

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses Public Affairs.

"TARIFF REFORM" URGED.

Hawaiian Matters Reserved For a Special Message.

Chinese Registration Law—The United States and Brazil—Effects of the Silver Purchase Repeal—Affairs at Home and Abroad—Work of the Various Bureaus Summarized—Public Economy Advocated—Administration's Pension Policy.

The President's annual message, which has been read in both Houses of Congress, is mainly as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly honored upon my commencing to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the execution of the work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement my references to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and justice, which, if joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on an important commerce. Several vessels of our navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle between the established Government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the National capital and chief seaport and looking at the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to maintenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission, which provides for the Governments failing to agree upon the third member of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chile.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW. The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act, has been to a great extent carried out, with much opposition from Chinese in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial review of its validity, in good faith decline to comply with the conditions required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 14th, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who are to be registered, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

SURRENDER OF WRECK RECOGNIZED. Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is fitting that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all these countries with which the United States has not already concluded arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such conciliatory action as will meet the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminatory tolls imposed on the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminatory tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Nicaragua has recently passed through

two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the venture, and this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctly American auspices, and its enjoyment assured by treaty to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its Legislature and the proclamation of a republic have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS. It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the Provisional Government the existing Government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty, withdrawn for re-examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances, and of the change of Government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of a treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing the facts as they were, and the attitude of the Government of Hawaii had been subverted by the active aid of our representative to the Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force.

It is not to be supposed that the Government of Hawaii had been subverted by the active aid of our representative to the Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by our representative, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that effect when necessary to the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advice are soon expected, and when received they will be promptly sent to the Senate. In the meantime, the information at hand, accompanied by a special Executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of the events leading up to the present situation.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 30th of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes existing between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

April 18, 1890, the International American Commission, composed of representatives of the Republics of America and the Nations of Europe, met to settle by arbitration, and recommended that the Government of the United States should communicate to that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament on the 14th of June, 1890, which, with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that her Majesty's Government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of the United States and Nations thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.78, and from internal revenue \$161,627,025.93. Our debt at the end of the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$1,121,717,000, an increase of \$2,453,307 over the preceding year, and imports free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$15,455,447. Internal revenue receipts above quoted of the preceding year by \$7,147,453.32.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38, and its expenditures \$455,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$25,000,000.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government is a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this change will be to increase the volume of our money. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may be required. In conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence which money has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably furnish a safe path to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should recognize the fact that the Government and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable measure of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases.

The amendments of the last two years touching our public health and the dan-

gerous danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports have invested the subject of National quarantine with increased interest. A moral general and business system now exists, acting promptly and directly every where, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the interests of our local people, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

WORK OF THE ARMY. The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the Army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the Army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year, and most interesting information touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably quickens the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected result of the depression. The stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the Postmaster General's report.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of mention the suggestions of the Postmaster General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department.

THE NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

The construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in our largest navy. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The armor now, however, is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpedoes and powder are being promptly supplied.

I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy. I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfortunates on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

PENSIONS. The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of special value and interest.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were seven thousand and six hundred and seventy-two widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, eighty-six survivors of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 281 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion. The latter number was \$2,268,000. The total number of disabled or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, will allow pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,135.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 121,634, and the number dropped was \$2,268,000. The total amount paid allowed during the year amounted to \$33,756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the benefit.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the pursuit of their manual labor to any degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention; but towards the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose.

The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensioners pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau; but after entering upon these duties the Commissioner has determined that this rule should not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether valid, but which merely had been fixed at that time by the fraud.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin, every fraudulent pensioner has become a burden citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made a perjury more common and false and undervaluing pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling precedents to accomplish pension frauds. By the least wrong done to a brave and deserving pensioner, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467.14.

The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

THE INDIANS. The condition of the Indians and their civilization are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people.

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in sev-

erally been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres.

The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards, is of the utmost importance. There is no doubt that the local agents, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

The law providing that, except in special cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped will prove a successful experiment.

There is no danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations.

I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stockyards of that country have been kept free from infection. Occasionally local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, still prevails. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but it is to be extended in co-operation with local authorities until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

In the year 1893 the Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural machinery. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$61,548.61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely seems to me that the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of seeds for gratuitous distribution to the farmer, and the subsequent appropriations for the purchase and distribution of seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories and everywhere, are worthy of the most scrupulous care, and willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND. In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot but suggest that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and the most patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it does not seem to me that the reform must inevitably fail.

Conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and the most willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW. The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is an important advance in the usefulness of the system.

I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the Civil Service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

NEED OF PUBLIC ECONOMY. Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those entrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, and the largeness of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in Governmental appropriations.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the confidence of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet Government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

TARIFF CHANGES. After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our representatives in Congress, and by the explicit mandate of the people. After a full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of progress and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited to the honest and struggling people, and to the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it, will be a disgrace to our country. It is a principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have

grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national industry and enterprise. This cannot be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariffs, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors.

It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from the tariff reform, and the reduction in market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of 18700 are certainly, though indirectly, involved in the tariff reform. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited market for their products soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, and the resulting idleness and distress in the homes of our workingmen.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is a result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it does not seem to me that the reform must inevitably fail.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The committee, in full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country has been fully adjusted to the new conditions, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they suggest the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot but suggest that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and the most patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it does not seem to me that the reform must inevitably fail.

Conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and the most willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THEY LIFTED \$15,900.

Bold Robbery of the South Bend, Indiana Bank.

The boldest robbery in the annals of crime in Indiana was committed about noon, the victim being the South Bend National Bank, one of the leading banking concerns in the State. The amount taken was \$15,900. No clue to the identity of the robbers have yet come to light and they seem to have made good their escape. From the manner in which the details of the theft were carried out, it is certain that it was engineered by a gang of experienced criminals who have for some time been shadowing the bank and its officers and had become thoroughly conversant with their business habits.

The South Bend National Bank is on North Michigan street, the first National being just north of it, an iron fence joining them. Shortly after noon, when Cashier Campbell, was absent at dinner, Assistant Cashier Kelly, who resides in the rear of the building was called to the front door by a man who said he wanted to see him on some business. Just about this time a man approached the bank building on the north end and effected an entrance to the director's room, prying open the window sash with a steel chisel. He then forced a heavy oak door and was immediately in front of the vault. The outer vault door was open; a two-inch middle door had been closed by Cashier Campbell. This yielded readily, the combination, having, for some reason, failed to work, and he the robber stood the counter tray, containing between \$3,000 and \$10,000. In the safe a pile of \$14,000 in gold, and many thousands in greenbacks were arrayed on shelves.

The prime idea seemed to be to take as much as possible of the money in sight without arousing suspicion before the robbers had plenty of time to make good their escape. For this reason the counter tray from which he took \$4,000 in yellow coin, about all he could carry, and \$1,500 in bills. No silver coin was touched. The vault was then closed and the robber made his escape by means of the back door before Assistant Cashier Kelly had again passed through the building. It is probable that but one man entered the bank, he being protected by outside guard, who could easily have been placed where they could watch closely through the large plate-glass window the movement of any one inside the building without attracting attention to themselves. The money was not missed until some time after Cashier Campbell returned from dinner and then information of the theft was suppressed for some time in hope that some clue to the robbers might be discovered.

COST OF A GREAT STRIKE. Over Three Million Persons in Desperate Condition for Weeks.

Statistics of the great strike of the English coal miners, which ended a few days ago, show that during the sixteen weeks of the normal output of 68,000,000 tons dropped to 39,000,000. Ordinarily 11,000,000 tons are exported, and 49,000,000 tons are consumed in England in the period mentioned, but during the strike only 8,750,000 tons were exported and 27,250,000 tons consumed. The estimated loss to mine owners, iron masters, railways, etc., was \$13,225,615. Consumers paid in increased prices \$1,767,000. Miners, iron workers and other artisans lost \$18,080,000. The total general loss is placed at \$33,032,715. The workers rendered idle numbered 1,008,35, which meant 3,511,425 persons in a destitute condition.

At a wedding at Arlington, Neb., Herman Edteknamp and Frank Ostman, who had an old grievance, fought a duel with pistols, and Ostman was fatally wounded.—The stockholders on the State Bank of Veederburg, Ind., which was organized one year ago with Red Zigler, of Attica, as president, and Lucius Martin as cashier, with a capital stock of \$25,000, went into voluntary liquidation.—The orchestra of the English Opera Company struck in Buffalo, and the company disbanded.—While out hunting, Frank Lovett shot and almost instantly killed John D. Moore, a prominent business man of Brinfield, Ill. Moore was getting into a sleigh when the gun which Lovett was carrying was accidentally discharged, the full load entering Moore's back.—Mrs. Isaac Spalding, the richest woman in Nashua, N. H., died at the age of ninety-seven.—Insanity experts have declared Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald who killed Mrs. Carrie Pearsall, insane.—Harvey Pate and Frank Stiers were hung at Danville, Ill., for murder.—Fire started in the grocery store of Winkelman & Freeman in Temple, Texas, and before it could be controlled that store, together with those of Cheves Bros. & Co., and W. H. Wilkers, were destroyed. The total loss is \$40,000, with partial insurance. Mr. Samuel Cheeves was burned to death in an attempt to save some of his valuables.

Henry Collier, bookkeeper for the Harwood Stove Factory in Little Rock, Ark., was killed by George McNamara, a bartender. Both had been drinking.—The home of Mrs. Lucy W. Wright, in Bessemer, Ala., was burned, and her charred body was found in the ruins. It is believed she was murdered and the house set on fire to conceal the crime.—The frequency of incendiary fires in Wheeling, W. Va., has caused the Mayor to offer a reward for the arrest of the firebugs.—The will of Judge Billings, of New Orleans, contains a legacy of \$70,000 to Yale.—The second trial of Rev. Frederick Howard, alleged to be Wm. Lord Moore, charged with conducting a fraudulent legacy business, began in Nashville, Tenn.—George T. Scott, of Kansas City, Mo., eloped with Miss Belle Rich, his typewriter.—Fire destroyed a stone building in the Norfolk Navy Yard, causing a loss of probably \$250,000.—A. B. Treadwell, who is wanted in Philadelphia, New York and several other cities for robbery, has been convicted of attempting to rob the Emporia postoffice last June, and will be sentenced to the penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kan.

A wildcat brandy still, belonging to William Fowler, were captured in Warren county, Tenn., and one boiler, an engine and wormmill, thirty-one tubs, eleven casks and three hundred and eighty-two gallons of applejack was seized. Fowler was bound over to the federal court. Eight hundred gallons of liquor was also captured.—William Kaler, a baker, of Camden, N. J., was shot and killed by a burglar.—The National Bank of Grand Island, Neb., closed its doors.—Henry Miles, of Evans Mill, N. Y., killed Mrs. Anna M. Ward, who had purchased his farm under mortgage foreclosure sale.—The grain elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of wheat, two live stables, thirty-five horses, three freight cars, the electric plant and six other buildings were destroyed by fire in Corsicana, Texas. The loss is estimated at \$104,000.—Edward Cady, an opium fiend, killed himself and his two children in Erie, Pa.—John Deifino, who killed Mrs. Catherine Gessell, an Italian woman, in Brooklyn, was electrocuted in Sing Sing.

There was a freight train wreck at Stanton on the P. W. & O. One tramp was killed and another hurt.—Mrs. Wahn, residing in Monaco, was fatally burned by the bursting of a can of water on the cook stove, and causing a lamp carried by the woman to explode.—Mrs. Halliday, indicted for murder, tried to commit suicide in her cell in Monticello, N. H.—Hon. Isaac C. Lewis, president of the Meriden, Ct., Britannia Company and Meriden's wealthiest citizen, died at his home of apoplexy, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Lewis began life without a dollar, and by his own exertions accumulated a large fortune.—Young Tom Rodgers, who murdered his father and attempted to kill his mother, and sister in Chester, Pa., on January 14th last, was sentenced by Judge Clayton to twenty-six years' imprisonment for his crimes.—The engine and five cars of the Pittsfield branch, bound north, on the Danbury and Berkshire division of the Consolidated Railroad, ran off an open switch at Bethel, Ct., and were wrecked.—General Manager Barlow, of the Elton Coal and Coke Company, died at his home in Roanoke, Va.—Capt. J. J. Lawrence, who was the commander of the first steamboat of the Mallory line, fell dead at his home in New York. He was about seventy years old, and retired from active service several years ago. He had a wife and two daughters.—The five-year-old son of Mrs. Healy, living in Middletown, Ct., was carrying a lamp down stairs when he fell, breaking the lamp. A piece of glass penetrated his throat and severed the jugular vein, causing death almost instantly.

TWO FATALLY INJURED.

A Calcium Light Cylinder Explodes While on a Man's Shoulder.

A horrible accident happened on the river front at Albany, N. Y., shortly after nine o'clock, at the freight house entrance of the People's Line Steamboat Company. It was an explosion caused in a manner which is a rarity.

Wm. Becker, Fred Russell, Edward Egan and Edward Leslie, who are employes of the People's Line, were removing a number of calcium light cylinders, Egan hoisted one upon his shoulder, and in an instant there occurred an explosion which startled everyone in the vicinity. When the dust cleared away three of the men lay prostrate. On the snow in the street was Russell. One leg was torn off, and from a gash in his stomach protruded his entrails. Egan lay near him. One of his legs was also gone, while there was hardly a spot on his body but showed the marks of some of the flying portions of the death-dealing cylinder. Becker lay near the door. A gash in his left thigh showed that he, too, had been badly injured. Leslie escaped with a couple of broken ribs. Egan and Russell are injured internally, and may die. Becker will live.

THE NEWS.

THE MESSAGE.