rving the right to discontinue the work of sinking well upon an agreed basis as stipulated in the contract. A copy of this contract will be found in the report of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, as also the very full and satisfactory statement of the commissioner upon this subject. The report of the geologist in charge of the work upon the part of the state, contains much useful and valuable information bearing upon the present condition and future prospects in the work of developing our salt interests.

DISCOVERY OF COAL

We have at this time upon the statutes of Ne-braska a law which provides that the board of county commistioners of each county in this state are authorized and required to submit to the legal voters thereof, on presentation of a pe-tition of twenty resident freeholders of said county, the proposition to issue bonds, not ex-ceeding twenty thousand dollars, the proceeds of which shall be applied to defray the expenses of boring and prospecting for coal in their respec-tive counties under the direction of the commis-sioners thereof, and said boards are authorized

sioners thereof, and said boards are authorized to issue the said bonds for said purpose, in case the vote shall be favorable to the proposition.

We have also a law which provides that when it shall be made apparent to the governor of Nebraska, by affidavit of the owner or owners thereof, that a vein of coal not less than twenty-six inches in depth, and of sufficient capacity to have to mine and within maring distance from pay to mine, and within paying distance from the surface has been discovered, or vein of good iron ore eighteen inches thick, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint a suitable person to examine the same, whose duty it shall be to reexamine the same, whose duty it shall be to report the probable extent and capacity of the vein
or veins, apon personal examination and measurement, all expenses for said examination to be
naid for by the owner or owners of said mines.
Said report being satisfactory to the governor,
he shall direct the auditor to draw an order on
the treasurer for the sum of four thousand dolless to be resid to the owner or owners of said lars, to be paid to the owner or owners of said

The great importance of the fuel question to the people of our state, and my desire to brin this subject to your notice in the most favorable light is my justification for quoting thus freely from existing laws, and I have done so for the two-fold purpose of showing the importance of this matter in the minds of legislators who have preceded you, and their practical views upon it as expressed by existing laws, and with the hope that you may see it in the direct line of duty and sound public policy to occupy advanced pub-lic ground upon this subject. I do not recall a single instance in which the people of a county, exercising their right under the stat-utes, have seen fit to assume the burden of seeking to develop their coal interests. and it presents itself to my judgment as a burden or duty that should be assumed by the state. Numerous inquiries have been made of this department during the past two years in the matter of reward offered by the state for the discovery of coal, but in one case only has the reward been claimed, and an examination asked for. This request was upon proper showing granted, and I sent as my representative on behalf of the state the present professor of geology in the University of Nebraska, Mr. L. E. Hielis, who proceeded to make examination, and as the result of his invesmake examination, and as the result of his investigation, filed in this office an interesting and exhaustive report deciding adversely to the claimant. Several of my predecessors have shown their belief upon this question by recommending the policy of a geological survey upon the part of the state, and it has been my privliege and honor to make a similar recommendation to the legislature of 1883 and to renew it at the session of 1885. While my recommendation has been made with reference to the general de-velopment of the wealth contained in our hidden resources, it has been made with special reference to the development of our coal interests, believing as I do that coal will yet be found within our borders in abundance. The suggestion is again made with the expression of judgment that resuits hoped for, and such as may be reasonably looked for from a carefully ordered geological survey, are such as will warrant the necessary expenditure for that purpose, with the probabili-ties strongly favoring the discovery of resources that will prove in point of profit to the state a return not only commensurate with, but vastly in excess of any reasonable outlay. This question should have your most careful consideration.

CAPITOL BUILDING. The work on the main or central portion of the Capitol has gone steadily forward during the past two years, and the building is nearing completion. est to the state thus far is as follows: West wing, \$74,988.75; east wing, \$100,000. The amount propriated and expended under the levy of 3 and 1884 upon the main building was \$116. 964.45, and the amount expended for the same purpose under the appropriation and levy of 1885 and 1886 was \$138,613.75, making the total amount expended in connection with the central building during the past four years, \$255,578.20, and the fotal expenditures on the Capitol to date November 30, 1886, including amount paid for plans and specifications and pay of superintendent, as \$430,567.15. To complete the building under the terms of the contract will require an appropriation of \$188 659 74 The commissioner of public lands and buildings in his report touchit subject calls attention to needed changes in the original plans of building and the necessity of providing for same as well as for the finishing of the interior, and the laving out and general improvement of the capitol grounds. The sioner's recommendation is based upon state ments and estimates furnished by the architect and superintendent of construction, and has the approval of the board of public lands and build-

The amount asked for to carry into effect the recommendation above indicated is \$93,000, di-vided as follows: \$15,000 for change from stone to iron in construction of dome; \$10,000 for granite columns for porticos; \$10,000 for interior decoration; \$7.500 for change in second floor plan of main building, and \$50,000 for improving capitol grounds, including terracing, curbing, making walks and driveways, and carriage porches at east and west entrances. You should make ample provision for the continuous cution of this work to completion. The this work to completion. The thrift and enterprise of our people, our resources and development, speak through and are shown by the character and quality of our public buildings

and their surroundings.

Within reasonable limits a spirit of state pride is not only to be indulged in this direction as commendable, but as being within the line of wise economy.

CENSUS. The census provided for in the act approved February 9, 1885, appropriating the sum of \$50,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary for that purpose, was carried out by the appointment of Hon. George B. Lane as superintendent of this important work, which, under his careful and energetic management was brought to a successfu and highly satisfactory conclusion, as regards both the showing made with reference to the growth, development and general resources of the state, and the cost of the work. The original returns of enumerators and other original reports ave been deposited for safe keeping in the office of the secretary of state as required by law. The total cost of this census was \$39,774.35, deducting from this amount \$34,759.12 received from the general government for prompt and accurate releaves as the actual cost to the state

Statements and figures in connection with this work have from time to time been given to the public. The law providing for this census was public. The law proving the tradically defective, inasmuch as it failed to make provision for the full and immediate publication of its results. The requirement contained in the ninth section of this act, making it the duty of the superintendent to compile the returns and deliver the same to the governor, who shall incorporate them in his next biennial message, is acticable, in that if carried out it would necessarily so dwarf and mutilate the work as to practically destroy its usefulness. I am informed by the superintendent of census that the material on hand would make a volume of not less than on hans 150 pages. The legislature should at once provide means for the publication and circulation of this matter in such form as its importance with relation to the interests of the state so clearly de-

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

It becomes your duty to carry out the provision It becomes your duty to carry out the provision contained in section two (2), article three (3), of the constitution entitled legislative, which says that the legislature at its first regular session after each enumeration shall apportion the senators and representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed and soldiers and officers of the United States army and pany. This apportionment will be based upon the dies and onteres and an armonia many. This apportionment will be based upon the census taken as of date June 1, 1885.

The maximum number of senators and repre-centatives under the constitution having already been reached will necessitate a relinquishment of representation upon the part of some of the older uties, in favor of counties in the more recently ettled portions of the state, which in some in stances, under the condition of unequal growth stances, under the common of are practically without representation under the apportionment now in force. To fairly adjust and distribute this representation will be no easy task, but with the one object in view, viz., that of securing to each county her just share of representations.

resentation, you will finally reach an equita-

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. The defeat at the last election of the amend-ment to the constitution providing for additional compensation of members of the legislature, and increased length of session, has called forth conincreased region as to the impossibility of giderable discussion as to the impossibility of passing an amendment, and the necessity thereby created for a convention to revise and remode constitution, coupled that the state has outgrown the present consti-

tution.

I am reluctant to interpose my personal views upon this important subject, and do so only from a deep conviction of duty, and with the desire to again impress upon your minds that the question of a change in the fundamental law of our state is one upon which the people cannot well be too conservative. With reference to the difficulty of amending the present instrument, it may be said that as compared with those of other states our constitution is susceptible of easy amendment. Three-fifths of the members

of the legislature may propose amendments, a grajority of the electors voting at the election at which it is submitted may adopt the amendment or amendments. The governor within ten days after the result is ascertained, makes proclamation declaring the amendments to be a part of the constitution of the state. The work is done, your constitution has been amended.

Great care should be taken to distinguish, and the distinction should be already reads between the distinction should be clearly made, between the belief, wants, needs or desires of a special classor profession, and the needs of or the belief chas or profession, and the needs of or the belef among the great body of the people as to the necessity or advisability of proposed amend-ments. In this matter, as in all other matters, the good sense and intelligence of the people may be trusted, and I firmly believe that when it shall have been made clear to reasonable men through continued discussion and agriculture by the press continued discussion and agitation by the of the state, and from the platform, that an amendment is needed, it will be made. With reference to the state having outgrown the present constitution it may be said that amendments providing for an increase of the salaries and the

number of our supreme court, salaries of state officers and memoers of the legislature, an amendment most carefully guarded and restricted providing for needed auxiliary boards, an amendment providing that the peo-ple may vote upon amendments at elections for that purpose, thus enabling them to judge of the merit or need of proposed changes, standing alone and relieved from disturbing side issues would leave our present constitution well nigh perfect in its provisions. That which had been approved by the severest tests of time and experience in older states was taken as a guide in the formulating of this instrument. The rights of individuals are fully protected, and it is ex-pressly provided in the bill of rights that the enumeration of rights therein contained shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and that all powers not herein ex-pressly delegated remain with the people. The several articles relating to the distribution of the powers of the state government, executive de partment, judiciary, revenue and finance, education, and state, county and municipal indebted ness when changed as above indicated, will stand the severest criticism. The article relating to corporations, railroad, municipal and miscellan-eous, with its carefully guarded limitations and restrictions as to their rights or grants of power, is such as to place them entirely subject to your control and could not well be strengthened

In conclusion it may be said that under the present constitution the power preserved to and vested in the people is absolute, and it therefore follows that change as needed should be made by amendment and not through the expensive me diam of a constitutional convention.

LAND DEPARTMENT. A condensed history of the several grants of land made by the general government to the state for educational purposes will prove of interest.

The enabling act passed by congress, and approved by the president April 12, 1864, opticles an act to enable the people of the territory of Nebraska to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the unit of the state of the sta eriment, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with other states, embodied provisions making grants of land as fol-lows. For common school purposes, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every town-ship, or their equivalent in other lands, under which we have received for this purpose 2.745,010 acres. For public buildings, a great of twenty entire sections, amounting to 12. ant of twenty entire sections, amounting to 12, grant of twenty entire sections, amounting to 12, 800 acres. For the erection of a penitentiary, fifty entire sections, amounting to 32,000 acres. For the use and support of a state university, seventy-two sections, amounting to 46,080 acres Location of salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six rections of land adjoining or contiguous to each, 46,000 acres. From these saline lands the legislature, by an act approved June 20, 1867, entitled "An act to locate, establish ens of land adjoining or and endow a state normal school," selected and caused to be set apart as an endowment for said school twenty sections, amounting to 12,800 acres. An act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts including military tactics, a quanty equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in congress," under which provision we received for the use and support of an agricultural college 90,000 acres of land. An act of the legislature, which took effect June 24, 1867, united the Agricultural college and State university as one institution. The very full and comprehensive tables contained in the report of the commissioner of public lands and buildings present the exact status of these several grants of land, giving the number of acres unsold, the number of acres under lease and sale contracts, re-spectively, and the amount credited to the several

funds arising from the sale of lands, and the in-come thereof. The property in the city of Lincoln, reported in my last message as in bad condition, and as re-turning but small revenue to the school fund, has been sold for the sum of \$22,500, which is drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. In the matter of lots in the city of Lincoln owned by the state, and to which the attention of the legis lature has heretofore been directed, it is recommended by the board of public lands and buildings, and concurred in by me, that said lots, 305 in number, be sold, and the proceeds applied to-ward the finishing of the Capitol building. Action can be taken in this matter only as provided by the legislature. Your attention is called the legislature. Your attention is called to the resolution of the board of educa-tional lands and funds, recommending such action by the legislature as may be necessary for the protection of the lessees and pur-chasers of educational lands heretofore leased without having been first advertised and offered at public sale. A description of these lands will be found in the report of land commissioner. The school fund has been fully protected, and it will be your duty to furnish all needed protection to these innocent lessees and purchasers. The question of whether lands that are appraised below the minimum price at which they may be sold under the constitution shall be offered for sale before they are subject to lease has never been passed upon by our courts, and the question is one that involves grave doubt. The safer con-struction of the law has been followed, save as above, and all lands advertised and offered for sale before leasing them. The labor of this department has increased rapidly from year to year, and you should provide additional clerical force as requested. The severe test of actual comparison will convince any who may doubt that the school lands and funds of Nebraska are in condition second to those of no other state, and such as may well excite the envy of others who, having received the same munificent grants, have managed them less wisely. With the foundation thus safely laid, we need feel no further apprehension as to the cause of popular education in Nebraska.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION. While the question of railroad legislation has been for years a fruitful theme for discussion, the laws enacted prior to the session of 1885 were of little practial utility, and afforded small relief for the honestly entertained grievances of the leople, some of which were well founded. This cuestion demands at the hands of a legislative body a most thorough consideration of all interests involved. There exists between the people of the state and the railroads a community of interest that should be kept constantly in view, which, if given its proper weight, will, in the settlement points at issue, result in good to both. The

wisdom of a properly constituted commission, with power to arbitrate and decide between the people and the railroads upon exist-ing matters of difference is no longer questioned. The system is ap-proved; the only difference being with reference proved; the only difference being with reference to the extent of its powers. The law passed at the last session of the legislature, providing for a board of railroad commissioners, and defining their duties and powers, while not as radical in its provisions as desired by some, was nevertheless a step in the right direction, and has been productive of good to the people. The report of this board, "containing such facts, statements and explanations as will disclose the actual working of he system of railroad transportation in this state, and its relation to the general business of the citizens of the state, and such suggestions and recommendations in respect thereto," as have seemed to them appropriate, and as required by law, has been filed with the governor, and, as it seems to me, needs only a careful reading to convince the intelligent and unprejudiced mind of the value of their work. Their discussion of existing laws is thorough, and their presentation of the intricate and weighty ques-tions embracing the subject of transportation rates, is strong and able. The several sugges-tions and recommendations contained in this report embody the results of study and investigation upon the part of commissioners, and should have great weight. Within the state your powers are clearly defined and undisputed, but for needed protection of inter-state commerce we look to the national legislature. The bill reported by the conference committee of the two houses of congress upon this subject, providing for a national commission, and its provisions relating to special rates or rebates, pooling, publication of schedules relating lication of schedules relating to pessen-ger and freight rates, and notice of change in rates, penalties for violation of law and defining the powers of said commission, con-tains in substance the weight of opinion of repre-sentative men from widely separated sections of the country, and from all the leading branches of

industry, as given before the senate committee on With the work that has been already done by the states, and action as above indicated by the national legislature, it would seem that this troublesome problem would in a measure be solved. As in all other matters, we reach perfecsolved. As in an other matters, we reach perfec-tion in law only through experimental stages. Too radical legislation is the danger. Such con-servative action should be had as will result in a just and equitable determination of this matter.

REPORTS AND STATEMENTS THANSMITTED. In compliance with section twenty-two, article In compliance with section twenty-two, article five, of the constitution. I herewith transmit the biennial reports of the secretary of state, state treasurer, are tor of public accounts, commissioner of public lands and buildings, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, adjutant general, state librarian, principal of the Institution for the Blind, principal of Deaf and

Dumb Institution, superinfendent of the Reform school, superintendent of the Insane Hospital Institute for Feeble Minded Youth, warden of State Penitentiary, principal of the State Normal school, and board of regents of the University of Nebraska. Also transmitted are the annual reports of the board of railroad commissioners, Live Stock Sanitary commission, Board of Fish Commissioners, State Agricultural society, State Hospitality all seciety and State Historical so-Horticultural society, and State Historical so-

Appended hereto and made a part of this message will be found the following tabulary state-ments: Register of convicts discharged from November 30, 1886. Pardons and commutations granted and remission of fines. Statement of insurance policies now in force covering property and buildings belonging to the state. Report of expenditures for executive office for the two years expenditures for executive office for the two years ending November 30, 1880. Statement of moneys received from the general government and paid into the state treasury during the two years ending December 31, 1886. Statement of railroads in the state, giving name, ment of railroads in the state, giving hame, number of miles, the assessed valuation per mile and total assessed valuation of railroads. Statement giving number of miles of railroad constructed in the state during the years 1885 and 1886. Statement showing the appropriations needed for the operating expenses of the government from the 31st day of March, 1887, to the 31st day of March, 1889. Statement showing the balance of each remaining in the state treasury Nowember 20 1885 the receipts and disbursements. vember 30, 1885, the receipts and disbursements to November 30, 1886, and the balance remaining in the state treasury November 30, 1886.

CONCLUSION. Nebraska, passing through the days of infancy and youth, long since entered into the period of vigorous life, and stands today among the prosperous and prominent commonwealths of the

In material progress and upon all lines of dement, the strides of improvement have been without precedent. The changes that have been inwrought into her history are marvelous and far reaching. The throb of progress, filling all occupations, stimulating all industries, intensify-

ing all acti-ities, is strong and constant.

That my services have been given to the state at so prosperous a time in its history will be to me a pleasant memory. The many courtesies and acts of kindness received at the hands of those who have been co-workers with me in the discharge of public duty, call for my hearty and sincere thanks, which are hereby returned. To those who in the bestowal of their confidence have so honored me, to the people, from whom this great trust was received, I wish, before closing my relations with the executive office, to make profound acknowledgment: and in con-cluding my message, to express the wish and hope that the future of Nebraska may, under the continued guidance of the Ruler of nations, be that of peace, happiness and prosperity uninter-runted. JAMES W. DAWES. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, LINCOLN, January 6, 1887.

GOV. THAYER'S INAUGURAL. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre sentatives: My predecessor having presented a full review of the affairs of the state, it will not be expected of me to traverse the same ground. will be sufficient to make some suggestions, ac-companied with a few recommendations.

It is a subject for congratulation that you meet under favorable auspices, with the evidences of general prosperity surrounding our people. Coming together as the representatives of a state of wide geographical extent, with a large population and with extensive resources, especially in an agricultural point of view, it will be your duty to provide such legislation as the new and changed condition of things which arise in a young state may require,

THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA. On the first day of next March, just twenty rears will have passed since Nebraska was ad mitted as a state of the federal union. Those years have witnessed marked progress in its career. There were but twenty-two organized counties at the time of its admission. are now seventy three. Those recently organized, as well as the older ones have been, and are still, receiving large accessions of people. Lands previously regarded as useless, have been demonstrated to be susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and they have greatly extended the area of remunerative farming. The state has developed resources not antici pated by those familiar with its earlier history, and has advanced in material prosperity to a degree that has challenged the surprise even of those who had looked for a large and rapid growth. It has passed several of the old states in representation in congress, whose people re-garded its application for admission with jealousy and suspicion on account of its small population; and their expressed apprehension that it never could possess sufficient to place it on a footing with them in the exercise of national legislative powers. The results have justified the foresight of the people who favored statehood. Those who have have been identified with its history from its very hardinging and the property of t very beginning, and those who have nected with it in lator periods, and all who have in any manner contributed to its present prosper-ous condition, can point with satisfaction to most beneficial results accomplished. No nobler part in life can be filled than that which helps to found

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE. To be called to the executive office of Nebraska is a distinguished honor, and one which should be commensurate with the ambition of any of its citizens. To the people who have conferred this distinction upon myself in so marked a manner, I express the profoundest gratitude, and they are entitled to, and shall have my best efforts to serve the state faithfully.

communities and build a state.

THE DUTY OF LEGISLATORS. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, important and responsible duties now devolve upon you. The respective spheres of action of the executive and legislative departments of the government are clearly and dis-tinctly defined, and the two should work in harmony. The legislature must frame laws, and the executive must see that they are enforced without favor, enmity or partiality. To pass such laws as the public interests de-mand, to repeal unjust laws, to amend defective ones, to protect the rights of all the peo-ple, whatever their condition, corporations or in-dividuals, rich or poor, to see that the burdens of government rest alike upon all without favor or discrimination for or against any one; to provide for a just and equitable basis of assessment of all property; to secure a fair, just and uniform sys-tem of taxation according to values and not according to ownership, as is sometimes the case, and to enact wise and judicious laws, must be your zims. The public interests must be the conrolling purpose of the faithful legislator.

TO GUARD AGAINST HASTY LEGISLATION. I desire to impress upon you, in a respectful manner, the necessity of giving attention early in the session to such matters as must necessarily come before you. It is a common fault with leg for their consideration are deferred to the expiring hours of the session, and are then disposed of in scenes of hurry and confusion. Most of the uncertainty as to the meaning of statutes and No bill should pass into a law until it has first been fully considered, thoroughly digested, and clearly understood. Statutes should be expressed in terms so plain and unequivocal, so free from ambiguities, that there shall be no occasion for referring to the supreme court for interpretation.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM. A wise forecast has provided Nebraska with the means of establishing and maintaining a school system, the advantages of which, we have reason to believe, are not surpassed by any state, and its endowment and its interests should be guarded with the most jealous care. It is a trite truth, but none the less true because trite, that our institutions, society, order and good government depend upon the education and enlightenment of the people. Our educational interests should always have the fostering care of the legislature. It will be well for you to inquire whether any action is needed to increase still further the efficiency of our system. I do not mean that system which seems to regard the amount crowded into the mind as of more conse quence than a thorough understanding and comprehension of it, and which tends to dwarf the intellect, but that system which intelligently instructs and enlightens the pupil in regard to that which is being acquired and learned. When boards of education and educators will compre hend that the smaller amount of learning, intelli gently explained and thoroughly understood, is much to be preferred to the large amount crowded upon the mind but poorly comprehended and unexplained, our educational interests will be largely benefitted. Thoroughness instead of quantity. Practical studies more than ornamental. The languages of the present instead of the ages past. More schools and fewer colleges. Let it be remembered that the high sounding titles do not create universities and colleges of the first class. They are the outgrowth of time, experience, hard work and liberal endowment.

TREE CULTURE. One of the pleasing features of civilization in this state is the planting and growth of trees. The increased value added to lands from this source cannot be overestimated. Nebraska led in this most useful work of raising groves and forests upon the prairies hitherto treeless, and is receiving the gratitude of the present, and will receive it from future generations. Owing to the rapid consumption of old forests, those who cultivate trees are helping to make provision for meeting future wants. Tree culture should be encouraged

NATIONAL GUARDS. Universal experience and practice in the states, Universal experience and practice in the states, I believe, sustain the proposition that a well organized national guard is a necessary adjunct to the civil authority in a state. To be prepared for war is the surest safeguard against war. This is applicable to nations, but the spirit of it is applicable to the states. Every state should possess within itself the means of asserting its authority and main taining the public peace. We rely upon and maintaining the public peace. We rely upon the civil power for the protection of life and

property, the preservation of order and the en-forcement of the laws. The military power must ever be subordinate to civil authority, and can be used only as a last resort. When peace and order are overthrown, the laws violated, the civil powers defied and are powerless to suppress the disturbances, and life and property are endangered, then the employment of the military forces of the state is fully justifiable.

SECOND REGIMENT OF N. G. I concur with my predecessor in recommending the organization of the second regiment of national guards and provision for annual encampment.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS. I recommend that you cause a thorough inves igation to be made of all the state institutions This is not inspired by reference to any particular institution, nor by any information that they are mismanaged, but it is inspired by the general rule or principle that all penitentiaries, jails, asylums, houses of correction, reform schools, asylums, houses of correction, reform schools, homes for the friendless, and poor houses should be the subject of careful inspection at frequent intervals. They are shut in from the world. The authority of those in charge is autocratic. Its exercise is unseen and unknown outside of the high walls surrounding. There is no one to question its abuse. The continued exercise of such alternative and without power in such circumstances, and without restraint, oftentimes leads to tyranny and oppression. The people who support these institutions have a right to know, and to demand, that they be managed and controlled by enlightened and humane rules and regulations, and that those confined therein, whether from criminal, physical or mental causes, shall be under wholeson and beneficial influences and shall receive prop care and treatment. Although the governor is not a member of the beard of managers, I shall regard it as my duty to make frequent examinaions into the condition of these institutions.

A SEPARATE ASYLUN FOR INCURABLE INSANE. In this connection it may be stated that several eminent medical gentlemen have called my at-tention, and have requested me to present the subject for your consideration, to the necessity of making provision for the care and maintenance of the curable insane separate from those who are curable. This proposition must commend itself to the sound judgment, the common sense, the humane instincts of every one who has given thought to this subject. It does not need actual demonstration to be convinced that the influence of association and contact of the hopelessly sane with those for whom there is hope of restoration to reason, is most deleterious to the latter. E. crything that humanity can dictate, the highest developments in mental science pre scribe, the most enlightened studies of insanity can propose, must be done for these two classes of unfortunates. Hospitals for the insane are provided for the purpose of furnishing the necessary treatment for the patients—for the restora tion of health to the body and the mind. Asylums for the insane are created for the purpose of proriding safe retreats for the incurables, where proper and kind treatment shall be administered to them and where they shall receive every comfort consistent with their security and detention. There is no condition of human beings on this earth so pitiable, so deplorable, as ion of those from whom the light of reason has forever departed, and who linger in life drivelling diots or raving manifees.

Asylums for maniacal insane should be pro-

vided with all proper appliances. Binding pa-tients to walls and floors with chains, confining them thus in iron dangeons from which they them thus in iron dangeons from which they never emerge till death has relieved them, is abhorrent to every humane sentiment. The day for chains for these hapless beings has passed. In such institutions there should be padded rooms for the maniacal, in which they can do no harm to themselves or to others; light and airy rooms from which the appearance of the dungeon can be as far removed as possible. This treatment would increase their comof such unfortunates v fort, and would impart some satisfaction to the relatives and friends of such. I commend this subject to your earnest attention.

JAHLS AND POOR HOUSES. The board of managers of our state institutions are required to inspect them at frequent intr-vals. Grand jurors are required to inspect the iails and make reports to the court, which sits but twice a year. It would be well if this duty ould be performed at more frequent intervals. It is noteworthy that more public attention and thought is being attracted to the subject of correctional and charitable institutions than has heretofore been given them. I trust that the ses ion of the national conference of charities and corrections, which will meet in Omaha in the coming summer, will disseminate benift cent influence in this state.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. It is also noteworthy that increasing interest is manifested in the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals. Some legislation may be re-quired in this regard, for lamentable as the fact is, there are human brutes as well as dumb brutes RAILROADS AND CORPORATIONS.

That serious differences arise, and antagonisms consequently exist, between two important factors in all business enterprises, should be a source of profound regret with every good citizen, for they cannot exist without inflicting great injury upon the general public. He who seeks to widen the breach between the two elements, between these who employ wealth in private and public pursuits and the toilers whose labor makes that wealth effective in accomplishing the purpose in tended, and thus array these two against each other, destroying confidence and frequently the public peace, is a public enemy. He who employs his influence in efforts to remove causes of antagonism between the opposing elements, and to secure fair, just and equitable adjustment of all such differences, is a public bene-factor. Creating hostilities against railroads for the purpore of weakening them or inflicting injuries is not the surest way of securing release from burdens imposed by them. Railroads have been of vast benefit to this state. They have been the pioneers of civilization into this western section of the country and have advanced the settlement from a quarter to a half century beyond what it would have been without them. The people, having become accustomed to them and dependent on them, cannot dispense with them. They have on them, cannot dispense with them. ome to be an absolute necessity in the economics

But while doing justice to railroads and freely acknowledging their benefit, it must also be maintained that railroads must be so managed and controlled as to improve the interests of the While railways are a ne essity people, the people are also a necessity to rail-ways. The relations they sustain to each other must be mutual and should be so adjusted that the interests of both shall be promoted and pro-tected. Those who invest their means in railroad property have a right to expect a fair return on their investments. Those who labor have the same right to expect a fair reward for their la bor, which is their capital invested. should so arrange their tariffs of charges that farmers, grazers, manufacturers, merchants and all who ship over them, can do so and receive a remunerative profit from their business That familiar precept, "live and let live," should be the controlling spirit of all. If the managers of corporations and all who employ labor would always appreciate the conditions of the toilers, would manifest an interest in their welfare and seek to improve it, and would bestow a compensation just to the employes and commensurate with a fair return to the properties they repre-sent, there would be less conflicts between them. If the people are subjected to oppressive charges by railroads, sleeping car companies, or other ommon carriers, and redress is refused by those who have the power to grant it, then the legislative powers of the nation and the state must interpose by applying the remedy, and see that it is enforced. The legislative power must always be exerted for the mutual benefit and protection of all the people. The same rules and laws which all the people. The same rules and laws which direct and control the assessment and taxation of the property of individuals must direct and control the assessment and taxation of the property of corporations. There must be no dis tinction or exemption. The people are masters, and must rule. In whatever legislation you may adopt, care should be taken that no measure be passed which will cripple or hinder the building of railroads in Nebraska.

THE LABORING INTERESTS. Any measure which enlightened statesmanship and a" intelligent consideration of the subject can devise to elevate the condition of the la-boring classes, should receive from you the most thoughtful and favorable consideration. sympathies should ever lay with those whose lives are devoted to daily toil, for they are among the strong pillars of support to society and government.

The most practicable plan, in my judgment, for the adjustment of these difficulties is by the establishment of a board of arbitration. All reforms must be worked out, and accomplished by and through the law, aided by enlightened public opinion. If the laws are not sufficent, let them be amended, or new ones enacted. When one steps outside the law and attempts to secure redress by violent means, he then becomes a law breaker, and forfeits his claim to public sympathy and support. The law will prevail. It may at times be set at deflance, but it will prove

PERITY IN ELECTIONS. I pray you to consider whether any amend-

supreme.

ments to our present election laws are nee render them more effective, to make their pro-There is reason to apprehend that this crime is increasing and that its very frequency is caussome men look forward to the coming of the annual elections, as their financial harvest time, when they will seek to secure the you, mister!"—Harper's Bazar. highest price attainable for their votes, thus making the most sacred right of American citizenship the subject of barter and sale; thus sinking themselves to the lowest depths of moral degradation. The purchase and sale of votes is a crime of the most beinous character against the state against now only on the society, against civilization. Prosecuting officers Francisco Al a.

and grand juries throughout the state must realize that it is their duty to employ all means in their power to suppress this great wrong. Men who will purchase and sell votes in primary elections, municipal elections, county elections, state elections, congressional elections, in state legislatures and in public offices, should be exposed and hard and translation are expected. the advisability, yea, the necessity, of making our election laws in this respect applicable to the primaries. In addition to calling your attention to this subject, I shall indulge the hope that, by giving expression to these views in this public mar ner, the attention of the people may be awakene to a realization of the enormity of this evil, and that the full power of public opinion may be brought to bear npon prosecuting officers to per-form their whole duty, and to sustain them in doing so. doing so.

AMENDMENT OF THE REVENUE LAWS. It is evident that a revision and amendment of the present revenue law are necessary, especially in regard to the method of assessment and taxa-tion, which is faulty, and liable to abuse. In its execution, there is inequality and partiality. It leads to dishonest and corrupt practice. There are many who will resort to every scheme, device or deception which ingenuity can devise, yes, even to falsehood, to deceive an honest assessor, while they easily arrange matters with a dis-honest one. They are guilty of that for which, under other designations of crimes, convicts are serving the state in the penitentiary, and yet they are honorable men, of course, and good citizens, though half or two-thirds of their property escapes taxation and the assessors grow rich; and those property owners admire their own shrewd ness in devising successful schemes to defraud

The state.

Permit me to suggest a change in the basis of assessment. Let all taxable property, real and personal, be appraised and assessed at its full, fair, actual value. Then let the levy be made on one-third or one-fourth of its appraised value. If there is reason to believe that the owner is concealing any property to evade taxation, make obligatory on the assessor to put him under oath with the pain and penalties of perjury attached. If the assessors fail to require the oath, let the assessor be punished with imprisonment.

By this plan the property of all will be treated alike, which is one of the highest aims of gov-

ernment.

THE EQUALIZATION BOARD. It may be doubted that state officers are the persons who are best fitted to be members of the state board of equalization. They can at best have but a vague idea of the value of property in different and distant portions of the state. But if there could be established a board of com-missioners of assessment and taxation to be composed of one commissioner for the state at large and one for each county, who might be the chairman of the board of county commissioner or of the supervisors, who shall meet at the state capitol once a year, there would then be several members present from the section of the state from which the case of disputed assessmen: should come, and they would be much better judges in such matters than state officers. Furthermore, property should be assessed by three The power and the temp disinterested persons. The power and the temp-tations are too great for one man to exercise and

COMPENSATION FOR STOCK SLAIN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. I submit that when animals are killed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, they are killed for the public good; and therefore the public should bear its share of the loss. It is too great a hardship for the owners to bear it. They should

be allowed by the state a fair compensation. SCITS IN STATE INSTEAD OF UNITED STATES COURTS The attorney general in his report refers to the large number of suits in the United States courts which could be brought in the state courts with far less expense to the parties litigant. I submit herewith a memoranda which might be embodied in a statute which would result in bringing most of such suits in the counties where the defendants reside, and in case of foreclosure of mortgages. where the mortgaged property lays, and thus greatly reduce the cost to the parties.

PRINTING THE LAWS IN NEWSPAPERS. I suggest that it will best accommodate the general public by providing for the printing of the laws in one paper in each county of the state, thus making them more accessible to the people, and much earlier than by waiting the printing of them in book form

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. Every safeguard should be thrown around all the expenditures of the public money. Every one in the service of the state is entitled to re-ceive just what the constitution and laws provide as compensation and no more. No one has any right to make money at the expense of the state. Gentlemen—In every measure designed to ad-vance the public interest, to lessen the burdens of the people, to secure the blessing of education temperance and the happiness of the citizen, and to promote the public welfare, you will have hearty co-operation. The public weal, equal and exact justice to all the people.

## A Story of Charles Francis Adams.

The late Charles Francis Adams was proud of the fact that he was the son and grandson of a president. He thought, however, that he had some of the elements of greatness in him apart from his ancestors, and I am told that he grew very tired of being introduced as the grandson of John Adams and the son of the great John Quiney Adams. He expressed this feeling at a political meeting at which he once spoke in connection with Hannibal Hamlin and other prominent men. Mr. Adams was the last speaker. The others referred to nim in their speeches, and nearly every one dilated on the fact that they had with them that day the son and grandson of a president. When at last Charles Francis Adams was introduced, the chairman of the meeting said: 'I am very glad that I can introduce to you to-day the grandson of President John Adams, and the son of the great John Quincy Adams." Charles Francis Adams opened his speech by sa ing: "The fact of my ancestry has been referred to several times during the evening. I am proud of my father and grandfather, but I wish it distinctly understood that I appear before you as myself and not as the son and grandson of any man." He then went on and made one of the most powerful speeches of the day .- Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Child Labor in the Coal Regions. The miner's boys and girls have no childhood. Hundreds of children from 7 to 15 years of age are at work at the hard-coal mines slat picking, and at the soft-coal mines coke trimining and mule driving. Hard, drudging toil is the lot of these little ones, all day long, in the dust and grime of the picking shed, winter and summer. What wonder that the majority of graves in the miners' cemetery are short ones. A stunted, defrauded child-hood, a sickly and infirm youth, and a manhood old and decrepit before its time; this is not an uncommon experience among these coal workers. It is true that there is a law forbidding the employment of young children in colleries on the statute book, but the evidence is convincing that it is very rarely enforced. The poverty of the parents and the indifference of the employers stand in the way. As late as 1883 there was no compulsory school law in Pennsylvania, and if there be now, it is, like the law referred to above, almost never enforced in the coal regions. When work is slack the miner sends his boys to school, where they get all the education they ever have. At other times they, as well as their father, must work.—George A. Denison, in Work and Wages, Holyoke, Mass

An Unfounded Statement.

"Is it not shock ing to note the American tendency towardt be corruption of our beautiful lauguage by the introduction of slang words and phrases?" asked Miss Belinda Boston of a belle from the west, "and I have heard that this deplorable tendency is very marked among even young ladies of the west. I hope that you can tell me that it is an unfounded statement." "That's what it is." was the prompt reply; "it's a canard, and you can bet your bottom dollar on it; us western sprouts can shoot off just as fly chiu-music as on eastern damozels; no slang in ourn-not If we know it; we're heavy on the cult, and don't you forget it; I'd smile to hear any of the regular uppercrust of western society shooting off slang; I should really smirk to -" But Miss Boston's friends had twittercarried her off in a fit of hysterics .- Tid-Bus.

visions more stringent, and their penalties more certain and severe, against bribery at elections. The barber's shop to have his hair cut for the first time. As the barber cut and clipped, the ing it to be regarded with lenency and indifference. It has come to pass that some men look forward to the coming tones, "You'll leave enough to grow, won't

It is the fact that fainting has gone out of fashion. Whether the stays are worn looser or whatever may be the cause, ladies faint now only on the stage and in novels - San

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

What is Being Done in Both Branches of the National Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 5 .- Senator Mitchell (Pa.) from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of John A. Logan, and asked for its immediate consideration, but under the objection of Coke the bill went over. Senator McPherson offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for as atement of indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government on Jan. 1, 1887, with the details of all payments made on account of the same; also as to the sums due or to become due (principal and interest) under the existing law, severally, and what difference will result to the treasury if the pending senate funding bill should become a law. The matter went over. Senator Cullom presented a memorial of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce in favor of the passage of the inter-state commerce bill; also one of the proceedings of the railroad convention on the same subject.

House, Jan. 5 .- Consideration was given to the Indian appropriation bill. The bill gave rise to no opposition in any of its features and, the committee having arisen, it was passed without discussion or division. It appropriates \$5,500,000. The military academy appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The speaker laid before the house the following communication, dated Washington, December 31, 1886:

"I hereby respectfully resign my office as representative in the Forty-ninth congress from the Fifth congressional district of North Carolina, to take effect from date. Respectfully yours, James W. Reed." The communication was laid upon the

SENATE, Jan. 6 .- The senate then took ap the resolution offered yesterday by McPherson, calling on the secretary of the reasury for a statement of indebtedness Pacific Railroad companies to the govrement, and as to the effect of the funding bill thereon. Agreed to. The senate on motion of Senator Mitchell (Pa.), took up and passed the bill to give a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of General Logan, as mujor-general of volunteers, Senator Mitchell stating that the bill proposed to do precisely what was done or the widows of Generals Hancock and Thomas. Senator Vest thereupon introfuced his bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Blair from \$50 a month to \$2,000 a year. and, at his request, the bill was immediately considered and passed. The interstate commerce bill was then considered until adjournment.

House, Jan. G .- Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, ntroduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. Referred. The house went into committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill, which appropriates \$76,247,500, being only \$5,000 below the estimates, the reduction being in the item for the rent of offices for penon agencies Without amendment or discussion the bill was read, reported to the house and passed. House then went into committee of the whole on the naval reorganization bili, and without final action adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 7 .- The senate proceeded to business on the calendar and passed the following bills: To settle and adjust the claims of any state for expenses incarred by it in defense of the United States; for the relief of Joh. McNaughton, of Ohio, an ex-lientenant in the volunteer service; a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the widow and daughter of Erskine S. Alin (former master-armorer at the Springfield armory), he inventor of the Springfield breech loadng rifle musket, in compensation for the use of the invention by the government. Senator Manderson reported back the nouse bill providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light art llery at Fort Riley, Kausas; and for the completion and construction of quarters for the army at ertain posts. The bill was amended by appropriating \$30,000 for Fort D. A. Rusself and \$55,000 for Fort Robinson, Neb., and the bill was passed.

House Jan. 7 .- On motion of Mr. Perkins (Kas) the senate bill was passed. amending the act providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox and the Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas. The amendment provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to minors and orphans. At the evening session the house passed forty two pension bills including one granting \$50 a month to General Durbin Ward. Adjourned.

BETTER THAN HANGING.

Fort Smith (Ark.) special: John W. Parrott, one of the Indian territory murderers, to have been hanged here on the 14th inst., had his sentence commuted to five years imprisonment in the Chester, Ill. penitentiary to-day. Parrott became very angry, on hearing the telegram read. because he had not received an unconditional pardon. His crime was the killing of an old man named McAdams and his son, in the Cherokee Nation last summer. He claimed the killing was done in selfdefense, but the jury, thinking otherwise, found him guilty on both counts of the indictment for both murders. Judge Parker only sentenced him for one murder, and the commutation may not help him much. for he may now be sentenced to hang for the other murder if the court sees fit to sentence him.

Jackson Crow, a nezro desperado and the murderer of Charles Wilson, a prominent Choctaw citizen, was brought in to-day from the Choctaw Nation and lodged in the United States jail. Crow resisted ar-rest, and Marshal Barnhal had to set fire to ('row's house and barn and smoke him out before he would surrender. There were a number of women and children in the house at the time, but the marshal and his posse were stood off by Crow with his Winchester rifle. Crow was caught Sanday, and while attempting his arrest Barahill had his feet badly frozen and is suffering

THE RICHES OF MONTANA.

Butte (M. T.) special: The product of this territory in the precious metals for the year just past will reach \$23,000,000, divided as follows: Gold, \$3,500,000; silver, \$13,500,000. The copper and lead products of the territory can only be estimated, as they do not pass through the assay and express offices, and there is no way of seeing the statistics, and although he depreciation in the copper market has probably operated in decrease the output, it is safe to say that copped and lead have added to our mineral production on a conservative estimate \$7,000,000, which would make the gross mineral output of the terriory for the year at least \$22,000,000. In the output Silver Bow county takes the lead with a production of \$5.164 984 in silver which was shipped through the Pacific Express company at Butte while about \$2 000 000 worth of bullion was shipped in the copper malte of which no correct

estimate can be made. WAYNE's improvements for the past year

amounted to \$62,000.