defray the expenses of their maintenance.

This can be done, possibly, by having property values raised to the standard required by law; by coercive measures in the enforcement of the prompt collection of the interest due annually on land sales; by imposing on the counties the payment...

are proud of their homes, hope for their children, and rely upon the capacity of self-government school boards to see that each child has a fair opportunity.

The university is within a part of, and belongs to the public free-school system of this State—a fact that can be admitted with pride. The constitution requires the Legislature to provide for the maintenance, support, and direction of this institution.

The annual appropriation is very much diminished, and to that extent the school term is reduced. By the payment of such expenses and fees, everything due of fees for performing services in relation to the fund should be paid; yet under the restricted condition of the revenues...

A misleading opinion that "the State will educate the children at its own expense" to some extent seems to prevail. This may sound well and appear plausible, yet the question is pertinent: How will the State get the money with which to do this?

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CONFEDERATE HOME. Not from sentiment, but on principle, and to discharge a duty in obedience to the expressed will of a just and generous constituency, the Legislature is called upon to make suitable provision for a home for the disabled confidants and soldiers...

Philanthropy has already prepared the foundation for it. The "John B. Hood Camp," an association of men formed of material more strongly indicated by its name than pen can describe, has for many years heroically struggled to hide the wounds and wants of Confederates from public gaze by the shelter of a Home.

With this beginning it is hoped the home may yet become the pride of all Texas. It can be fitted and supported without much draft upon the general revenue. The State owns many pieces of idle property in and around Austin and elsewhere, not now in demand for public use.

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AUSTIN, TEXAS, JAN. 22, 1891

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GOVERNOR HOGG's message, published elsewhere in full, is an exhaustive and able state paper. While dwelling on the absolute importance of keeping to the letter of the constitution, it also demands that party pledges shall be kept while not in conflict with fundamental law. To this end he takes as his text the pledge the Democratic party, in convention assembled, have lately made, to this effect:

1. Creating and providing for the successful operation of a railway commission.
2. Prohibiting corporate monopolies and perpetuities as to land and titles thereto.
3. To provide for the support and maintenance of public free schools for six months of each year.
4. For the proper endowment and maintenance of the university and its branches and the other educational institutions.
5. Establishing and supporting a home for disabled Confederate soldiers.
6. Requiring railways in the state to provide separate coaches for their white and black passengers.

These ideas he expands at length and then branches off with an elaborate discussion of convict labor, private corporations, public securities, permanent school fund investment, suffrage, federal officers, and crimes and remedies. On all these subjects he makes points that must attract the serious attention of the legislature. Of each of them THE STATESMAN will have something to say later, but special attention is now desired to be called to a subject about which Austin has been so much concerned, and which the whole state should have on its conscience, namely, the care of the Confederate veterans who may be the subjects of charity. Of a Confederate Home the governor begins speaking as follows:

"Not from sentiment, but on principle, and to discharge a duty in obedience to the expressed will of a just and generous constituency, the legislature is called on to make suitable provision for a home for the disabled Confederate soldiers, where their reasonable wants may be supplied and their miseries alleviated, without humiliation to them as objects of charity.

This is a noble task, that cannot be performed except under the purest impulses of elevated manhood. Deep in the hearts of Texans lie smouldering sympathies, mingled with tender feelings of love for those men. When their stars commanded they obeyed. To them no higher law was known. Patriots once separated now clasp hands over the past, discuss not their differences then so life, and march forth in peace to discharge all obligations the war entailed on them. For happiness they look to the future, but never draw on faded memories whose only light gleams forth from the embers of malice and hate.

Then after giving the history of what has been done toward establishing a Confederate home he thus points out how the state can keep that home:

With this beginning it is hoped the Home may yet become the pride of all Texas. It can be finished and supported without much draft upon the general revenue. The state owns many pieces of idle property in and around Austin and elsewhere, not now in demand for public use, that can be made to yield by lease or sale, something, perhaps, enough for the purpose. Money arising from the sales of escheated lands, of lands purchased by the state under execution, of "scrap" lands, personal property no longer needed by other public institutions, and of lands belonging to no other fund the patents of which have been or may be canceled, can be utilized in that way. Auxiliary to these may be added the surplus receipts in fees from the various departments, and such other money not specially appropriated otherwise as may reach the state treasury. By giving the home an interest in such property a strong incentive that does not now exist anywhere will be created to make it fruitful of the best possible results. Also, under a judicious arrangement, much of the necessary food and clothing for the inmates can and ought to be supplied from the penitentiary, the reformatory, and other state institutions."

These suggestions are now at the very beginning of the session urged upon the attention of the legislators and they are petitioned to act promptly for the relief of the distressed Confederate heroes.

Salgo's Restaurant.

Prairie chicken, Teal and Mallard ducks, quail, fish and oysters on the half shell.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

The State University might be better off than it is had it not up to within a few years past been unfairly treated by the state. During the period of 1861-5 its fund was taken for war purposes, and they have never been completely replaced, and what has been done was with a grudging hand.

But the tide has turned. The people of Texas have determined to build up their university into a great central seat of learning. They have said so through the Democratic platform last year. Their intentions are unmistakable, and future legislation on the university, to be in consonance with the people, will no doubt be directed towards its advancement.

It stands in need of the aid which the people have determined to bestow upon it.

According to the report of the regents just printed, the permanent endowment of the university includes bonds, land notes, lands and fees.

On Nov. 28, last, the total amount of bonds held by the permanent university fund was \$569,340, yielding an annual income of \$34,268.60; on the same date the total unpaid principal of land notes was \$64,606, with an annual interest of \$4100.

From its lands the university derives annually \$10,240, and from fees \$3,830, making the total income \$52,765, including \$3830 from fees and \$48,935 from endowment. Who will say this is a sufficient fund for a state university? Think of it, a university with such a princely land endowment as the University of Texas, with a paltry half hundred thousand income. Every Texan should feel it his duty to see that this income is more than doubled.

COL. MILLS deserves the thanks of every Texan, as well as everybody else in the United States with any sense of justice or manhood, for "cutting out" Boss Reed in the speaker's chair the other day. Mills' language may have been a little rough, but the Maine man deserved it every bit. Reed, and everybody else, will have more respect for Mills than if he had sat down and accepted all the fraud and chicanery that Reed could heap on the house.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Many of the members who are not accustomed to keeping late hours, showed the effects of the inaugural ball during the session yesterday.

Lieutenant Governor Pendleton makes a good presiding officer.

The Hon. Miles—Miles Crowley, appeared at the inaugural ball decked in his claw hammer. He makes a striking appearance and seems as much at ease doing the gallant as when in the legislative halls, pleading that the working man should now have that long talked of chance.

The committee on printing are deliberating a good deal before reporting back to the house. At a meeting yesterday morning the matter of printing pamphlets and having papers furnished was thoroughly discussed, after which a resolution was offered that in addition to the pamphlet each member be allowed thirty papers containing a full report of the proceedings of any daily in the state, with the privilege of making their own choice of dailies. The resolution was lost and a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning was carried.

The reading of Governor Hogg's message took up most of the forenoon yesterday in both houses. While it was quite lengthy, it was well drawn up and full of wisdom and good judgment.

Walter Gresham, member of the house, was at his post of duty yesterday morning, after a tussle with the grip.

There will be 5000 copies of Gov. Hogg's message printed.

The members of the house made a kick for two more committee clerks, giving as a reason the number of committees now at work and the impossibility of the present force of clerks' ability to serve all. They got the clerks.

The house adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday until this morning at 10 o'clock, in order to give the committees time to work.

State Treasurer Wortham says he is kept busy paying legislators their mileage. Chief Clerk Randolph Lawrence takes hold like an old stager. He will be popular.

Mr. Moore of the treasury department is quite sick with pneumonia.

Over \$50 000 was received at the state treasurer's office yesterday forenoon.

The senate confirmed the appoint-

ment of George W. Smith as secretary of state yesterday morning.

The punsters of the legislature are beginning to cut up their antics. Here is a resolution proposed by a jolly jester of the house yesterday, which, however, he concluded not to introduce:

Be it resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the speaker of this house to see if the public moneys of the state are safe.

Section 2. That the close proximity of the Mexican border and the extreme length of the legs of the state treasurer and his chief clerk create an emergency and imperative public necessity for the immediate appointment of this committee.

CRAWFORD'S BILL.

Senate judiciary committee No. 1 met last evening at 7 o'clock and decided to report favorably on Senator Crawford's bill providing for the revision and publishing of the civil and criminal laws.

An Ex-Federal Soldier Makes Complaint of His Treatment by the Legislature.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 18, 1891.
To Their Excellencies L. S. ROSS, Governor of Texas, and J. S. HOGG, Governor Elect.

Gentlemen—Believing it possible, on account of the reticence of the daily papers upon the subject, that the following facts may not have come to your notice, I respectfully call your attention to the following remarks made by Hon. A. J. Baker, member of the house of representatives from Tom Green county, in open session of the Texas legislature last Wednesday morning, in response to a speech made in nominating a candidate for an office in that body in which it was alleged that his candidate was not an Ex-Federal soldier, and was not drawing a pension, etc., and of which was uncalled for, as the candidate was not 21 years of age. Mr. Baker's speech was as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House—Referring to the remarks of the gentleman on my right, I wish to know if there is such a man in nomination. If there is a man who is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the receipt of a pension from the United States government, I wish to know, for I don't want to vote for that kind of a man, and don't think any one else on this floor does."

This speech was greeted with pronounced applause, and the only one applauded during the organization of the house up to this time, except those in behalf of candidates for speaker. Notwithstanding this ex-soldier was a Democrat, with a residence of twenty five years in Texas, with a record of four years and ten months of continuous service prior to the age of twenty-one, married to the daughter of a soldier and officer of the Mexican war, also of the Confederate army—all this coupled with the fact that this ex-soldier was injured in actual service to the extent of incapacitating him for nearly every vocation in life, and utterly destroying any possibility of social enjoyment outside of his own home—this was not enough to keep him from being deemed unworthy of the vote of any member on that floor. He earned his commission on the field of battle, but not with that kind of bravery that has ever permitted him to cast a slur upon an injured Confederate soldier. The man who had the courage to put an ex-Federal soldier in nomination simply on the evidence of ability to perform the duties of the office, which evidence was before him and every member of the house, affords a marked contrast to the member who promised to second his nomination and was too much of a coward to open his mouth after the speech of Mr. Baker. The name of one will be honored in the home of every union soldier, and that of many confederates. Though his kindness to the soldier may have sounded the death knell to his political life in Texas, while that of the other will be forgotten after receiving the tribute of contempt it deserves.

If the sentiments expressed by Mr. Baker and applauded by the house are those of the people of Texas it is only just that it should be known. If it is the ambition of Mr. Baker to pose as a hater of the federal soldier his object is attained. But in the name of a million soldiers who served under the flag that doats from the dome of our capital as well as thousands of brave confederates I denounce an exhibition of such sentiments in the official proceedings in our legislative halls as base and unjust, and a disgrace to Texas, and for the gratification of Mr. Baker and those in sympathy with him I will assure them that a fair and unexaggerated copy of his little effort shall be read in every post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and from every commandery of the military order, Loyal Legion of the United States, both of which I have the honor to be a member.

If Texas has no rebuke for the insult to so large a number of her citizens, issuing from her legislative halls, the country at large will find one.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. MORRILL,
Lieut. First Lieut. 37th Ills. Vet. Vol. Inf'y.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 21, 1891.

Editor Austin Daily Statesman:
The enclosed letter explains itself, and in behalf of every man who was enrolled under the stars and stripes, I ask its publication. No question of personal nature was raised. My ability as a clerk and penman is well known, and no extenuating circumstances surround the exhibition of sentiments so manifestly unjust and applauded in the legislative halls of the grandest state of the Union. I witnessed on the 20th inst., the inauguration of our governor-elect in the halls of the grand granite capitol, draped with flags and emblems, the defense of which has rendered a man unfit to occupy a subordinate position in a body of men representing the boasted (180,000) one hundred and eighty thousand Democratic majority of Texas. Let men who are unfortunate enough to welcome the pittance allowed them by the government beware of the tender consideration of this majority. Of old Confederate soldiers I can have nothing but esteem and respect, and can vouch for their denunciation of the sentiments embodied in the speech of Mr. Baker. But unfortunately for the state of Texas and the Federal soldier within her borders, they belong to the rapidly diminishing minority. Let all soldiers impress indelibly upon the tablets of their memory and that of their children the name of Wm. F. Freeman, the native born Texan and member of the house of representatives Twenty-second Texas legislature from Henderson county, who had the manhood and courage to give his open support to an ex-Federal soldier, and in the face of circumstances that appalled the veteran statesman. He could see no disgrace or anything to con-

dict with the Democratic principles, both inherited and inculcated from his infancy in his action. One of the first, and I believe the very first act of President Cleveland was the appointment to the head of a department the gallant soldier, eminent statesman and soldier friend, the colonel of my old regiment, the man who then was and now is in receipt of the highest pension paid to any living ex-soldier, and from whom I am the proud possessor of letters signed "your friend, John C. Black." The contrast between the Democracy of Grover Cleveland six years ago and that applauded in the house of representatives of Texas today is both striking and suggestive. Respectfully,
W. C. MORRILL.

THE HIGH COURTS.