## THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Communication to Congress.

UNNEORMARY BURDENS UPON PROFILE SHOULD BE SHHOTED.

rised Within Lines Clearly and Dis--It Is the People's Casso "-What the Strangle of Labor Against the Combine tion of Copital Is Loading To.

laud's annual message sent to Congress to-day opens with review of the materia 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 mea-

sage is devoted to a consideration of these topics. The precident says:

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.

Onr survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of eafsty, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is a failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-gover m nt. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of cur institutions, should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner the body of our citizens in a manner acrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that A merican citizen, ship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life abaligive rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government.

SIMPLE GOVERNMENT IN EARLY DAYS The citizen of our republic in its sarly days rigidly insisted upon full compilance with the letter of his bond and aswertething out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the Individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government and was enforced by the free, thoughful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free, offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition wrought for

side, in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free govern-ment and for the achievement of the grand

entury has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in 'h' race for riches, and immense aggregatic. s of capital cutrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this belief a plants of our country's growth and

We view with price and satisfaction in a bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny de-velops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections, and discontent with agri-cultural pursuits. The farmer's son, no satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily-

acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realised by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built up on undustry and the masses of our people. taxations from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the yery rich and powerful while in another are found the toiling poor.

OPPRESSED BY TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES. As we view the achievements of aggregaied capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the care-fully-restrained creatures of the law and

the people's masters.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosparity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseperable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, bow the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and

erformed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn rom our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions, which unapplied and recess lie dormant in its treasury. This figgrant injustice and this breach of faith and philipston and to avertion the danger. and obligation add to extortion the danger an andling the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of

Under the same laws by which these caults are produced, the government per-nits many millions more to be added to

mits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which un-reasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the

support of the government under the opera tion of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored purpose and for the benefit of a lavored it with government under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power enter gratuitously into partnership with these favorities to their advantage and to the injury of a

vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stiffes in those for whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love of country and substitutes in the place selfish gread and grasping avarios. place selfish greed and grasping avario Devotion to American citizenship for its own cake and for what it should accom-plish as a motive to our nation's advance-

pileh as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is dispissed by the assumption that the governmen', instead of being the embodiment of equality, is tut an instrumentality through which especial and indidual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcessed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one lots of selfish advantage and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control degicalities and improperly induces the suffrages of the people.

THE FARMERS WILL OPER THEIR EVER. THE PARMERS WILL OPEN TERIR BYES.

A PLEA FOR TARIFF REVISION.

need that the seanty returns of their laber fail to farnish their support or leave no margin for secumulation.

Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are andangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadler employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude and an open door to their sdvancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citisens, whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necesmaries for themselves and their families.

When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of upjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the feot that the beneficiaries of upjust discrimination under our purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

WHEN A GOVERNMENT IS UNJUST.

He mocks the people who proposes that

WHEN A GOVERNMENT IS UNJUST. He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended born of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff
laws should be made for the relief of those
of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice
and equality our government finds its
s rength and is power to protect the citizen
and his property, of all who believe that
the contented competence and comfort of
many accord better with the spirit of our
institutions than coloseal fortunes unfairly
gathered in the hands of a lew, of all who
appreciate that the forbestance and fraternity among our people, which recognize
the value of every American interest, are
the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the
products of American skill and logenuity
in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citisens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as astisactory by which the burdens of the prople are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing prerates. Existing evils and injustice should be honeatly recognized, bolaly met and effectively remedied. There should be no consultant of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life while it provides for our manufacturers and the advantage of these remembers and the structure and the structu the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of Amer-can labor.

TARIPP REPORM SMOULD BE PURSUED

TARIFF REFORM SECULD RE FURSUED.

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.

It cannot be devied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to. If they are not, responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the general government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve, with paternal care the distress of cluzzas and communities, and that from the full ness of its treasury it the distress of cluzens and communities, and that from the full ness of its treasury it should, upon the alightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interess, the usual rules and limit

tations of business principles and just deal-ing abould be waived.

These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquies ence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof, is often aupplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratite I les in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public build-ings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance should, the president thinks, arrest attention and lead to reformation; and he thus cites a few of the numerous illustrations of this condition :

The crowded condition of the calendar of The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the Congress, with a pian for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject regulars without effective consideration. to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoilation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honeat settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the Concederation.

mains awaiting the action of the Congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation, in favor of states and individuals, have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management recommended by these well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian rephilem has grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly

multiplied.
The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confine-ment of United States convicts, and a post-office building in the national capital, are not disputed. But these needs yet remain manawered; while scores of public build-ings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

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

Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defected by items and pre-

visions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor, unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation, which either bears upon its tace its private character, or which upon examination, develops such a motive power. And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen if representatives such patriotic action as will advance the weifare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishments work God has given the American paople to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things, to the public good.

This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulation is of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide. Let us to follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation can find justification or solece for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disloseyed in asarch of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution cfers.

What has been said is deemed not inspe

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

He Regrets the Fisheries Treaty Is Not Ad relations, which, he says, have during the pret year been strengthened and improved. Those questions which still await settlemen are all ressonably within the domain of amicable negotiation and susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment. The fisheries question, he regrets to say, is not satisfactorily adjusted. and reiterates that the treaty rejected by the Senate did supply "a satisfactory, prac-tical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it

difficult and vexed question to which it related."

Referring to the Lord Sackville incident, the president promises that the correspondence in relation to it, which will soon be laid before Congress, "will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to, in his interference by advice and counsel, with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also in his aubsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments."

Regarding the offense thus committed as

two governments."

Regarding the offense thus committed as most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the states of the states of the states. government to which the envoy was ac-credited; and having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by afford. ing full opportunity for the British government to set in relief of the situation, the president considered prolongation of discussion unwarranted and thereupon declined "to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutoal confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two govern-ments, and was inconsistent with the weifare and self respect of the government of the United States."

The Samoan and Haytien troubles ar briefly touched upon. Sub-marine telegraph communication with Honolulu, with a view to closer commercial relations; a cor mercial reciprocity treaty with Mexico and the forthcoming centennial celebration, and commercial congress of South and Centra American states to meet in Washington next year, are recommended and com mended. A revision of our naturalisation laws is also recommended, with a view to detecting spurious citizenablp.

The appual reports and recommendation up and reviewed. Commenting on bond purchases by the secretary of the treasury, he says :

EFFECTS OF THE BOND PURCHASES. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,508 613 08. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yield. these bonds represents an investment yield-ing about 2 per cent. Interest for the time they had to run; and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent, upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, is about \$27,165,600.

At first sight this would seem to be a At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government. But, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least six per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of six per cent, the saving of two per cent, made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear

to be \$55,760 000. This calculation would seem to demon-strate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken, as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only \$326,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$19,700,000.

THE SUBPLUS. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was 552 234 610 01, after deducting about \$20,000.000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

The president earnestly concurs in the

of the further coinage of silver. He endorses and commends the recommendations of the secretary of war, looking to an improvement of the usefulness and discipline of the army, and refers feelingly to the death of General Sheridan, as a national affliction by which the army lost the grandest of its chiefs; the country a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discrete countelor, and a modest and sensible man.

Tre report of the secretary of the navy, demonstrates to the president very intelli-gent management in that important depart-ment and discloses most satisfactory prog-ress in the work of reconstructive the navy during the past year. The im

LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

provements in the business methods of the department and the substantial economies which have been introduced, are highly commended.

Of postal affairs the president says it is not postal stairs the president says it is not postal stairs the great postal establishment of the country, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown, and for these and valuable recommendations, attention is earnestly invited to the postmaster general's report.

BEFORK IN THE LAND LAWS NECKSART.

view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a quastion to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong-doing. The president closes his message with these words:

"The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, cocasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people.

"As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsuilled our love

well if we constantly guard the rectitude of cur intentions, maintain unsuilled our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good."

The Engine House at the Reading Rattroad On Saturday night a frame building at the outer Reading railroad station, in this city, which was used for housing the

engine of the Cornwall railroad, was en-tirely destroyed by fire. The building was probably seventy feet in length and about fitteen in width. It was erected over a year ago and stood on the south side of the tracks, over one hundred yards west of the station. About 10 o'clock Saturday night the building was discovered to be on fire. A number of men, who were in Fisher's saloon, on Prince street, near the station, ran to the building, which was then enveloped in fismes. An alarm was struck from box 45, at Frederick and Market streets. The department responded, but they soon destroyed. When the fire started the engine "Penryn" was in the building. It had Lancaster and was placed in the house soon after its arrival here. When the men ran from Fisher's over to the burning building they saw no one about. The engine had been run out the house and was standing probably twenty-five feet east of it. wooden cabin on top was on fire. The men engine from the burning house no one knows. The general belief is that some one discovered the fire and endeavored to eave the engine by running it out.

he found that it had jumped the track he probably became frightened and ran away. The engine house has been left in charge of Nathaniel Badorf, of Lancaster Junction, at night for some time, as he soled as watchman and engine cleaner. It happened on Saturdey night that he had just gone down town on an errand, when the fire broke the house was set on fire, but the railroad men explain it in a different mapper. The damper is placed on the smoke stack after the engine is housed each night, and when this is on it causes the gas to rush to the fire doors and sparks to drop out. Houses of this kind are usually greasy from oil

and they easily eatch fire. The cabin of the engine was entirely destroyed. The steam and air guages were damaged and a clock, valued at 145, rendered entirely worthless. The tank and other parts of the engine were badly charred. The damage was not so great that the engine could not be run and, at noon, on Sun-day, E. K. Clark, the engineer, in response to orders from the company, took it to Lebanon, where repairs will be made. The "Penryn" is a comparatively new engine and is considered a very good one. For tween Lebanon and Lancaster. On a track near the burned building a tool car of the Reading company was standing while the fire was in progress, and it was badly burned on one end. Not far from the engine house stands a very large shed belonging to Goorge D. Spreaher, which is used for storing state. Fortunately there was no wind from the north or nothing could have saved it from destruction. As it was

it was not damaged in the least. A Team Taken By Boys. Henry Barley, living one mile below Willow Street, reported at the police station on Sunday night that his team had been stolen. He said he came to this city between 7 and 8 o'clock, and hitched his team in front of the Columbia Garden hotel, on South Queen street, while he went into the ready to start for home about an hour afterwards his team was gone. He searched for his team but was unable to find it, and he had given up all hopes of getting it back. As he was making arrangements to be driven to his home his team was returned. It had been taken by Eivin Fisher and Samuel Rudy, and their story was that they had driven the team away for fun. Mr. Barley will not prosecute the boys.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice, Lancaster, Monday, December 3, 1888 :

Laties List.—Mr. Barbara Heavy, Mass Viola Lehman.

Gents' List.—C. J. Bowers, Burnham Water Wheel Co., J. L. Campbell, M. B. Fiecher, M. F. Forney, P. H. Forrester, Foater Bros., O. A. Hockrotte, K. Kent, James Leffell & Co., D. L. Norcross, Joshua H. Putnam, Jacob Rosenburg, K. R. Royer, Jno. Ruby, Jacob H. Shindle, Henry Sieber, David Sterick, M. Tavacre, Jno. S. Toibert, James Tully, Grant Woolsy.

The mayor had a dosen cases to dispose the tweifth was Frank Suydam. He was arrested on East Vine street for drunkenmorning. The mayor lectured ihim and sent him to lall for five days. Two burns. for begging, were sent to the workbouse

Pension was granted on Saturday Inquel Dommell, Lenesster.

for ten days, and nine lodgers were dis-

CABINET OFFICERS REPORT. WORK OF THE WAR, INTERIOR AND

POSTOFFIUE DEPARTMENTS. vites Attention to the Defen

Consts-Secretary Vine' Labors,

Secretary Endicott has made a report to the president of the administration of the war department during the fiscal year ended June 20 last. The total expanditures were \$41,165,107; the appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to \$59,679,934 and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, aggregate \$44,633,507. In commenting on rifle practice, the secretary makes the suggestion:

"By a generous supply of ammunition for target practice to colleges where army officers are serving as instructors, it is possible that competitive contests in rifle shooting might in time become as popular with some of these inland colleges as boat racing now is at the universities of our seaboard."

It is suggested that some action should be taken by Congress to enforce the rights of the United States in navigable streams within the limits of a state, and thus give effect to the duty resting upon the government to protect navigation thereon.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the defenceless condition of the seacoast and lake frontiers, and liberal and immediate action is recommended looking to the effective defence of our principal seaports. The secretary says:

ate action is recommended looking to the effective defence of our principal seaports.

effective defence of our principal scaports. The secretary says:

"It would appear now more important than ever that such action should be taken at the second session of the present Congress, in view of the fact that the last session gave appropriations for the construction of heavy ordnance. Without heavy platforms, strong armored protection and other permanent emplacements, these guns and mortars, when finished, will be of comparatively little use."

paratively little use."

The building of modern gun and mortar batteries requires longer periods of time that the construction of the armament. It would appear the part of wisdom that the preparation of these two important components of a well-equipped defence should proceed simultaneously.

For the beginning of the construction of such defences an appropriation of \$2,840,-

For the beginning of the construction of such defences an appropriation of \$2,840,-000 is asked for.

Two hundred thousand dollars is asked for the repair and preservation of existing works; for the purchase of torpedoes and submarine mines and the necessary appliances for operating them for experimenting to ascertain the best of the many torpedo inventions, and for the continuing of the construction of the necessary casemates, cable galleries, etc., for working the submarine mine and torpedo systems, \$1,890-000 is recommended.

The Postmaster Seperal's Report. The postmaster general's report presents concisely the condition and history of every branch of the postal service for the fiscal year ending June \$0, 1885, with many striking comparisons with previous years, showing a remarkable expansion of busi-ness and a large increase in expenditure. ness and a large increase in expenditure.

The gross revenue for the year was \$53,-695,176. The total expenditure, inclusive of liabilities for the year unpaid, and embracing the amount for transportation of mails on Pacific railroads for which the government receives credit, was \$56,885,-408. The estimated deficiency, therefore, is \$4,190,227.

The total estimated gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1889, is \$62,508,658. The probable amount of expenditure to be made in carrying on the business of the postal service for the year ending June 30, 1890, as shown by estimates submitted to the secretary of the treasury, is \$65,812,-

The volume of ordinary mail matter has

The volume of ordinary mail matter has largely increased, and it is estimated that the revenue on the number of pieces handled during the past year would have been, without reduction of postage, upwards of \$70,000,000.

The postmaster general submits that appropriations for special pay to railroads should be better distributed, or, if need be, increased, if the policy of special appropriations for increased pay is to be continued. Statistics are submitted contrasting our service with that of Great Britain, Germany and France, demonstrating that in our service with that of Great Britain, Ger-many and France, demonstrating that in cheapness of postage, gross revenue and expenditures, number of postoffices, ex-tent of mail routes, mileage of mail ser-vice, and volume of mail matter transmit-ted, the postal system of the United States is the leading one of the world.

In connection with the foreign mail ser-vice and expecially in relation to our means

vice, and especially in relation to our means of communication with South and Central America and Mexico, the postmaster general vigorously reasserts his views against making the postal administration the disburier of subsidies.

Under the head of "Postal Telegraghy"

he says :
"If the correspondence of the country is to continue to be under the charge and p tection of the government, the vast and creasing volume conducted by telegraphy and right of the great body of people to be afforded facilities for the best and quickest transmission at rates within the reach of all will press this subject upon the attention of Congress with more and more urgency. The chief difficulties in the way are the great cost of present methods and the absence of safeguard, which according to the theory of the present mail service, should protect the privacy of correspond-ence. I have given the subject much con-sideration, and I believe that the inventive genius of this country has reached a stage in discovery in electric science when these problems may be solved. I recommend the appointment of a commission of competent and disinterested men, learned in the science, who may examine inventions and invite others, who shall be authorized to erect short experimental lines, and who shall re-port to the president or Congress the result of their investigations," The Interior Department

The interior Department.

The secretary of the interior, in his report, calls attention to the accumulated business in the land office, and says:

'The commission states that a thorough examination has been made of all the un-fluished business in his office, and that the results presented may be accepted as accu-rate. This information carries a heavy re-proach against the government, and seems to call for action which shall relieve the condition exhibited."

Of final entries, there were pending on the 30th of June last 238,156; and the number of such entries made during the last year was 70,468. This latter number patent during the last year; so that instead of a diminishment of arrearages, the ac-cumulation of cases has increased. The commissioner expresses the hope that it will be possible to dispose of 75,000 of these cases during the current year; a num mass if, as may be reasonably expected, so many final entries shall be made during the current as during the past year. No reasonable expectation is therefore held out to the settler who has met all the require ments of the law that he can receive the ments of the law that he can receive the evidence of his title for nearly four years after his proof shall have been submitted. When it is also considered that in many instances defects of proof will require further action on his part to be followed by further delays in couring a final disposition, the default of the government to its citizens becomes glaringand painful.

Of the inter-state commerce commission.

he says;
"I desire to renew the recommendation
of my predecessor in office in the last an-

nual report that this commission be made independent of the department of the interior, required to report directly to the president or to Congress, and authorized to appoint its own officers and employes, and to deal directly with the treasury in the expenditure of and accounting for the appropriation made for its support."

In ithe report on the bureau of labor statistics are given, showing the increase of strikes during six years During 1881 there were 471; in 1882, 454; 1883, 478; 1884, 443; 1885, 645, and 1836, 1,411. For these years the number of establishments affected was 2,928, 2,103, 2,759, 2,867, 2,884, 9,861. The number of employees, affected was: 129,521, 154,671, 149,763, 147,-054, 242,705, 499,489.

fected was: 129,521, 154,671, 149,763, 147,054, 242,705, 499,489.

Success followed the strikes occurring in 10,375 establishments. The number of persons striking and involved in the successful strikes was 518,583. In 8,004 establishments the strikes were partially successful, and in these establishments there were 143,976 persons involved, while the whole number of persons involved, while the whole number of persons involved in the 8,910 establishments where the strikes were failures were 660,306-

were failures were 660,396-Strikes for an increase of wages occurred in 9,439 establishments; of these the strikes in 6229, or 65.99 per cent., were successful, in 6229, or 65.99 per cent., were successful, while in 790, or 8.43 per cent., the strikes were partly successful, and in 2414 establishments, or 25.58 per cent., the strikes for this cause failed.

In 4344 establishments strikes were resorted to secure a reduction of the hours of labor; in 1055, or 25.20 per cent., success the results in 208 or 22.24 per cent.

was the result; in 906, or 23.24 per cent, success, the strikes were partly successful; and in 2328, or 53.47 per cent, the strikers were defeated.

defeated.
Original pensioners to the number of 60,252 were added to the pension rolls during
the last fiscal year, and increases were
granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls
for various causes, so that at the end of
the year the total number remaining of all classes was 452,557, of which 823,020 were army invalid pensioners, 90,883 army widows, children and dependent relatives; 3815 navy invalids, 2084 navy widows, children and dependent relatives; 805 survivors of the war of 1812, and 10,787 widows of those who served in that war; 10,060 Mexican soldiers and 5104 widows of Mexi-

can soldiers.

At the present time 102 different rates of
At the present time from \$2 per month At the present time 102 different rates of pension prevail, ranging from \$2 per month to \$116,66 per month; but the average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to be \$125,30; and the aggregate annual value of all pensions, \$56,707,220,93, an increase for the year of \$3, 882,579,70.

The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$73,775,861.93 an increase over first payments involving arrears. Thus there were paid to 64,282 pensioners, rethere were paid to 64,282 pensioners, receiving first payments during the year, the
sum of \$22,299,605-46, and there remained
in the hands of pension agents 6574 cases
of this kind unpaid on the 30th of June,
upon which were due \$3,465,722.49. The
cost attending the disbursement of this
money, embracing the pay of officers and
employes of the bureau, its agents, surgeons, special examiners and others, was
\$3,263,524.67, making the total expenditure
for all purposes by this bureau during the
year, \$82,038,380,59; being 21; per cent, of
the total gross income of the United States
for that time, and nearly 31 per cent, of
the total expenditures of the government
for the fiscal year. This entire business
was transacted without defalcation or financial irregularity involving the governnancial irregularity involving the govern-ment, and there was some acceleration of the rapidity of payment.

CONGRESS IN SESSION. The Galleries of Both Househes Crowded He

Speciators-Mrs, Cleveland In the House, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 - The Fiftieth Congress assembled for its second and final hour the galleries began to fill and ty 11:30 all but the diplomatic and executive guileries were crowded. The executive gallery was

On the floor pages were distributing baskets of flowers. The largest decorated the desk of the preciding officer. There one on Senator Biodgett's, one on Mr. Pugh's and one on Mr. Daniel's. Not a

Republican senators. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was the first member of the Senate to make an appear-ance on the floor. He was soon joined by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Dolph A few minutes later Mr. Spooner, Mr. Aldrob, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Frye and Mr. Morrill came out of the closk room and joined their colleagues on the floor. At the same time, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, appeared on the hand of the big Senate clock moved on to the meridian mark, the chamber rapidly filled with members and a general hand sheking was going on in all of the sisies. At 12 o'clock Senator Ingalis entered the chamber, escorting the chaplain, Mr. Butler. When the gavel descended there were 42 senators present. Mr. Butler's prayer was brief. He saked for a blessing on the president and the president elect At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Ingalia announced the Senate in season. Mr. Sherman asked if it was customary to call

Mr. Invalle said it was not, Mr. Sherman then offered a resolution instructing the secretary to notify the House that the Senate was ready for the ransaction of business. The resolution was

U nder a resolution offered by Mr. Mor. rill and adopted, the president protem sp pointed Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sanisbury of mmittee to notify the president. A res lution offered by Mr. Cameron was adopted making the regular hour for assembling, The Senate at 12:47 took a recess for &

At 1:30 the president pro tempore called the Senate to order. Mr. Pruden then pre-sented the message. It was handed by Mr. Ingails to the secretary of the Secate, who at 1:34 began to read it to the Senate. At the opeclusion of the reading of the president's message, the Senato at 2:55 p m. ad journed.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. For fully an hour before Speaker Car lisie at 12 o'clock to day struck his desk with a brand new gavel, and called the House to order, a scene was presented on the floor which was highly noisy and mirthful. The decks of the members were nearly all occupied, and each man talked to the other in a loud tone of voice explaining election incidents and accidents.

There was much handshaking, when Mr. Randall, looking fairly well, entered and took his seat a few minutes before 12 o'clock. He entered, surrounded and heartily congratulated on his convalencence A splendid floral offering was on his deal There were bankets of flowers upon the deaks of the speaker, and Messra. Springer, Weaver, Mills, Sayres, Rich-ardson and others. Mrs. Coverand and her

seat of the diplomatic gallery. At the conclusion of the roll call the speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, of Indians; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Turner, of Georgia, members of the com-mittee to notify the president. The House

THEY SINCERELY MOURN HIM

ME PLED THE CITY AFTER PEAPING QUITE A RICH HARVEST.

Prof. Rohnt Leaves For Other Parture Succeeds in Defrauding Numerous Ottaras. The Dust of This City Shakun From His Hoels Last Saturday.

The people of Lancaster have again been beaten by a stranger, and the fellow that did it this time has shown himself to be a nified-looking German, who gave his n as Gustav Kuhni, came to Lancaster and stopped at Kircher's hotel, on East Kins street. He seemed to be very poor, but h was a good musician end he sought em tuning planes, teaching scholars must Liederkrans was in need of a conduc take charge of the singers. Kuhut, who called himself a professor, soon found this out and at once sought the position. He became acquainted with members of the society and they were so well pleased. with him that he was elected to fill the The society soon found that they had a go cian. He met the members twice a week to give them instructions and took as active interest in everything that wa for and conducting the sociables and in society. The professor did not depend upon the salary he obtained from the Liederkrans the violin, plane and organ, as well as it singing. In this way he made quite s

comfortable living.

When the professor first came to Lancaster he was rather shabbily dressed. His clothes were shiny and the little straw hat that he wore closely resembled a plate in shape. He said that he came from Brooklyn, and had been in this country but a short time. He in this country but a short time. He with Alexander George, who is be known as "Blemarck," and keeps a bor Kuhnt came in contact with and beca sequainted with a large number of peop position and to branch out. His old glothe were soon thrown away, and he appea on credit and never paid for. A friend, who took a great interest in the professor, told him that he would either or have it painted black, as the cold wes was fast approaching. Kuhnt had as money to waste on hate, so the obliging friend furnished him with a fine new black "stove pipe." This topped the profess out, and as he passed along the street wi a stately tread peculiar to himself he s tracted a great deal of attention.

others, he grew more and more confi He told each one a and tale and al wound it up by berrowing some mone He promised falthfully to pay it back in humiliate him by telling anyone else. In this manner the professor managed to get about \$200 from different people, but mostly from members of the Liederkraus. The sums that he borrowed ranged from \$1 to \$20 He drew \$30 abead of his salary from the Liederkrans and secmed to be ready and anxious to best everybody. He contracted bills at different places without making any presence to pay, and breider clothing a cured numerous other things. He purchased a plane on the installment plan and had it sent to his boarding house where he had a room elegantly fitted up. On the plane he paid a very small amount. The protessor of late has been telling people that he was engaged to marry a very wealthy girl in Brooklyn, from which place he received many letters. To show the folks that he meant business he made arrangements to purchase the property on Lime street where Bismarck resides from Lime street where Bismarck resides from
the Union Building association. He sa'd
his intended father-in-law would come to
Lancaster on Saturday or to day when he
would settle for the property. The fellow
told the story so well that most people
bulleved him and many seemed pleased
that the professor had made up his mind to
become a permanent resident of Lancaster.
On Baturday last the professor suddenly
disappeared and has not been seen in these
parts since. He left in the morning and
his atmence was soon noticed, as up to that

his atsence was soon noticed, as up to that time he had been the most regular of mes, especially at his meals. He started out East King street and was last seen go down the hill towards Potts' botel. was there met by an acqueintance to whom he stated that he was going cut to Mr. Potts' to look at a plane. The suppo-sition is that he walked to Witmer's station or Bird in-Hand, where he took an after noon train for the Esst. He is now likely in New York. The professor left very take but the suit on his back. use for a trunk and did not think it worth white to settle for his board before leaving. It soon became known that the profess had left town and a great deal of talk was created in consequence. Kuhnt was so careful when he borrowed money not to let any one but the lender know it, that it was not learned until after his departure how many people he had beaten. His creditors mes vesterday and told their different stories, sympathizing with each other deeply. They all sgreed that they had been bedly fooled in Kuhnt and some were very slow to tell to what extent. There is no douts that the fellow did well while here, and the and goods that he got on credit may no

Kubut was a man probably six feet tall and was about 35 years of age. He were a full brown beard, a thick, bushy bead of dark bair and used glasses at all times. He was very pompous and had a click and oily tongue, which seems to have been of great benefit to him. He was unable to speak a word of English, but he evident did weil enough by confining himself the Garman language. From the time that the professor landed in Lancaster he wes looked upon with suspicion by many, a

The Liederkrans will meet this evening when in all probability they will sleet a

Could Not Make Out a Case. George Bonce was heard on baturday evening by Alderman Barr on a charge of keeping a disorderly house preferred Emanuel Hammond. The evidence fall to make out a case and the alderman dis-

missed it.
The assault and battery case preferred by Hammond spainst Annie Leidenber has been withdrawn and the costs paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3. Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, all warmer, couth westerly winds.