

VOLUME XXVI---NO. 81.

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1889.

PRICE TWO CENTS

TALK ABOUT TURNPIKE

MR. DOWNING'S ESSAY CALLS FORTH DI SION BY THE COUNTY FARMERS.

Mr. Brosius Belloves the State O Build and Maintain Roads-Many Members Present on Monday.

The December meeting of the Lancast (if and County Agricultural society of heid on Monday afternoon, in the Bar of Trade rooms, with a large stiendance members and visitors. Among the present were: A. K. Morrison, Life Britain ; A. H. Diffenbach, East Lampeter John Huber, Pequea; Jacob B. Her equea ; Al. Yenger, East Lampeter, Joh Record Lamon, Martie ; A. F. Fran-tity ; Hugh Armstrong, Martie ; John Warfel, Leacock ; James Wood, Life Britain ; Emanuel Hershey, Lencon John H. Landis, Manor ; Johnson Mille Warvick ; Jacob E. Ranck, Lancast township ; Jacob K. Hershey, Lencon John H. Landis, Manor ; Johnson Mille Warvick ; Jacob K. Rampeter ; Jon Britain ; Emanuel Hershey, Lencon John H. Landis, Manor ; Johnson Mille Warvick ; Jacob A. Rampeter ; Jon Kenson K. Laby, Lencock ; John G. Kash Frantz, Lancuster township ; La Request, Barati Lampeter ; Jacob Herman (Jacob K. Eaby, Lencock ; John G. Kash (Frantz, Lancuster township ; La Request, Baniel D. Herr, Manor, John Hausman, Manor ; Amos M. Land Request, Daniel D. Herr, Manor, Joh Hausman, Lancaster township ; David Mayer, Strasburg A. C. Galdwin, Salisbar Benjamin Musselman, Strasburg ; Jacob Hande, Vin H. Brosius, Drumer, Herder Honse, Maritistar, T. R. Diffender Those, F. Melligot, C. C. Carpenter, David Myer, Strasburg, A. C. Galdwin, Salisbar Benjamin Musselman, Strasburg ; Jacob Hande, With H. Brosius, Drumer, Harder Monet, With, Brosius, Drumer, Harder More, Keaby, Raphol, J. H. A. Ruch W. L. Hershey, Rapho, J. H. A. Ruch W. L. Hershey, Rapho, J. H. A. Ruch W. L. Hershey, Rapho, J. H. A. Ruch Key, M. Case I, Marietta, S. E. Myre John A. Clark, Drumore ; Michael Hub Janester township ; Dr. J. P. Wicks The December meeting of the La

CROP REPORTS

CROP REPORTS. Casper Hiller, of Conestoga, reported the wheat as looking remarkably well. Joseph F. Witmer, of Paradias, reports that the wheat in his section does not corre the ground as well as he would like to m

which have been supported by the present. The inscriptions abroad are now closed for the year, and though they may still have left a fat profit to the Dutch companies they have hardly realized the old dividends as shown in another place. Rotterdam enjoys the distinction this year of having realized the largest average price paid off all sales. Its inscriptions numbered three of the finest brands, viz: The Pv d A | H Deli, the P v d | K Deli and the Mandi Angin Deli; the finest and highest priced brands put up at Amsterdam were the E P | P & G Deli, the F Deli and the G L | Lankat. They were bought at prices rang-ing from 80 to 87 cents of our money for the lot. Calvin Cooper, of East Lampster, ported that the wheat looked weak i thin in some sections. Some grass fis seem to be choking through excess growth. Johuson Miller, of Warwick, said

growth. Johnson Miller, of Warwick, said the wheat is not so strong as it should be. H attributed the defect to the very we weather. Mr. Witmer reported that all the arrange ments had been made for the farmer meeting on January 8th and 9th. It will be held in the court house.

ABOUT MACADAM BOADS

ABOUT MACADAM ROAPS. ABOUT MACADAM ROAPS. S. R. Downing, of Chester county, me ber of the State Board of Agriculture, re a lengthy paper on "What can we do keep the country roads in proper ropad Mr. Downing has read the same paper fore the state board and also before agricultural societies in several of counties of the state. He described manner in which ordinary country re are built and compared them with hatest improved macadam roads, show that the last named were the cheapes the long run. After it is built be contary a much loss sum than required for the dinary road. The discussion was opened by C. Hill of Concetogs. He thought the turppike in the comparies that own them en-over \$100 per year in keeping them in pake contaries to maintain than the along the township an abandoned to pike costs more to maintain than the a length of roads in any other part of the township.

THE MESSAGE. President Harrison Recommends Tariff Revision.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

Congress Asked to Be Prompt in Removing Unjust Burdens.

THE INTERNAL TAXATION TOO GREAT.

THE SURPLUS, HE SAYS, SHOULD BE USED TO REDEEM BONDS.

A Review of the Relations Between the United States and Other Nations--Much Good Expected to Result From the International Conferences-The Silver Question and Other Domestic Affairs Discussed-A Plea For Pension For All Soldiers-The Operation of Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-President Harrison's first message to Congress was read in both branches to-day. Following is th full text of the document :

The Senate and House of Representatives : The Schate and House of Representatives : There are few transactions in the admin-istration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the president to Con-gress. Good-will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondaracterized our relations and correspondonce with other governments, and the year just closed has few internal questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satis-factory and honorable terms. The deal-ings of this government with other states has been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purpose avowed and methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a cen-tury of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us. It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratu-lation, that the first year of the second con-tury of our constitutional existence finds as honored guests within our borders the representatives of all the independent states of North and South America together in context conformed together states of North and South America together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friend-liness existing among them. That the op-pertunity afforded for promoting closer in-ernational relations and the increased prosperity of the states represented will be used for the mutual good for all used for the mutual good for all I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and con-fidence the results to flow from so auspic-ious a meeting of allied and in large part identical interests. The recommendations of this international conference of anlight. of this international conference of enlight ened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of Congress and its co-operation in the removal of annecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America; but while the

Hon was accepted and the conference in Feb-mary last was pursuant to the understand-ing thus reached. Commissions were ap-pointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Sonate, who preceded to Berlin where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty which will be submitted to the Senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be pro-ductive of the permanent establishment of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the universe as well as of the treaty powers.

the maintenance of the rights and interesta of the untives as well as of the treaty powers. The questions which have arison the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment. On the part of the government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the law and reg ulations applicable to the fisheries with a little occasion for friction as was possible and the temperate representations of this government in respect to cases of undue hardships and of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treates and by virtue of the concurrent legislation of the contiguous countries will not be long deferred, that all existing cases of difference may be equitably adjusted. I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced; by the Northwestern boundary survey years ago is not in all cases readily ascortainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions. EELATIONS WITH BEAZIL.

the settlement of jurisdictional questions. RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL. The president proceeds to discuss the questions pending between this gov-ernment and the various foreign powers, all of which he says are being considered in a most friendly manner. Referring to Brazil he says : "The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an evont of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once in-structed to maintain friendly dipolomatic relations with the provisional government and the Brazilian representatives at the capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has therefore suffered no interruption. Our minister has been further instructed to ex-tend on the part of this government a for-mal and cordial recognition of the new re-public so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance." CONDITION OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. Continues the president: "Within our

Continues the president : Within our own borders a general condition of pros-perity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer and general employment to our working

general employment to our working people." Quoting from the report of the secretary the treasury the president says: "The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$357,050,058,84, derived as fol-lows: From customs, \$223,332,741.09; from internal revenue, \$130,881,513.92; from miscellaneous sources, \$32,335,803.23. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$251,996,615.60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$320,579,929.25. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for

over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$57,470,120,559. For the cur-rent fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are \$355,000,000 and the ordipary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$293,000,000; making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$341,321,116.09, leaving an estimated surplus of \$43,678,-883,01. During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addi-tion to those for the sinking fund. \$00,456,-172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$37,838,937.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The accuracy for the finking

from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be de-vised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of re-ducing the surplus."

also offer an unobjectionable method of re-ducing the surplus." THE SILVER QUESTION. In discussing the silver question the president says : "The total coinage of silver dollars was on November 1, 1889, 544,658,001, of which \$253,509,521 was in the treasury vaults and \$00,008,490 were in cir-culation. Of the amount in the vaults \$277,310,644 was not in circulation and not represented by certificates. The law re-quiring the parchase by the treasury of two million dollars' worth of silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains has been observed by the department, but neither the present secre-tary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the dissortion given by haw to increase the monthity purchases to four million dollars. When the law was emacid, February 28, 1878, the price of silver in the market was \$1,20,2-10 per dollars of cents. Since that time the price of the silver dollar was of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last fow months the market price has somewhat advanced. On the law of November last the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last fow months the market price has somewhat advanced. The silver in the silver dollar was 72 cents. The ethe coinage and use of the silver dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last fow months the market price has somewhat advanced. The second was seen the silver dollar to roat even realized. As a coin it has not has been compelled to astret it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The present acceptance and use of the silver dollars are discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this pratical equality in their commercial as between the gold and silver dollars were been dollars will be taken account of maintential transactions and I fear the situatory emetiments do not control and present ratio free we must expect that it for difference in the buillion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of maintentin management and disastrous to all busi THE SILVER QUESTION.

of the two coins in their commercial uses. I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value I have been able to give only a hasty examination owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful considera-

of such a law require careful considera-tion, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with, Congress upon this subject." In a reference to the assault upon Supreme Court Justice Field by David S. Terry in California, and the killing of the assaliant by a deputy U. S. marshal, the provision be made by law, not only for the provision be made by law, not only for the protection of federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States court. ourt.

TRUSTS DENOUNCED.

TRUSTS DENOUNCED. On the subject of "trusts" the president says: "Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is a matter of federal jurisdic-tion, When organized as they often are to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity urticle of commerce and general nece they are dangerons conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the sub-ject of probibitory and leven penal legislation. On the pension question the president says : "The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was musfor every soldier and sailor who was mus-tered into the service of the United States during the civil war, and is now suffering from wounds or disease, having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz, muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof, but the third origin in the ser-vice is often difficult, and in many deserv-ing cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and ardgoog comparison of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a eal but not traceable origin in the service do not doubt. Besides these there is another class composed of men, many of whom served an enlistment of three full years and of reenlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were ever ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their com-mand and were mustered out in sound health and have since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirits the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty." FAVORING PENSIONS FOR ALL SOLDIERS "I am not unaware that the pension roll "I am not unaware that the pension roli already involves a very large annual ex-penditure; neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably dis-charged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war are now de-pendent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casual-ity are incapacitated from earning it. ity are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public ald, and it does not in my judgment consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief eiven indiscriminately to such a use can be made of the existing sur local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. And I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffer-ing class of their comrades is fairly cared for. There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the secretary of the interior has called attention." CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS. On the question of civil service the pres-dent says : " Heretofore the book of eligibles has been closed to every one except as certifications were made upon the requisi-tion of the appointing efficers. This secrecy was then the source of much suspicion, and of many charges of favoritism in the administration of law. What is secret is al-ways suspected, what is open can be judged The civil service commission with the full approval of all its members has now opened the list of eligibles to the public. The eligible lists for the classified post-offices and custom houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are also the certifications for appointments. The purpose of the civil service law was abso-lately to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examin-ing boards and the appointing of officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political view and associations of all persons on the view and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not too much to say, however, that some recent congressional investigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the selections for appointment. The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisthe civil scrylce will make no safe or satis-factory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well estab-lished in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure as it is my duty to see that the law is executed with firm-ness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been frandulently evaded by appointing officers our resent-ment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We have belong is for the time in power.

ER, PA., IUESDAY, My predecessor on the 4th day of January, 1889, by an executive order to take effect under the operation of the civil ser-vice law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any state where an eligible list was somer obtained. On the 11th day of March Mr. Lythin, then the only mem-ber of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to thave the list of eligibles ready before May I and requested that the taking effect of the order subject to the same pro-vision contained in the original order as to states in which an eligible list was sooner obtained. As a result of the revision of the rules of the new classification and of the inclusion of the revision of the rules of the propriated for. The duty of the spoint-ment is devolved by the commission by the order be postpoted to the addi-tional clerks asked by the commission by the present clerical force is found to be in-adequate. I recommend that the addi-tional clerks asked by the commission by the awaid the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the present dent of the sepoint-ment is devolved by the constitution or by the law and the appointing officers are properly held to a bigh responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the point of actuart discress by the sudden incoming administration for removals and appointments. But on the other hand it is no fire. Imperiality, moderation, fi-delity to public duty and a good attainment in the discharge of its must be added before the argument is com-picte. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to condeiity to public duty and a good attainment in the discharge of its must be added before the argument is com-plete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to con-vince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties we can more casily stay the demand for remov-als. I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service preat benefit would acrue from the adop-tion of some system by which the officer would receive the distinction and, benefit that in all private employment comes from exceptional filth-fulness and efficiency in the performance of duty. I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they con-sider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those elements that are covered by the terms 'faithfulness' and 'efficiency' and a rating made show-the relative merits of the clerks of each and 'efficiency' and a rating made show-the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions. I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he adopt some plan by which he can upon the basis of the reports to the de-partment, and of frequent inspections in-dicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately in-dicated in the official register in the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service, I do not doubt and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate re movals from office."

BLAIR'S SCHEME APPROVED.

president recommends a national of money for education. He admits The grant o grant of money for education. He admits that such grants of money from the public treasury, should be always suggested by some exceptional conditions, but says the sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South, the bestowal of the suffrage and the impairment of the ability of the states where these now citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational facilities presented not only exceptional but unexampled conditions."

but unexampled conditions.⁵ In further discussing the condition of the colored people the president says that since their freedom from slavery they have from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty which was our shame not theirs made re-markable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have as a people shown themselves to be friendly and faithful towards the white race under temptations of tremendous strength. They furnish courageous and faithful soldiers to furnish courageous and faithful soldiers to oilers of their communities generally; they do not desire to quit home, the president continues, and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who

LIMITED LOCALS.

supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

small lots. Skiles & Frey sold 200 cases, David Lederman 100, Daniel A. Mayer 75, and another firm 150, making a total of 520 cases. The weather the past week was not favorable to the new crop, and fears are entertained that the tobacco may become tip-mould, as it did in 1883, when there was a similar season. Rumor has it that a New York house has picked up 200 cases of the new crop the past week, but no one appears to know the name of the firm, or the section of the county in which the leaf was bought. The New York Market.

From the U. 8. Tobacco Journal. Business is stirring somewhat, but not enough to make an impression on the mar-ket. As the year is drawing to a close and the factories will soon have to take their inventorick, heavy investments in any kind of leaf are not to be expected any more this year. The month of December is generally considered as an interregnum in the trade. But the commencement of the new year will certainly see some very lively busi-ness. Whatever's left of the '88 crops will then go at a lively rate and at good prices. For the '89 crops do not offer anything to brag of. Investments in the new crops are therefore slow and dragging. Bremen imported during the month of October 2,630 cases of seed against 2,150 in October '88, and sold 2,630 cases in October '89 against 2,080 in October '88.

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Strawberry street. Dr. Alvin I. Miller, a graduate of Hahne

Dr. Alvín I. Miller, a graduate of Hahne-man medical college, registered as a physi-cian to-day, and will practice in this city. Absalom Pannebacker, of West Cocalico, a veterinary surgeon, who registered too hate, claims that he was misinformed as to the time. To-day he filed a petition in court signed by 300 residents of his own and adjoining township, praying that his name shall be kept on the list. Charlie Eckert mourned for several weeks over the death of a beautiful wild fox which he had in his cellar. It is all right now, however, as he yesterday re-ceived another animal from Brownstown.

lot. Some parcels of the new Havana have changed hands during the past week. But the demand is yet largely for the old stock, which has still more improved with age. Cuba is at present fairly swarming with American buyers. From the Tohereo Leet ceived another animal from Brownstown. The animal is a very pretty one, and there is no doubt that he is wild. Past Chancellor Frank Allwine, of Inland City Lodge, No. 85, Knights of Pythias, was surprised on Monday evening at his residence in Dillerville. It was his birth-day and his wife arranged for a surprise. A number of his brother knights and their wives called on him. Several other articles stolen from Reilly Bros. & Baub have been found at Oram's From the Tobacco Leaf. From the Tobacco Leat. The market presented no marked fea-tures this week. Business was steady and considerable tobacco changed hands. The tobacco has established a reputation for its fine binder and filler qualifications. Penn sylvania Havana B and C tobacco also found a number of admirers. Connecticut, Wisconsin and Onondaga figured in the transactions of the week. If the time of year is to be taken into consideration, and arccellent business has been done. Buying of the new crop is only being done in a moderate manuer.

Belle Shenk's father has withdrawn the

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son, tobacco broker, No. 181 Water street, New York, for the week end-ing December 2:

Gans' Report

THE TOBACCO MARKETS.

Trade Quiet Here, But Improving Some

what in New York.

The sales of the past week in the local

obacco market were not large. Manu-

facturers principally were the buyers in small lots. Skiles & Frey sold 200 cases

The New York Market. From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

'89 against 2,080 in October '88. Sumatra is moving in proportion to seed leaf. Some handsome sales were made at exceedingly good prices. The Sumatra is in demand, not exactly out of love for the leaf, but because of the lack of other suit-able wrappers. And this lack of suitable wrappers will be still more perceptible during the coming year than it was during the present.

ing December 2: 100 cases 1885 state Havana, 84 to 14c.; 300 cases 1888 Wisconsin Havana, 94 to 114; 200 cases 1888 Dutch, 10 to 12c.; 240 cases 1888 New England Havana, 154 to 424c.; 300 cases 1886-7 Ponnsylvania seed leaf, 10 to 134c.; 200 cases 1888 Pennsylva-nia Havana, 114 to 14c.; 200 cases 1888 Ohio, p. 4.; 150 cases sundries, 64 to 324. Total 2,040 cases.

the Philad

Several other articles stolen from Reilly Bros. & Raub have been found at Oram's house. The accused will be given a hear-ing by Alderman Halbach to-night. Luther S. Kauffman will lecture before the State Board of Agriculture at Harris-burg, on January 22, on the "Interest bur-den." The will of Samuel Messner, of Ephrata township, was probated to-day and it con-tains the following bequests: \$500 to the Bergstrasse Lutheran church, the interest to be used for the minister's salary ; \$250 to Centre Lutheran church and \$250 to the Centre Reformed church for the same pur-pose.

pose. The survivors of Co. C, 77th Pa. V. V., on Monday night agreed to hold a reunion here on Jan. 16, 1890.

The sheriff began selling the goods at Aldus Herr's store this afternoon. It will take several days to dispose of them. The twine found in Zion's cemetery was

commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pur-suit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securitie which may be desired for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

Another international conference having great possibilities for good has lately sembled and is now in session in as-this eapital. An invitation was extended by the government under the act of Congress of July 9, 1885, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from 26 nations are present in the confer-ence and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect the co-operation of Congress is confident-ly relied upon. It is an interesting fact that the two international con-ferences have brought together here the accodited representatives of thirty-three sion and amendment of the rules ferences have brought together here the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations. Bolivia, Ecuador and Honduras nations. Boilvia, Echador and Honduras are now represented by resident envoys of the plenipotentiary grade. All the states of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capital. In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the Western Hemisphere with may according to Workington with one exception sent to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers pleni potentiary being the highest grade necredited to this government. The United States on the contrary send envoys of lower grade to some of our sister republies. Our representative in Paraguay and Uraguay is a minister res-ident, while to Bolivia we send a minister ident, while to Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the states of the American system our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of envoys extraordi nary and ministers plenipotentiary. tain missions were so elevated by the last Congress with happy effect, and I recom-mend the completion of the reform thus begun with the inclusion of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of states. I also recom-mend that provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be repre-sented in the international conference now sitting at this capital.

Our relations with China have the atten-tive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor im-migration and with it the legislation of the migration and with it the legislation of the last session of Congress dependent thereon leave some questions open which Congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the rela-tions of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be necom-panied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment. The accession of the young emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and pros-perity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

THE SAMOAN IMBROGLIO.

THE SAMOAN IMPROVIDE. The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan Islands is encouraging. The conterence which was held in this city in the summer of 1857, between the representa-tives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, having been adjourned he-cause of the persistent divergence of views, which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the is-land gave rise to questions of a serions character. On the 4th of February iast the German minister at this capital, in behalf German minister at this capital, in behalf of his government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposi-

fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the treasury department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, in-cluding the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$43,569,522,30, which is more likely year of \$43,569,522,30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up. The existence of so large an actual and antici-pated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress with a view to reduc-ing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be, The collection of monies not needed for ablic uses imposes an unnecessary bur-den upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of pri-

vate business. It has called into use expe-dients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. How TO USE THE SURPLUS.

We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treaso should be so used, as there is no other lay ful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the govern-ment offers a substantial advantage. The loaning of public funds to the banks withloaning of public funds to the banks with-out interest upon the security of govern-ment bonds I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the com-mercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that

plus for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after Congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue.

TARIFF REFORM RECOMMENDED.

"Such legislation should be promptly but very considerately enacted. I recom-mend a revision of our tariff law both in its dministrativo features and the schedules. The need of the former is generally con-ceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied, and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that ques-tions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided. The prepara-tion of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicary because of its The need of the former is generally conmatter of great delicacy, because of its lirect effect upon the business of the country and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the ob-jects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the con-sideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country also enjoys that any the country also enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protec-tion of our home industries. The inequali-ties of the law should be adjusted, but the ties of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production to work, to wares and to the commercial indexed. to wages and to home production to work, to wages and to the commercial independ-ence of our country and the wise, patri-otic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these. "The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onercus than the larger by reason of the distribution

than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be ex-tended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious, competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire. But not-withstanding all this in many parts of our country, where the colored population is large, the people of that race are by various devices deprived of any effective exercise of ther political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are sup-pressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one stopposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these committees must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solu-tion? When and under what condition is the black man to have a free ballot? eek to stimulate such a desire. But not the black man to have a free ballot when is he in fact to have those full civi when is he in fact to have those fail civil rights which have so long been his in law ? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored ? This

secure to the electors to be restored ? This generation should courageously face these grave questions and not leave them as a heritage of war to the next. The consulta-tion should proceed with candor, calm-ness and great patience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of preju-dice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law. I carnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable can justify the assumption, either on the part of the executive or of Congress of powers not granted, but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Repreor members of the House of Repre-sentatives is clearly given to the general government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elec-tions is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strength-ened and extended as to secure, on the whole better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his rela-tions to the federal government, whether as litigant, juror or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of Congress or as a presectal traveler upon our inter-state

peaceful traveler upon our inter-state railways. BENEFITS OF A MERCHANT MARINE.

The president in closing his message urges the enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine. He says there is nothing more justly humiliating to the na-tional pride and nothing more hurtful to the national prosperity than the interiority of our merchant marine company with that of other nations whose general re-sources, wealth and sea coast lines do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. The present situation, he says, s such that travelers and merchandise fine Liverpool often a necessary intermediate port between New York and some of the outh American capitals.

South American capitals. The president 'recommends that such ap-propriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships be-tween our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of great oceans, as will be liberally manuaction for the second as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines. That the American states lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports, the president does not doubt. We should also make provision for a naval reserve he says to consist of such morehant ships of American construction, and of a specified connect and smeed as the dwnners will con-American construction, and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will con-sent to place at the use of the government in case of need, as armed cruisers. Eng-land has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamables in the rid. A proper

stolen from Grocer Grabill.

A man walked into the house of Haydan Tshudy, at Lititz, last evening, and said he wanted to see that gentleman who was at supper. When Mr. Tshudy had finished eating he found that the stranger had skipped with a new overcoat.

SUED FOR LIBEL.

A Criminal Suit Entered Against the Owners of the Ephrata "iteview."

The Ephrata Review in its issue of has riday published an article about David G. Martin, of Martindale, having abused G. Martin, of Martindale, having abused his daughter shamefully. It stated that her jaw was dislocated and collar-bone broken by her father. The publication caused a great sensation in the northern part of the county. Mr. Martin came to Lancaster on Monday and consulted H. M. Houser. As a result of that consulted H. M. Houser. As a result of that consulted H. M. Houser. As a result of that consultation a criminal suit for libel was entered against Charles H. Ycager, the publisher, and John V. Snader, the editor. The com-plaint was made before Alderman Barr. Mr. Martin's daughter accompanied him to the city and bore no evidence of the ill-treatment noted in the *Review*. Constable Price went to Ephrata this afternoon to serve the warrants. flernoon to serve the warrants.

Street Committee Moeting.

The street committee met on Monda' evening but were in session only a short

It was decided to repair Strawberr, street between Water and Mulberry. The street commissioner was directed to

place backing stone at the gutter in from of St. Joseph's hospital.

He is Now a Man.

George Lentz celebrated his twenty-firs birthday on Monday evening, at the resi-dence of his father, No. 740 North Queer street. There was a large number of his friends on hand to join in the festivities. Stoy's orchestra furnished the music.

Accidents at the Rolling Mill. John Morris, was struck on the leg by a piece of iron, which flew from the large shears at the Penn iron works yesterday

He received a very ugly cut which was dressed by Dr. Yeagley. Jeff Pennington, a catcher on the bar mill, fell on a hot plate yesterday and had his right arm badly burned.

A Great Bleycle Feat

Tom Roe, the bicyclist, arrived in Chi-cago on Monday from San Francisco after making the entire run by wheel and beat-ing the best similar record by 24 hours and 15 minutes. The journey began Septemminutes. The journey began Septen ber 23.

Parnell Has Disappeared.

LONDON, Dec. 3.-The St. James Gazett states that Mr. Parnell disappeared several weeks ago and has not been heard from. His whereabouts is a mystery and his pro longed absence causes much trouble to his adherents.

Though it has been Parnell's custom to occasionally seclude himself, his period of retirement has this time been longer than usual. He has even failed to keep impor-tant engagements, among which was one to meet Gladstone.

A Lynching in Maryland.

UFPER MARLBORO, Md., Dec. 3 .- Early this morning a band of masked men called at the jail. The keeper opened th door and gazed at several revolvers while the rest of the band went in and took Joe Vermillion from his cell. He was in jall after preliminary hearing on the charge of barn burning. The lynchers put a rope around his neck, dragged him to a bridge and hung him. Vermillion's four brothers testified against him.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-For Eastern Pennsylvania : Rain ; snow in northern portions, colder, northerly winds; cold wave.

From the Tobacco Leaf

Business on the surface looks very quiet, and yet when the total aggregate of sales are computed the amount exceeds the same week of last year. Binders are looked after constantly, while sound fillers weekly show scarcity and become firm in figures. Domestic wrappers gradually find takers at small margins. Sumatra receives a steady sale. Havana, as usual, has the first call in de-mand.

mand. Receipts for the week-69 cases Connec-ticut, 287 cases Pennsylvania, 51 cases Ohio, 9i cases Little Dutch, 190 cases Wis-consin, 83 cases York state, 181 bales Sa-matra, 307 bales Havana and 217 hhds Vir-ginia and Western leaf tobacco. Sales foot up-58 cases Connecticut, 328 cases Pennsylvania, 33 cases Ohio, 116 cases Little Dutch, 167 cases. Wisconsin, 98 cases

Little Dutch, 167 cases Wisconsin, 98 cases Vork state, 99 bales Sumatra, 189 bales Havana, and 21 hhds of Virginia and Western leaf tobacco in transit direct to nanufacturers.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

About One-Fourth the Officials Nov

About One-Fourth the Officials Now Under Its Jurisdiction. In its annual report to the president the civil service commission says that the clas-sified civil service, which alone comes un-der its jurisdiction, now includes about 28,000 government employes, embraced in four divisions, viz., the departmental ser-vice, the postal service, the customs ser-vice, the postal service, the customs ser-vice and the railway mail service. It is estimated that the aggregate of the salaries of these 28,000 employes about equals the aggregate of the salaries of all the other minor employes of the government. There-

inforce an ployees of the government. There-fore, nearly a fourth in point of numbers and about a half in point of importance of those in the service of the government are now withdrawn from the influence of the

now withdrawn from the influence of the patronage system. The commission asks for an appropria-tion of \$53,000 to efficiently/discharge merely its present duties, and if the system is to be extended the appropriation must be pro-portionately increased. It is not contended, the commission says, that the system is ideally perfect ; no gov-ernmental methods are. From time to time there have been shown certain defects in the working of the civil service law and rules, though most of these defects already have been, and it is believed that the ma-jority of the remainder soon will be, reme-died. But it is most emphatically con-tended that the merit system shows to very great advantage when compared with any other, whether actual or proposed ; and this is especially the case when the com-parison is made with the patronage system which it is now slowly but surely sup-planting. The accusation has been made that the

planting. The accusation has been made that the examinations are of such a character as to favor "boys fresh from school" at the expense of men of maturer sge, experience and capacity. This is simply incorrect. In the last report of the commission full tables bearing on the subject are given. By those it is shown that nearly two-thirds of the It is shown that hearly two-thirds of the applicants for examination succeed in pass-ing, and that of those passing about two-fifths are appointed, the figures proving, by the way, that those who had a good common school education do about as well as those who have graduated from college.

The Inter-State League

The Inter-State League. At a meeting of representatives of base bail clubs from Allentown, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Altoona, Scranton, Wilkes-barre, and Wilmington, Del., held at Leland hotel, Harrisburg, on Monday, the Inter-State League was organized to take the place of this season's Middle States League. Easton will also be admitted. The salary of the players will not be less than \$100 per month. Each club will be required to furnish a guarantee of \$500 to play the season out. Two clubs from Har-risburg applied for admission, the new club being admitted after a long contro-versy over the claims of the late Middle States club. States club.

The Blind Chaplain Re-Elected. In the House on Monday afternoon an amendment substituting the name of Rev. W. H. Milburn for that of Rev. Chas. B. Ramsdell, offered by Mr. Cheadle (III.), was adopted, and the former was elected chaplain by a vote of 160 to 155, Cheadle, Lehlbach and Moore voting with the

bits costs more to maintain than the maintain that the maintain that the maintain that the maintain that the maintain of the township.
Johnson Miller said he was connected with two turnpikes. The one was it mile in length, between Littz and Rothwill and cost last year for repairs \$500. The other was five miles long and cost 1700 for repairs and neither of these termpikes were in good condition. The macadam reads six inches thick, recommended by the her turer, were not sufficient for the heavy hauling of Lancaster county. He believe there would be good roads only when the townships elected good, practical support townships elected good, practical support of the numere heavy rains. To make macadam roads in good condition on account of the numere through the county would be a too heavy drain on the farmer and would take all hit profits. He was opposed to any legislating affecting township roads which would reat new officers to be maintained by the township.
S. E. Myers, of Rapho township, which he claimed were the best roads in the dramer would be township, which he claimed were the best roads in the county.

which he claimed were the best route the county. W. H. Brosins advocated a state appro-priation for the building and maintenance of roads. He thought the farmers were an inuch entitled to such an appropriation, as are the public schools. That appropriation would not come out of the farmers' pockets. It would be paid by the corporations of the state.

Would not come out of the farming pockets it would be paid by the corporations of the state.
A. N. Cassel, of Marietta, said the legislation passed by the assembly in 1880, creating a commission to examine and report as to the public roads, was in the right direction. He argued that proper turoplice cannot be built for less than 55,000 per mite and that the annual expense would be first to \$150 per year for repairs.
Mr. Buckwalter, of Salisbury, favoral good roads. His business is to take mills to the creamery, and he receives 15 cents per hundred than over the mult roads, such as are to his neighborhood, for the cents. He would as the neighborhood, for the cents. He would as built as but as small proportion of the farming community used the public roads, being too far distant, farmers should not be taxed to build them. Let them be built, and those who use them pay for the privilege. Then those who as and those who do not use them will bar.

pay for the privilege. Then the used them often would pay in pro-and those who do not use them will

Mr. Ranck, of Lancaster town argued that the turnpikes as a rule bad because they were not properly structed

bad because they were not properly con-structed. Mr. Cooper, of East Lampeter township said the trouble with turnpikes was the the foundations were not properly make and these roads would never be kept in good order until stockholders agreed take a little less dividend each year. He held that there never would be good roam in Eastern Pennsylvania until stone read properly constructed were the rule. Mr. Miller showed that the building of turnpikes in parts of Lancaster county would be expensive. He referred to the northern part, where in some instance stone would have to be hauled eight miles.

miles. The discussion was closed by Mr. The of Kennett Square, who has had consider-able experience in the building of public roads. He was an carnest advocate of the roads. He was an macadam system.

Seized Cider Released.

Selzed Cider Released. A jury in Mason City, Iowa, yesterian returned a verdiet to the effect that twenty-five barrels of cider, seized by the sheri on the 2"th ult, and now in his custody, must be returned to its owner. The result of the trial was a surprise to the prosecu-tion, inasmuch as three doctors testified that the stuff was hard and intoxicating. A mass meeting will be called at once to arouse the temperance workers. arouse the temperance workers.

Increased Estim

Increased Estimates. Secretary Windom on Monday sent to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the liscal year which will end June 30, 1991. The totals aggregate 1941,-428,977, a net increase of \$17,933,940 on the appropriations for 1890. The public debt statement, haused an Monday, shows a reduction during Nor-ember of 4,809,672. Total cash in the test-sury, \$917,224,505.