...s in Governor T...'s Message to the Legis...

A Satisfactory Financial Condition—Needs and Growth of the State—Railroad Legislation—Assessment and Taxation—Rigid Economy Urged.

Governor Thayer in his message to the Legislature gives a review of the financial condition of the State, which he finds very satisfactory. The balance in the treasury in November, 1886, was $944,352.76; receipts in two years, $4,235,881.94; disbursements in two years, $4,244,5[illegible]2.98, and balance in the treasury November 30, 1888, $936,256.72.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State in 1887 was $164,506,865.55, being an increase of $16,573,605.74 as compared with the assessment of 1886. The assessment of 1887 gave the value of the property of the State for the purposes of taxation at $176,01[illegible],836.45, giving a total increase for two years of $32,980,249.94. The rate of taxation for State purposes for the year 1887 was 8½ mills, and for the year 1888, 7½ mills on each dollar valuation, and there has been collected during that time the sum of $2,283,931.39.

Appropriations asked for the operating expenses of the State Government to March 31, 1891, and for additional improvements as estimated by heads of respective departments or the State Auditor, and by the heads of public institutions, are estimated at a total of $2,899,[illegible]29.57. This, as compared with the estimates of two years ago, is an increase of $846,725.81. This increase is easily accounted for when we consider the growth of the State, new institutions, etc. These estimates cover the furnishing and the running expenses for the next two years of the new institutions created by the Legislature of two years ago and for the new buildings now asked for.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Governor Thayer refers to the report of the Attorney General, wherein the latter advises that the pending Union Pacific bill be opposed in Congress, saying: "The only fair method of solving this great Union Pacific problem is to declare the road insolvent and to order the same sold for cash, and the State could control it." The Governor says he is not equal to the task of adjudicating this great question, and says: "I submit this matter to your honorable body without making the recommendation proposed, for the reason that I am not clear that the extreme measures advocated by him are the ones to afford the necessary relief, but on the contrary I fear more disastrous consequences to the Government if they should be adopted. My own judgment is adverse to such a recommendation. Furthermore, Congress has the supreme and only control of the whole subject, and at this very time that body has it under consideration."

The Governor refers to a United States Supreme Court decision which affirms that a corporation like the Union Pacific, although it may be a creature of the National Government, yet it is still subject to taxation and the laws of the State through which it may pass. "Sustained by this decision, I am utterly averse to any action of ours which shall concede the absence of jurisdiction on the part of the State. That policy should be adopted and vigorously pursued in connection with this road which will best promote and protect the rights and interests of the Government and the people. The kind of settlement which the Union Pacific makes with the Government does not interest the people of Nebraska nearly as much as the question of lower and reasonable rates."

In regard to this he says: "This principle, this right, must be asserted and maintained namely, that no higher schedule of rates shall exist in Nebraska than prevails in Kansas or Iowa, or other States. The Board of Transportation now possesses full power. If, however, any thing is wanting, it should be given them."

He favors the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of the Board of Transportation by the people.

A well regulated militia system is advocated in order to preserve order.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The ninth annual report of the Board of Regents of the University presents a concise statement of the affairs of this institution, which appears to be in a prosperous condition. It has made rapid growth in every department, save in the medical branch, which was suspended in 1887. The number of students has been increasing regularly. The enrollment for the term just closed shows 136 in the college, 126 in the preparatory department, [illegible] forty-four in the school of fine arts. The University stands at the head of the public school system of the State. [illegible] common schools, [illegible] in different portions of the State, and graduates from these are admitted to regular standing in the University without further examination, upon the presentation of their diplomas. This relation between the University and the public schools is one which will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the State and to our young men and women in securing to them the opportunity of preparing themselves for a full University education.

The University library contains about eleven thousand volumes.

ESCAPING TAXATION.

In regard to the desire of counties to escape taxation the Governor thinks there is just complaint and calls attention to the report of the Auditor whose recommendations he indorses. The assessed valuation of all property in the State for the year 1888 was $176,012,820.25, while if property had been assessed at its true value, this amount would have been ten times as large.

DRAFTS.

Drafts have been received from the treasury of the United States, one for $7,086.67, the other $19,034.59, which were paid over to the State Treasurer. These funds were found to be due the State for the five per cent. of the sales of the public lands.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In regard to the public lands of the State the Governor says: The report of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings furnishes a large amount of valuable information in regard to the different institution and properties of the State, especially in regard to the school lands and funds. The tabulated statement shows that the number of acres granted and confirmed to the State for educational purposes is 2,834,398 acres; 102,016 have been deeded, leaving a balance of 2,732,382.34 acres, title which is yet vested in the State. There are now under contract of sale 629,544.16 acres, and under lease contract, 1,427,460.19 acres, and 655,431.19 acres that have not yet been leased or sold. The increase in the permanent school fund in the last two years has been about 13 4-5 per cent. There is now invested in United States securities and registered county bonds the sum of $1,867,143.3[illegible], unpaid principal on sales $4,432,048.51, and cash on hand in the treasury $[illegible]3,692.10, making a grand total of the permanent fund of $6,332,792.95. Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 31, 1887, the board of educational lands ordered a reappraisement of the unsold educational lands in about thirty counties. From the returns received a marked increase in value is shown, being more than double that of former appraisement."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shows the schools to be in a very prosperous condition. The total amount contributed for public education for the year just closed reached the sum of $4,167,374.06 an increase of $604,659.83 over the amount of the previous year. The value of school property is reported at $5,123,179 for 1888; $4,779,116.22 for 1887, and $4,821,317 for 1886. The total attendance of pupils has increased from 194,621 in 1887 to 215,389 in 1888. In 1886 there were 88 graded and partially graded city and town schools. In 1888 243 such schools are regularly reported to the State Superintendent.

The condition of the permanent school fund is as follows:

Cash on hand November 30, 1888	$ 270,683.79
United States bonds	15,000.00
County bonds	1,377,000.00
State funding bonds	326,675.25
Claims in Attorney-General's hands	5,389.75
Balance due on notes from sale of school lands	3,953,093.41
Total	$5,947,724.20

No public institution of the State is more deserving of the fostering care of the Legislature than the State Normal school located at Peru. Four years ago it was found necessary to enlarge materially the Normal school building in order to meet a rapidly increasing attendance and to give such facilities for the education and training of the teachers, as were demanded by the growing importance of our schools.

The aggregate attendance for the last two years was 645. There were graduated from the elementary and advanced department 11 teachers, nearly all of whom are now engaged as instructors in the schools of the State.

The attendance for 1887 was 458 and for 1888, [illegible]. There are 310 students in the normal classes [illegible]

LARGE STA[illegible]

[illegible] Commission[illegible] of Labor presents [illegible] subjects relating to [illegible] the aim and pur[illegible] for which the bureau [illegible] established. His report discusses the following subjects: Rise and progress of the bureau, [illegible] labor, labor organizations, views of laboring men, strikes, arbitration, manual training, compulsory education, farmers' opinions on needed legislation, prison labor statistics, farm areas, [illegible] and value of crops, comparative value of farm products, of manufacturing establishments, railroad reports, wages, farmers' reports and statistics. It is to be hoped that the extensive researches made by the deputy commissioner on these various subjects, will prove of much benefit in so shaping legislation as to advance the interest of the laboring classes wherever legislation is needed.

The Governor suggests the establishment of a board of arbitration as the best possible means of settling disputes between employers and employes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The soldier's home was completed for the reception of inmates on the first of [illegible] and it now has fifty-two. The report of the commandant presents the operations of the home thus far. It is made a home in which old soldiers can live in comfort and quility. A liberal appropriation is recommended for the enlargement of the building and the care of the large increase of inmates which is expected.

The report of the superintendent of the Nebraska hospital for the insane will show that there were present December 1, 1886, 327 patients, 227 males and 147 females; that there have been admitted 421 during the two years, 224 males and 197 females; that there have been discharged 403; recovered, 97 males 71 females, total 168; improved, 23 males, 17 females, total 40; unimproved, 22 males, 8 females, total 30; eloped, 6 males, 0 females, total 6; not insane, 3 males, 3 females, total 6; died, 32 males, 24 females, total 56; transferred to Norfolk, 54 males, 43 females; total 97; whole number under treatment, first year 576, second year, 618; average number daily under treatment for the two years, 380.95; percentage of recoveries on the whole number admitted in two years, 39.9; percentage of deaths on whole number under treatment, first year, 5.38, second year, 4.04; for the two years, 4.71; highest number in hospital, 414; remaining in the hospital November 30, 1888, 392; males, 244, and females, 178; total expense for maintenance per capita, $242.11 annually, $4.66 weekly.

The Norfolk asylum was completed February 5, 1888, and the Lincoln and Norfolk asylums are now filled to their utmost capacity. The two wings at Norfolk and the asylum for the incurable at Hastings, which are nearing completion, will relieve the pressure for the present; but it must be borne in mind that after these new buildings are filled there will still be a large number of insane persons in poor houses and jails throughout the State not yet provided for.

The institute for the deaf and dumb located at Omaha during the last two years has made good progress in the work for which it was organized and is sustained. There have been 150 children cared for and instructed during this period. It is the design of this institute to give its pupils a good common school education; also to instruct each in some handicraft, by which they may be enabled to gain a livlihood on leaving school.

There have been admitted to the blind institute (at Nebraska City) during the biennial term ended November 30, 1888, thirty-one blind children, who for the first time have enjoyed the advantages of the institution, and the total enrollment has reached fifty-six. The number present at this date is forty-one. The work in the several departments has progressed steadily and in a satisfactory manner.

The report of the superintendent of the institution for feeble-minded youths exhibits the condition and needs of the institution. It was opened for the reception of inmates May 25, 1887, rapidly filling up until the full capacity of the present building was reached. There are now 143 applications for admission. The building just completed and ready to occupy will accommodate seventy-two boys. This will not increase the capacity of the institution to that extent however, as the increased number will require more room in the present building for dining rooms, school rooms, etc. Thus it will be seen that the two buildings already erected will not be sufficient to accommodate those for whom applications have been made up to this time. The number of inmates at present is seventy. The school department has been organized but one more than a year.

The superintendent reports that there are over seven hundred feeble minded persons of all ages in the State and now that the institution is in successful operation, and its necessity and utility are demonstrated, he asks that a reasonable appropriation be made in order that the institution can be thoroughly effectual and useful.

The State industrial school at Kearney is in a prosperous and healthy condition. It is operated under the open or family system in contradiction from the congregation or prison system. No high walls or fences, no grated windows or doors to terrify the boy or girl on his or her arrival. Instead of these, the school room, the reading room with its attractions, amusements and an abundance of elevating reading, the lighter forms of shop and out door work, the play ground, kind words and firm discipline, all indicate a good home and wholesome restraint. There are now in attendance 61 girls and 184 boys—a total enrollment of 245. The present attendance shows a net increase of 130 over that of two years ago.

The report of the home for the friendless shows what has been done by that institution for the last two years. There are at present in the institution 116 inmates.

THE PENITENTIARY.

There have been received into the penitentiary since it has been established, 1,456 convicts; number of those who have been discharged or pardoned, 1,118; number of deaths, 9; leaving in prison, November 30, 1888, 338; number in new, 338; showing an increase of ten in two years. Number received by commitment during this same two years, ended November 30, 1888, 316. The number discharged in the same time under the good time act, 269. Important changes and improvements have been made since the last biennial report. A two-story brick building 72x30 feet has been erected, and is now fully occupied by work shops, laundry, bath rooms, etc. This building adds largely to the capacity of the working departments of the prison. Other improvements have been made which have resulted in increasing the efficiency, comfort and security. Measures should be taken to give a better system of sewerage to the prison.

OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The work of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission has been quietly and steadily carried on during the two years last past, and the results therefrom, as embodied in the report recently submitted, show a benefit to the farmers and stock raisers of Nebraska not easily calculated. The law creating this board has been proved an excellent one in its general purposes and adaptability to practical work. Stringent measures have been adopted for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever. The report shows that four outbreaks of the latter have occurred during the last two years, but in each case owners had purchased native cattle which had been exposed before shipment into this State. There have been no violations of the quarantine rules during this period.

Eight hundred and thirty horses and mules have been destroyed by the live-stock commission since November 30, 1886, to December 1, 1888. The amount of indemnity allowed for the same was $[illegible]6,71[illegible].50, averaging $41.50 per head. These animals were destroyed in sixty-six counties, showing an immense amount of labor, prosecuted in all seasons of the year; and it has only been by the most energetic efforts upon the part of the board that such a result can be shown. The work is most satisfactory to the people of the State whose interests are directly connected therewith.

The report of the State Oil Inspector covers a period of seventeen months. The number of barrels of oil and gasoline inspected was 149,[illegible]209; total fees collected, $14,920.09. Salaries and expenses of inspector and deputies for six months ended December 31, 1887, $4,[illegible]887.27; turned over to the State Treasurer January 1, 1888, $761.03; salaries and expenses of inspector and deputies from January 1, 1888, to December 1, 1888, $8,9[illegible]8.18; balance on hand December 1, 1888, $723.82. The office is entirely self-supporting.

The work of the fish commission has been carried forward during the year 1888 with good success. The total number of young fish, three to six months old, and fish fry produced at the State hatcheries during the year ended December 31, 1888, is 17,75[illegible],7[illegible]5, against 16,36[illegible],1[illegible] in the year 1887. All of these fish have been planted in the lakes, ponds and streams of the State.

The number of each species of fish handled during the year 1888 is as follows: Wall eyed pike fry, 16,35[illegible],000; lake herring fry, 4[illegible]0,000; brook [illegible]

[illegible] in the estimation [illegible] 4,000; spotted cat fish, [illegible]. In addition to the foregoing the commission obtained 69,000 native fishes of the State of Illinois, consisting of bass, rock-fish, pike, pickerel, croppies and perch.

The report of the Board of Transportation shows that at the time of the taking effect of the law creating the Board of Transportation (July 1, 1885), there were three cases pending before the Board of Railroad Commissioners. Since that date thirty formal complaints have been filed with the board, making a total of thirty-three considered since its creation and until June 30, 1888.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

While railroad freight rates are a necessity to the people, the people are a necessity to the railroads. The relations they sustain to each other must be mutual and should be so adjusted that the interests of both would be promoted and protected. Those who invest their means in railroad property have a right to expect a fair return on their investment. Those who labor have the same right to expect a fair reward for their labor, which is their capital invested. Railways should so adjust their tariff of charges that farmers, grazers, manufacturers, merchants and all who ship [illegible] them can do so and receive a [illegible] profit from their business. The [illegible] legislature to establish and en[illegible] on the part of com[illegible] fully established by a [illegible] Court, and that power [illegible] where the people [illegible] charges. The [illegible] protected. The [illegible] greater than that which [illegible] people create and their power [illegible] and they speak through the Legis[illegible] the agencies which have been created for executing their will.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Your earnest attention is invited to the necessity for a revision and amendment of present laws regarding assessment and taxation. That great injustice and inequality prevails under our present system is too apparent to require argument to induce conviction. Furthermore, it gives rise to a false impression and does great injustice to the State. Upon the face it is made to appear that Nebraska sustains the highest taxation of any State in the Union, save Nevada, which is utterly untrue. The statement is thoroughly deceptive and pernicious, and it results from our exceedingly low rate of assessment. Property in Nebraska is assessed at a smaller valuation than in any of the States. [A comparison is here made with assessments in several other States.]

The State census of 1885 showed our population to be 740,645. The amount of taxation for the same year raised for State purposes was $1,037,018.23. Taking the population for that year and the amount of tax raised as just stated, the tax per capita was $1.38⅔. Nebraska has thus been made to suffer from the reputation of being the highest taxed State, except one, which reputation rests on an entirely false basis. This wrong must be remedied. This false impression must be removed. The rate of assessment must be largely increased. It is a well proven fact that a vast amount of property, both real estate and personal, escapes taxation. Men who maintain an unquestioned reputation for integrity whose word and bond are good in all business circles, will deliberately cheat the assessors, and will regard it as an evidence of shrewdness and smartness if they succeed. They conceal the possession of notes, certificates of stocks and mortgages, while the property and little home of the toiler is seen and known by all, and does not escape the eyes of the vigilant assessor. The inequalities in the valuation of property are too glaring not to be noticed, and the evil should be remedied. The law should be equal in all its bearings alike upon the poor and the rich. What is the objection to rating all property, real and personal, according to a fair cash value and requiring the owners to give a list of their property under oath? The levy would then be made upon all alike and would be a very low rate. All parties, whether citizens or corporations, must bear their equal proportion of the expenses of the Government. Parties holding mortgages, bonds, certificates of stock, etc., should be taxed. Corporations of every description, whether railroads, express companies, car companies, common carriers of every description, investment companies, loan companies or corporations of whatever designation, must be governed by and subject to the same rules and regulations and requirements which are applied to private citizens. This rule should be inexorable in regard to them.

The Governor reviews the work of the Omaha Police Commission, calls attention to the forthcoming report of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Historical Society, refers to the organization of new counties and to the new State buildings erected the past two years, asks an appropriation to keep State property insured, advises legislation, if practicable, to suppress trusts, recommends legislation prohibiting the introduction of Pinkerton men to the State, favors a deep water harbor in Texas and closes as follows:

Rigid economy must be observed in all disbursements of the public funds, and appropriations should be made only with a due regard to the public interests. In considering applications for an increase of force in the different departments and the estimate for appropriations for the ensuing two years, the large increase of business must be taken into account. It must be borne in mind that the population of Nebraska has doubled in six to eight years. What was sufficient four years ago is not sufficient to-day. The doubling up of population doubles the demands for benevolent, charitable, industrial and reformatory institutions. These must be established. They belong to our advancing civilization.

WESTERN RAILWAYS.

The Associations to Be Reduced in Number and to Be Otherwise Improved.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The general managers' committee of five on the re-organization of Western Associations met last evening to consider propositions for bringing all the associations—freight and passenger and weight and inspection bureau—under substantially the same rules and have them governed by similar provisions. The proposition is to have only three associations — Western, Freight, Western Passenger and Western Railway Weighing and Inspection—which shall be controlled by executive committees and one general chairman who is to be president or general manager of one of the roads interested and who is to get no salary. There is to be no salaried chairman of the association as at present but instead there is to be appointed a secretary or treasurer of each association who shall have charge of the office work under the direction of the general chairman and the executive committees. If the plan goes through it is thought probable that President Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern, will be elected general chairman. By the adoption of the above plan it is proposed to greatly facilitate the work of the various associations, curtail expenses and avoid conflict of authority between the officials in charge of the associations.

Spite Work.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—At Schuyler, Neb., at midnight Thursday the barn of a farmer named John Craig was burned and forty-three horses, seven of which were Kentucky thoroughbreds, seventy cattle, twenty hogs and a large amount of farm machinery, hay and grain were consumed. The circumstances point to Craig's hired man, who has disappeared, as the author of the holocaust. He had quarreled with Craig's brother, and is supposed to have fired the barn out of spite.

Frightfully Burned.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Jan. 6.—James Hughes, a telegraph operator from Shelbyville, Mo., was killed yesterday morning, and Engineer Notage and Brakeman Isam were slightly injured in a rear end collision of two freight trains on the Union Pacific railroad 100 miles west of this city. The caboose and two cars of the forward train were ditched. Fire ensued and the bridge and three cars were consumed. Hughes was frightfully burned and died in a few minutes after being placed in care of a physician.

At Grand Forks, Dak., recently, Torkel Tallakson, was bitten on the hand in a fight with another Norwegian. Blood poisoning set in and he was reported at the point of death, his arm being dead from mortification.

BISMARCK SICK.

The German Chancellor Indisposed—Rivers Lost in Italy and Spain—Earthquake in Costa Rica—Etc.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Great anxiety is felt over the condition of Prince Bismarck's health. Much excitement is evinced in this city over the report that the Chancellor is worse. Five thousand telegrams of inquiry and sympathy have been received at Friederichsruhe. The attending physicians have ordered implicit rest for their patient, and he will not come to Berlin for some time. Count Herbert Bismarck will remain for the present with his father.

Lieutenant Wissman, who is now employed solely by the Government, will organize the colonial troops in East Africa.

PASSENGERS PERISH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—At Salomtichi, near Tiflis, in Georgia, a train became blocked in an immense snowdrift, and before aid could be sent fourteen passengers perished from the intense cold and many were badly frostbitten. The party which started out to rescue the imperiled passengers lost their way and died in the snow.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

QUEBEC, Jan. 4.—The annuling of the election to the local house of Hon. James McShane and disqualification for personal bribery by the court of review have caused a great sensation here, and especially among the Irish Catholics, who recognized him as their mouthpiece.

EARTHQUAKES.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 4.—San Jose, Corta Rica, was the scene on the night of December 29 and the morning of December 30 of a series of earthquake shocks of great severity. At Alajuela eight persons were killed and many were injured.

TWENTY-SEVEN KILLED.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—An explosion of fire damp has occurred in a colliery in the province of Oviedo. Twenty-seven persons were killed and many were injured.

TWELVE KILLED.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The floods have done much damage. In one house, which collapsed, twelve persons were killed.

BRADSTREET.

Loss Activity—Decline of New York Clearings the Past Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Bradstreet's, in its review of the week, says: Special telegraphic reports this week show less activity in trade generally than in preceding weeks. The movement of staple goods has been adversely affected by the New Year's holiday and the mild weather. The volume of business has, however, been exceptionally large for the season, and the feeling is very hopeful in all lines of trade.

Cotton receipts have been very heavy in Louisiana, but lighter in Texas. Later news tells of a heavy drop in cotton receipts at interior towns. Groceries, dry goods and drugs are relatively the most active, while lumber, leather and hardware are not in specially active request.

Stock speculation at New York has been dull and depressed on doubts of the ability or willingness of Western railroad officials to maintain rates. A slight difficulty between the Rock Island and other companies regarding passenger rates increased this disposition.

The bank clearings at thirty-seven cities for the twelve months of 1888 aggregated about $49,191,000,000, a decline of nearly 4 per cent. The decline is due solely to the heavy decrease in New York City's aggregate of bank clearings, inasmuch as the total for the cities referred to, exclusive of New York, show a net increase over 1887 of ¾ per cent.

Business failures reported number 286 in the United States this week, against 334 this week last year. Canada had 22 this week, against 30 last week.

SUED FOR MILLIONS.

The Northern Pacific Sued By the Government For Illegal Timber Cutting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—A suit was filed in the United States District Court last evening on behalf of the United States Government against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company which involves between five and six million dollars. It is charged that ever since the road has been built, about 1869, it has been trespassing on Government land along its line and denuding it of timber. In Montana it is charged the road has cut over fifty million feet of lumber worth $1,000,000; in Idaho ten million feet worth $200,000; in Washington Territory twenty million worth $400,000, and in Minnesota over two hundred million feet worth $3,000,000. The road which was stumping the timber on the lands it owned under the grant which was every alternate section and which was not yet surveyed, instead of confining itself to such alternate sections, cut it continuous along its lines. The Government asks that an injunction be immediately issued to stop the cutting and that the company be compelled to appear in court and respond to thirty-two questions concerning the timber, where and when cut, how and where it has been used and so on ad infinitum. The petition is signed by A. H. Garland, Attorney-General of the United States, George H. Baxter, United States attorney for Minnesota, and Henry W. Hobson, special United States attorney.

FOREIGNERS WARNED.

The Edmunds Panama Resolution Reported Back Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back to the Senate to-day favorably Mr. Edmunds' joint resolution as to the Panama canal as follows:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval on any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to communicate this expression of the views of Congress to the Government of the countries of Europe.

The resolution was placed on the calendar and Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would to-morrow ask for its consideration and he hoped it would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate.

Trouble Feared.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 5.—Thursday a large number of miners from Huntsville, Renick and other mining towns in this vicinity visited the mines of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company at Mayfield, three miles west of Excello, in this county, where the 200 miners were working for 50 cents a ton and making from $2 to $3 a day. The price paid was less than elsewhere. The delegation was composed of members of the Miners' Federation, whose leaders had determined that men should not work at Excello for 50 cents a ton. A conference was first held, at which the Excello miners expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the wages paid and refused to quit work.

Abuse of Police Powers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—George McFadden, the partner of Prentice Tiller, the express robber, was before Judge Noonan, to-day, in a city appeal case. He was fined $250 by Judge Cady, for drawing a revolver on Detectives McGrath and Conners when they attempted to arrest a crook named Reilley in his saloon. Judge Noonan discharged McFadden, holding that he had not resisted the officers in a discharge of duty, but in a usurpation of power, and that he was justified in protecting Reilley from them. The officers did not want Reilley for any crime and did not suspect him of any particular offence, but merely wanted to arrest him on general principles.

...ERERS OF THE ...KY.

...n About Strange Rocks That Fly Through Space.

...embers of the mineralogical ...n of the Brooklyn Institute ...d to Prof. H. Hensoldt, who told ... about meteors and who illus...d his subject with a double hand...f shooting stars, with sections of ...ame, and with parings from me...tes that were exhibited under the mic...scope. Among the sections was one ...m the three hundred pound specimen found in Fayette County, Tex., on the land of a Bohemian farmer, who thought that it marked the place where the fugitive General Santa Anna buried his treasure. Only four hundred and thirty falls of meteors are recorded, though on some of these occasions hundreds, perhaps thousands, of pieces fell. The earth gains in weight thousands of tons every year through this meteoric accretion, but most of the meteors plunge into the sea and are lost. It is indeed possible, said Prof. Hensoldt, that the earth itself is merely an aggregation of meteors, gathered upon a nucleus of cosmic dust and amassed in countless ages as the planet swept around the sun and moved forward with that luminary through cold and pathless oceans of space toward some goal that we can not know. Certain it is that the center of the earth is formed of heavier materials than the crust, the specific gravity of minerals and rocks that we are acquainted with being insufficient to account for the weight of the whole earth, and that this core or bulk is metallic is indicated in the fact that eruptive rocks thrown up contain metal, the basalt of Disko, off the coast of Greenland, abounding in masses of pure iron. The oldest known meteor is one that was found on a prehistoric altar erected by Indians in the Little Miami valley. The weight and size of the masses range from that of a sand grain to blocks of metal 800 pounds in weight. One that fell in Africa tore up the soil for a mile. Stone is seldom found in meteorites, and out of all that have been discovered not more than twenty contain no iron. The fall through an increasingly dense atmosphere, that may extend anywhere from four to four hundred miles around the earth, develops a friction that heats the surface of the meteor red hot, but this heat is developed so quickly that the interior is not affected. Some that were broken open directly after alighting were too hot to touch externally, while at the center they were ice cold with the external night and chill of space. In one specimen found in Germany there are inclosures of quartz containing cells partly filled with liquified carbonic acid, with bubbles in them that ceaselessly dart from side to side under the influence of varying temperature. Meteors have been ascribed to volcanic eruptions on the moon by theorists who held that they were tossed out of volcanoes, but space is too rich in them to make this probable, and it is more likely that they are fragments of a broken planet, or were ejected in violent ruptures that hurled them beyond the reach of gravitation. An Austrian scientist gained temporary fame by pretending to discover fossil remains in a meteorite, but, though his discoveries came to nothing, it is barely possible that such remains, nay, that living bacteria, may yet by found in them. Indeed, it is not wholly impossible that the earth may have received its first seed of life from a meteor.—N. Y. Times.

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The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uproot it at maturity. Bilious, rheumatic and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

THIS is one of the queer things about amateurs: the more they practice a song the worse they sing it.—Dallas News.

USED one bottle of "Mother's Friend" before my first confinement. *It is a wonderful remedy.* Looked and felt so well afterwards friends remarked it. Would not be without "Mother's Friend" for any consideration.
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THE manufacturer of newspaper philosophy means a kind of literary saw-mill.—Merchant Traveler.

THAT tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

THE ancient Peruvians had whistling jugs. The modern jugs simply gurgle.—Toledo Blade.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 40	@ 3 75
Butcher steers	3 00	@ 3 10
Native cows	2 00	@ 2 05
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 55	@ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 1 red	90½	@ 91
No. 2 soft	94	@ 94
CORN—No. 2	25	@ 25½
OATS—No. 2	21	@ 22
RYE—No. 2	40	@ 41
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 40	@ 2 50
HAY—Baled	6 50	@ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	25	@ 29
CHEESE—Full cream	12	@ 12½
EGGS—Choice	14½	@ 15
BACON—Ham	12	@ 14
Shoulders	8	@ 9½
Sides	10	@ 10½
LARD	9½	@ 9½
POTATOES	60	@ 65

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 30	@ 5 25
Butchers' steers	3 00	@ 4 40
HOGS—Packing	5 00	@ 5 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91½	@ 92
CORN—No. 2	30	@ 30½
OATS—No. 2	23½	@ 24
RYE—No. 2	40	@ 40½
BUTTER—Creamery	27	@ 29
PORK	12 50	@ 12 60

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 20	@ 4 80
HOGS—Packing and shipping	5 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 50	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	79½	@ 79½
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 33½
OATS—No. 2	24½	@ 24½
RYE—No. 2	40	@ 40½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@ 32
PORK	12 70	@ 12 75

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Good to choice	5 40	@ 5 70
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 75	@ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 02½	@ 1 03½
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 44½
OATS—Western mixed	28	@
BUTTER—Creamery	29	
PORK		

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