Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1893, Congress appropriated \$10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nattritive value of the various articles and competities used for human food, with special modities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible rations less wasteful and more economical

than those in common use."

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the antritive value and pecuniary economy of fool. When we consider that fully onehalf of all the money earned by the wage-earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

The department expended in the fiscal year 1892, \$2.354,809.56; and out of that sum year 1892, \$2.354,809.56; and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of \$1,942,988.38, the department applied 51.8 per cent. of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observable that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at tration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

The recommendation contained in the re-

port of the Secretary for 1893, that the partment do uments be abandoned is again urged. These publications may well be fururged. These publications may well be fur-nished without cost to public libraries, edu-cational institution; and the officers and itbraries of States and of the Federal Government. But from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and

uments would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for discountered. tribution at an annual cost of about \$300,bering store rooms at the Capitol and the shelves of second-hand book storesthroughout the country. All this labor and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of

the Secretary were adopted.

The Secretary also again recommends that
the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He relterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratulty, and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their eincidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world.

It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope

(1) The area under each of the more im-(2) The aggregate products of each of

(3) The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the begin-ning of barvest; and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at ome other designated time. The cost of the work is estimated at \$500,-

Owing to the pecular quality of the statistician's work and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecu-tion, the Secretary of Agriculture expresses the opinion that every person employed in

gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive and successful examination at the hands of the United States Civil Service Commission, This has led bim to call for such examina tion of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians and also of candidates for iet of sections in that division.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good govern-ment as the increasing appreciation by our people of these a lyantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distracted by ling out minor offices, and they are grow ing to be unanimous in regarding party or-ganization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places

as rewards of partisan activity.

Numerous additional offices and places have lately been brought within Civil Services rules and regulations, and some others will probably soon be included.

The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to the Congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it

A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer withour a National Board of Health, or National Health Officer, charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the ig ion of pestilence and disease. This would

involve the establishment, by such board or officer, of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in easy contagious disease, and in case where there are no such local boards or off cers, the immediate direction by the Na-tional Bourd or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic informa-tion concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country related to contagious diseases, and considration of regulations to be enforced in toeign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion isto our cities, and the measures which should be adopted to secure their en-

There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious disease in international conference, with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance. The creation of such a National health establishment would atly aid our standing in such confe and improve our opportunities to avail our-selves of their benefits.

I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a National Board of Health, or National instru nentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against conta-gious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

RAILHOADS AND THEIR EMPLOYES. By virtue of a statue of the United States, passed in 1883, I appointed in July last Hon.
John D. Kernan, of the State of New York,
and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the
State of Illinois, to form with with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the caused of the controversies between certain ratiroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to

the Congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation.

Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under exiting aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in

FAVORS FREE COAL AND IRON.

favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now ac-corded the sugar-refining interests in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharge 1 closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I carnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of onetenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations

point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better develop-ment of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of th world, it follows as a logical and im-perative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea-a tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a me market should bound the industry and effort of American registry to vessus built abroad though owned and navigated by out people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American transoceanie carriage. new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our product and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable em-ployment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industr-ous citizen in time of peace and a patriotic

the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a selle of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I carnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

and safe defender of American interests in

THE BOND ISSUE. During the last month the gold reserved in the Treasury for the purpose of redeen-ing the notes of the Gov-rament circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the hear future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the pupile welfare, it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obli-

It would have been well, if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the Congress having falled to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds, the premiums received, operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government

to less than three per cent. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis, At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could ne if I omitted any effort I make to avert such a calamity. As long

herefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting askie of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Govern-ment its gold, and as long as no better aubond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

DIVORCE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS. The absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking is the kieal relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country.
This condition cannot be immediately

reached; but as a step in that direction an I as a means of securing a more elastic cur-rency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, he Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present bank-ing laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks, free from tax-

ation under certain limitations. The Secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unquali-fied indorsement of the Secretary's pro-posed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent fea-

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit National banks to issue circulating notes not ex-oseding in amount seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, pro-vided they deposit with the Government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to this re-1890, a sum equal in amount to thirty per cent, of the notes they so desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, i ever any bank retires any part its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasary to pre-pare and keep on hand ready for issue, i tase an increase in circulation is desire! blank National bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the prove the limit of seventy-five per cent, of capital

to be quickly made as emergencies arise In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of on the per cent. upon the average circulation of the same "economy" with regard to public improvements is everywhere observed. each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent. of the foral circulation outstan fing. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus auxmented—

1. The estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, avgregate \$410,435,079, as against \$411,879,041, estimated for the present fiscal year. Following is a recapitulation of the from such safety fund thus augmented—and impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediate available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata as sessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assess of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent, per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

tional bank, except in east of a faflet bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixel re-serve need be maintained on account of de-

BEEMPTING STATE BANKS.

Another very important feature of the plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy-five per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of such banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, in-cluding Treasury notes of 1890, equal to thirty per cent. of their oustanding cirlating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tonds to the prosperity

and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND Executive Mansion, December 8, 1994.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Japs Charged With Murler ng the Vanquishel at Port Arthur.

The corsespendent of the London Times telegraphs as follows from Hiroshima, Ja-

"I have just returned from the seat of war and had a conversation with Viscount Metsu Munemitzu, the foreign minister, in regard to the misconduct of the Japanese at Port Arthur. I informed him that I had watched the Japanese Arm, enter the town. The Chinese resisted to the last, I saw Chinese in plain clothes with firearms concealed on their persons. I also found explosive bul-

The Japanese reported that civilians fired upon them from the houses, and they therefore deemed it necessary to exterminate them. The Jajanese were further excited by finding the mutilated remains of Japanese prisoners. Some of these prisoners, had been burned alive. I saw no resistance in the town. During the next four days the Japanese pillaged the whole town and killed almost every man. Very few women or children were killed. Those who were killed were probably killed unintentionly. I saw scores of Chinese prisoners pintoned, stripped and shot, hacked with knives, ripped open, disembowied and dismembered. Many bodies were partly burned.

"The foreign minister expressed himself as intensely surpreed and grieved. 'Hitherto,' he added, 'the Japanese Army had been admired for its humanity and d'scipline.' He was unwilling to believe it possible that they had acted as reported, or to express an opinion on the subject until a detailed official report arrived. Meanwhile, he authorized me to say he was certain the government was sincerely determined to act on principles of humanity and civilization, and was firmly resolved to maintain the honor of Japan and refute Chinese slanders.

"I am satisfied that the Government desires neither to conceal the truth or permit cruelties."

A Chefoo dispatch to the Times says that a Chinaman who escaped from Port Arthur states there were six generals of equal authority in command there. One was from Shan-Tung, another from Hu-Nan, another from Szchuen, while the other three were from Annir. All fought bravely but were deleated by lack of unity in their plans. All the troops were thoroughly demoralized and they fied. Two of the genera's have arrived at Chefoo. One is stil in hiding. Another has gone to Tien-Tsin, where he runs a great risk of being beheaded.

It is reported that the Japanese fleet is desirious of taking a more prominent part in the war. The fleet was seen off Wei-Hai-Wei, but has now disappeared. Wei-Hai-Wei is strongly defended. The Chinese fleet is still inside the harbor. Reinforcements are being poured in from the land side. General Chang is in command. He is a brave and competent officer and, is assisted by several foreigners. The Chinese people fear that if peace is made the disbanded troops will commit outrages. In 10 days time all traffic northward will close. The Japanese will have to act quickly if they intend to attack Pekin.

The last reliable report received in Chefoo states that Japan has informed the American Minister that she is willing to negotiate if China sues for peace. This China has done, so an armistice is likely to be arranged.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE YEAR

Scoretary Carl sle Submits His Betimate or Ap. propriations to Congress

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted his estimates for appropriation for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. There and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—has permitting such increase or reduction within lie work is to be prosecuted except that which the law prevents him from ignoring and which is under the contract system. The

year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments for 1896, with com-

parisons for 1895.	cents omitted	1
Departtments	Ests, for '96.	Appro. for'95.
Legislative	8,836,724	€ 10,877,617
Executive	199,540	194,604
Btate		2,008,218
Treasury		133,735,362
War		55,296,320
Navy		26,726,752
Interio r		-173,825,971
Post Office		2,468,982
Agriculture		3,227,282
Labor		170,011
Justice		7,730,399
Grand Totals		8415,760,948

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says tha at the (sar's instigation a bill is being prepared to introduce elementary educat

53RD CONGRESS.

The Opening Proceedings of the Usual Routine Character.

BIG DISPLAY OF FLOWERS.

Close Attention Given to the Feading of the President's Message-Especially the Fiscal Paragraphs-Resolutions Introduced in the Senate.

Bright sunshine, with an atmosphere slightly tinted with frost, combined to produce a typical autumnal day and brought large crowds to the Capitol to witness the opening of thethird session of the Fifty-third Congress. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity fully an hour before the hour appointed for the assembly, and notwithstanding the fact that it was well understood the proceedings would be commonplace and routine in character, the crowds lingered until the last lines of the President's message were read and the first legislative session was officially declared at anend. The House side of the capitol was the main point of attraction. The early arrivals having filled the galleries, those unable to secure admission to the lofts swarmed over the floor of the House and remained until warned of the approach of the time for the formal commencement of business.

The usual scenes that attend the opening of a session were enacted. Members exchanged greetings with genuine warmth and evident sincerity, and the resul s of the recent poil.ical struggle were talked over with no suggestions of exultation on the part of the victorious and without acrimony on the part of those vanquished. The Democrats took the good-natured chaffing in the best of humor, consoling themse ves with the reflection that their successful opponents were not without experience in adversity, and that they were not unlikely to undergo similar feelings in the future. There was the usual liberal display of flowers, and neitherside was neglected in these floral contributions.

At precisely 12 o'clock Speaker Crisp came into the hali, and, as he passed to his place, members on both sides of the aisle which divides the parties joined in giving him a warm welcome. The Honse was im nediately called to order, and the routine business proceeded with as though there had been no long interruption of its sittings. After the presence of a quorum had been ascertained by calling the roll, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to wait upon the President, in conjusction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and to inform him toat Congress had convened and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Wilson, Holman and Reed were the committee appointed, and a recess was taken unil 1 o'clock, which was subsequently extended to half-past 1, the Senate having taken a recess to that hour.

The proceedings in the Senate did not dif. fer materially from those of the House, There was a great crowd in the galleries, but while there was less confusion on the floor than on that of the House, there was the same profuse display of flowers and the burg. same degree of liberality exhibited by the donors in their distribution. The attendance of Senators was remarkably large, only fifteen failing to answer the roll cal. Senator Hill was among the delinquents. The committee appointed to wait on the President reported at 1.30, and the report was followed almost immediately by Secretary Pruden, who presented the President's message, first making his appearance in the Senate and proceeding directly therefrom to the Hail of the House. The reading of the message was at once proceeded with in the Houses and was given close attention by both sides. The paragraphs relating to fiscal affairs consirute the last part of the Message, and the anxiety to hear what the President had to recommend in relation to those matters hald members in their seats until the paragraphs relating to them were read. Upon the conclusion of the reading in the House the death of Representative Wright of Pennsylvania, was announced and adjournment immediatety followed. In the Senate resolutions of inquiry were introduced in reference to the surrender of two Japanese spies by the American Consul to the Chinese and the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE 500 hands employed at Faulkner & Sons' woolien milis in Lowell, Mass., went on strike against a ten per cent, reduction.

I RESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway Union, will appear before the Wisconsin Legislature this winter to urge the passage of bills for the benefit of railway employes.

THE union printers employed on the World an afternoon paper of Roanoke, Va., struck, because a non-union pressman was employed by the proprietor. The World engaged nonprinters threaten to start an opposition

THE Werner Company, a publishing concern, with headquarters in Chicago and works in Akron, Ohio, has announced that the wages of its employes, 1000 in number, will be restored to the standard of a year ago, when they were cut 10 per cent.

Onnens were said to have be is ued from the headquarters of the American Sugar Refinery, in New York to shut down completely all the refineries of the company in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. Fifty thousand operatives will be affected by the closing of the sugar works The demoralized condition of theirade and. the uncertainity as to the action of Congress are given as the reasons. John E. Searles, the Secretary of the company, said that the works would only close down over Thanksgiving Day. At the Havemeyer refineries in Williamsburg nothing was known of the reported shut down.

Apples Won't Pay the Gathering. The apple crop throughout the North from Maine to Oregon is so big this season that the apples are left to rot on the ground. They will not pay for gathering and pack-

FENNSYLVANIA ITEMS

of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Judge McClung, at Pitisburg, reserved decision in the suit of the Amaigamated Assoe ation of Iron and Sieel Workers against the United States Tinplate Company for' breach of contract. Judge (layton, at Media, decided that the

farm property of the Pennsylvania Hospital. in Newtown Township, was not exempt from taxation. The Homestead Steel Works and several

other big steel concerns at Pittsburg started on full time. In the United States District Court at Pitts-

burg, Judge Buffington ordered a new trial in the case of De La Greene, the cashier of the First National Bank at Muncie. The trial of Franz Bezok, the Austrian who

murdered his sweetheart, was opened at

One miner was killed and two were badly burned in the Dorrance Mine at Wickes-Barre by an explosion of coal gas.

The Logan colliery, Ashland, owned and operated by Lewis A. Riley & Co., at Centralia, was the scene of an accident by which two men were badly injured, neither of whom is expected to recover. The victims are John Gangham and Dennis Rowan. They were working in a breast at the time and there was a huge fall of top coal which caught the unfortunate miners and pinioned them among the rocks and lumps of coal. They were q ickly rescued from their perllous position. Gangham was the worst injured of the two men. Rowan suffered several internal injuries.

George M. Irwin gave additional bond for bi- appearance for trial this month and three other employees of the Fidelity Company were arrested.

Litenfski, a burglar, escaped from the officers in the court room at Pottsville.

The Ser. . on Gas and Water Company was awarded \$27,000 damages in a suit against the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company. By an accidental explosion of gas in the

Mercer National Bank the interior of the building was wrecked and the teller and bookkeeper dangerously injured. The report of the State Treasurer at the

end of the fiscal year shows the finances of the Commonwealth to be in an excellent condition. A report from Hazleton says that President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Vailey Railroad has

\$18,000 proxies, or more than enough to reelect himself president. Hev. J. H. Lucas, who assisted Dr. Parkburst to start his New York crusade against vice in New York, preached in Pittsburg

against the corruption among police officiass of that city, Elmer H. Lawalt, of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, is mentioned at Hazleton in connection with the presidency of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.

Samuel Leggett was found near Shamokin with his skull crushed in by an axe, the work

A fast freight and a mixed train collided at Lockport on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the engineer, George Hull, being killed and Confuctor Luckens serio injured.

Senator William Films, of the Forty-tone. Distr et, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor when General Hasings' term expires.

John Good, the Tennessee negro, was convicted of murder in the first degree at Greens-Phillip R. Allwein of Lebanon, was attacked

late at night by highwaymen and at the point of a pistoi was made to give up his watch and chair, Matthew Brown and Archie Johnson, two

Indian pupils at the Cardisle School, who esraped from the institution a week ago, were caught at Huntington by local officers, and will be returned to the school. Biram Garrett, a brother of wife murderer

Charles G. Garrett, was arrested at the North Lebanon furnaces, charged with stealing a horse and buggy belonging to John H. Donmoyer, Pittsburg district miners are organizing in

order to resist any attempt at a reduction of wages by the coal operators.

The State Board of charities adjourned at Harrisburg after deciding to recommend an appropriation for a new State insane hospital in the Western part of the State. Hon. Wm. H. Brodhead, ex Major of the

Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., was married in Bloomsburg to Miss Mary Vantassel, of Ber-Friends of Dr. H. D. Heller, of Hellerton,

have instituted proceedings to contest the election of Edward T. Laubach as State Senator, alleging fraud. The State Farmer's Alliance Convention,

representing a membership of 10,000, will meet at Harrisburg the third week in Decem-

The trustees of Palatial College at Myerstown, decided to sell the college to the United Evangelical Church.

Colonel Richard McMichael, a well-known veteran, died at Reading.

FOR A NEW TERRITORY.

union men and issued a paper as usual. The A Bill In reduce! for a Government in the Indian Country.

> Senator Berry, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to create a territory to be known as Indianola, out of what is now known as the Indian Territory. As Arkansas borders on that Territory it is deeply interested in the disordered and unsettled condition of affairs in the Indian country. The depredations of the Cook gang and incompetency of the Indian government, as attested by the Dawes Commission and by well known facts, make it urgent that something should be done at once to provide the Territory with a proper

> form of government, Senator Berry says that the people of Arkansas, as well as the other surrounding territory, suffer severely now from the lack of good government in the Indian Territory. But speculators are said to be interested in the maintainance of the existing condition of affairs, and this may prevent the passage of any bill to remedy it,

THE funeral ceremonies over the remains of Princess Bismarck was privately conducted at Varzin. The body was removed from the chateau and was temporarily deposited in the pavillion in the park, where a specially arranged service was held.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

! ENATE.

Frast Day. - The presentation and reading of the President's annual message constituted the chief point of int-rest in the United States benate. The reading of the message occupied two hours and five minutes. It was ordered to be printed and in d on the table, the usual course with such documents. On the subject o the tariff the President says that n'elimportant amendments, and he declares him. self "decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list." He is also in layor of striking out of the sugar schedule every par-ticle of differential duty in layer of refined sugar. In conclusion the President favors the proposed plan for national bank e reula-tion—dispensing with the deposits of United States conds, and authorizing circulation to the extent of 75 per cent, of the paid-up capital of banks, and the issue of circulating notes by 8 ate banks within certain limita-After the reading of the message, resolutions on various subjects were intro-duced, including the Armenian outrages, the surrender of two Japanese citizens to the Chinese authorities and the election of Uni ed States Senators by the people.

SECOND DAY -The Senate was in session for only hall an hour. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusets, had pa-sed two re-olutions for information which promise to bring the Hawalian and Bluefields incid-nts refore Congress for comment and probably criticism. Senator Peffer introduced a number of bills. One of these provides for the purchase of sliver bullion at the market price with green-

THIRD DAY .- In the Senate, Mr. Vest's efforts to secure a change in the rules in order to exjedite State business was the chief event of the day. Mr. Vest was formerly oppposed to coure, but he aunounced his version, and said cioture was imperative to maintain the dignity and self-respect of the Senate and the esteem of the public. Mr. Chandler's sarcasm at Mr. Vest's conversion enlivened the decate. The question went over. Another feature of the cay was the sharp debate on the China-Japan question, brought out by Mr. Lodge's resolution, call-ing for information as to the third in a Japanese students who were under American protection. Mr. Peff r made the first femal speech of the session, criticising from a Populistic standpoint the recent issue of bonds, and giving his views on finance.

FOURTH DAY .- In the United States Senate Mr. Turple delivered a speech tavoring the election of senators by a popular vote. A bill was passed for the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Na-tional Park. The Senate then adjourned.

First Day .- In the House much attention was given to the President's message during the first hour of is reading, but interest lagged then until the part dealing with Secretary Carities's bond scheme was read. Silence marked the conc.u-ion, and after the death of Representative Wright, of Pennsyi-vania, had been announced the House adjurned as a mark of respect to his memory. SECOND DAY -In the Hou e of Representatives, a bill providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Miliary Park, September 19 and 20, 1895, and one for the establishment of a national military park on the site of the battle of Shiloh, were passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to a fruitiess d scussion of the printing bill. Repres ntative Bincham, of Pennsylvania, in roduced in the House (by request) a bill granting American register to the for-eign-built st-amer Empress, owned by John

D. Hart, of Puiladelpuia. THIRD DAY -The House adopted a special order, setting aside each day after the mornroad Pooling bill, the order to continue un il the bill should be disposed of, but not to interfere with conference reports or appropriation bills. Before the discussion of this oill began the House passed three bids, the Printing bill, a bill to prevent the free use of timber on public lands, and to prevent granting of permits in the future.

FOURTH DAY .- The entire time of the House was occupied in the discussion of the railroad pooling bill, to which there appears to be a great deal of opposition. No action, however, was taken on the bill. Messre. Cooper, of Flor da; Gresham, of Texas; Morse, of Massachusetts, and Daniels, of New York, took part in the de. are. The former directed his opp siti n to the section giving the railroads the power to carry questions relating to the revocation of pooling orders into the courts, and off-red a sub-stitute giving the Inter-tate Commerce Com-Commission absolute control over all pooling contracts. Messrs, Gresham and Morse layored the cill while Mr. Devices se lavored the oill, while Mr. Daniels attacked it on the ground that it would subvert the objects of the Interstate Commerce

CABLE SPARKS.

Baron Swansea is dead in London, aged

74 years. A decree abolishing public executions in Spain has been issued. EARTHQUARE shocks were felt throughout

Northern Italy and in the Austrian Tyrol, No damage was done, THE possession of two provinces now held by Chili, but formerly belonging to Peru, is

to be determined by a plebiscite. Ax engagement has taken place between the Peruvian troops and the insurgents under General Seminaria. The latter were defeated. CHOLERA has not broken out in Rio de

Janeiro, and the epidemic of a choleric na-

ture in the provinces is believed to be under control. THE French Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill to ratify the tariff convention signed in Paris in February, 1893, between France and Canada.

lx consequence of continued tumults in the Portugese Cartos the King has closed the session and the body will be again summoned when the King deems it opportune,

It is reported in London that the Queen has invited the Czar and his bride to make a short stay in England next summer, and that the newly married couple will probably arrive there in June.

Tue Belgrade (Servia) University, has been closed owining to disorders among the students who threatened the life of ex-Minister Georgevitch, professor of jurisprudence who is very unpopular.

Tugar is some excitement in Honolulu over the discovery of an alleged Royalist plot to seize the government. The affair was exposed and it is thought that only a few persons were concerned in the plot.

Ir is reported from London that the Mosqui o Indians have resolved to incorporate their territory with Nicaragua. This would end the British protectorate over the reservation and settle the Bluefields affairs for all

The mission of Mr. Dietring, the commis sioner of maritime customs, who was sent to Japan to negotiate terms of peace, has failed because the Japanese refused to treat with him. An envoy from Emperor to Emperor is

considered necessary. GREAT BRITAIN reluses to recognize the Nicaraguan government at Bluefleids, and the situation of affairs is considered serious, The American cruiser Columbia has been ordered to return to Bluefields, and Secretary Gresham has asked an explanation from the British government.