

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Communication to Congress.

A PLEA FOR TARIFF REVISION.

UNBORN CHILDREN UPON PEOPLE SHOULD BE REMOVED.

"The Cause for Which the Battle is Waged is Comprised Within Lines Clearly and Distinctly Defined—It Should Never Be Compromised—It is the People's Cause"—What the Struggle of Labor Against the Combination of Capital is Leading To.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Cleveland's annual message sent to Congress today opens with review of the material progress of the country during the first century of its existence as a nation, and an exhaustive argument in favor of tariff revision. Nearly one-fourth of the message is devoted to a consideration of those topics which are so important to the people as you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, and to our people, of the principles and institutions upon which the government was first founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closed our eyes to the course of our progress, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the constitution of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is a failure, and only by a return to the original point of direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof that we are worthy to be the American people for self-government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, and which is the bond of relations of our citizens to each other, the government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions it shall never sacrifice the rights of the body of our citizens in a manner unjustly and unfairly.

SIMPLE GOVERNMENT IN EARLY DAYS. The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of his bond and saw nothing out before him as a proper object of individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of the maintenance of the government, and was secured in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil.

A century has passed. Our cities are the splendid places of wealth and luxury; our manufactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our people are more than ever multiplying in numbers for robes, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, the progress of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel, to give such advantages through the hands of the few to the masses of our people, it seems to us as if the destinies of our people were being placed in the hands of a few.

THE FARMERS WILL OPEN THEIR EYES. The provisions of these bills included within the scope of the tariff revision.

When fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering in patience, struggling in the race of life, will not fall to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading falloses, that their property, their labor, their sweat and blood, are being sacrificed for the products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are being encumbered with their debt, their crops are being forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for raw materials that the costly returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

When the reforms are transferred from all decisions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a transfer of their labor from the factory to the farm, and that their children will be doomed to perpetual servitude and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class, others of our people, whose property and investments are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessities for themselves and their families.

When the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws shall be added to the discontent of those who suffer from such discriminations, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the honest contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. It cannot be done away with by the loss of wealth and capital, the outgrowth of over-reaching cupidity and selfishness, which increasingly undermines the justice and equity of our relations to our fellow citizens. When a government is unjust.

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OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. He regrets the Fisheries Treaty Not Adjusted—Minister Seaville Criticized. The president next deals with our foreign relations, which, he says, have during the past year been strengthened and improved. Those questions which still await settlement are all reasonably well provided with the means of amicable negotiation and susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

TARIFF REFORM SHOULD BE FURNISHED. A review which precedes this brief picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a clearer survey develops a sombre shadow upon the more cheerful and optimistic view of the future. It is a picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a clearer survey develops a sombre shadow upon the more cheerful and optimistic view of the future.

OPPRESSION BY TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES. As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, the progress of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel, to give such advantages through the hands of the few to the masses of our people, it seems to us as if the destinies of our people were being placed in the hands of a few.

EFFECTS OF BOND PURCHASES. By the plan before which the premium on the first purchase was paid upon and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,000, the premium paid thereon was \$17,608,918.00.

THE SURPLUS. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$22,294,610.01, after deducting from the total sum drawn out for the payment of pensions.

PENSION LAWS NEED REVISION. A revision of our pension law could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension law remains confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually enacted, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE NAVALY. The president concludes his message with a plea for the support of the navy during the past year.

improvements in the business methods of the department and the substantial economies which have been introduced, are fully appreciated.

Of special affairs the president says it is not possible to touch, in his message, even the leading lines of the activity that has outgrown, and for these and valuable recommendations, attention is earnestly invited to the postmaster general's report.

The report of the general of the interior is strongly commended. The importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of public lands is urged, and gratified to see that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to the Indian race.

That the education will lead us to strongly resist all impotence of constitutional limitations of federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal power into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare.

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CABINET OFFICERS REPORT.

WORK OF THE WAR, INTERIOR AND POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

Postmaster General Dickhaut's Economic Administration—Secretary Endicott's Inspection of the Public Lands—Attorney-General's Report on the State of the Country.

Secretary Endicott has made a report to the president of the administration of the war department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. His report is a full and complete statement of the work of the department, and is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the public mind.

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THEY SINCERELY MOURN HIM.

MR. KUHN'S DEPARTURE FROM THE CITY AFTER BEATING QUICKLY HIS HALF-BROTHER.

The people of Lancaster have again been beaten by a stranger, and the fellow (had it not been shown himself to be a good one. Late last summer a tall, dignified-looking man, who gave his name as Gustav Kuhn, came to Lancaster and stayed at Kireher's hotel, on East King street. He seemed to be very poor, but he was a good musician and he sought employment wherever he could get it—tuning pianos, teaching scholars music, etc.

He became acquainted with members of the society and they were so well pleased with him that he was elected to fill the position at a salary of four dollars a week. The society soon found that they had a good man, as the professor was a thorough musician. He met the members twice a week to give them instructions and took an active interest in everything that was done in the society, and in fact was quite an important man in the society. The professor did not depend upon the salary he obtained from the Liederkreis to make a living, but in addition to that he taught music, giving instructions on the violin, piano, organ, well as singing.

When the professor first came to Lancaster he was rather shabbily dressed. His clothes were shabby and the little straw hat that he wore was very shabby. He soon left the hotel where he had first stopped and took up his residence with Alexander George, who is better known as "Bismarck," and kept a boarding-house on South Linn street. Here the professor lived with his wife and child, and also went out among families. By reason of his connection with one of the leading musical organizations of the city Kuhn came in contact with and became acquainted with a large number of people. He at once began to feel the dignity of his position and was soon noticed by his neighbors.

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CONGRESS IN SESSION.

THE GALLERY OF BOTH HOUSES CROWDED BY SPECTATORS—MR. CLEVELAND IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fifty-ninth Congress assembled for its second and final session at noon today. Long before that hour the galleries began to fill and by 11:30 the galleries were crowded with spectators. The executive gallery was empty.

On the floor pages were distributing baskets of flowers. The largest decorated the desk of the presiding officer. There were two baskets on Senator Beck's desk, one on Senator Blodgett's, one on Mr. Fugate's and one on Mr. Daniel's. Not a basket was seen in the desks of the Republican senators.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was the first member of the Senate to make an appearance on the floor. He was soon joined by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Dolph. A few minutes later Mr. Spooner, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Mason, Mr. Frye and Mr. Morrill also appeared on the floor.

Mr. Sherman, of Arkansas, appeared on the Democratic side of the chamber. As the hand of the big Senate clock moved on to the meridian mark, the chamber rapidly filled with members of the general assembly. At 12 o'clock Senator Ingalls entered the chamber, escorting the chaplain, Mr. Butler. When the gavel descended there were 42 senators present.

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WHATEVER INDICATIONS.

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