

Since 1800 the population of Europe has just doubled itself.

There is a growing exportation of American hogs to Mexico.

The flag of the United States will hereafter fly over all Federal buildings during business hours except when the weather is wet.

Germany looks upon Emperor William's cordial reception in the captured French provinces as an indication that they are being Germanized.

Russia has made contracts for two more ironclads and quite a number of torpedo vessels. The peace of Europe sits on a barrel of gunpowder toyed with a lighted fuse.

An expert, who has examined the iron ore region of the Island of Cuba, says the resources of that island are practically limitless. Great preparations are being made to increase the shipments to this country.

In four years Europe will be connected by steam with the very heart of the Dark Continent. Perhaps American steamers will also be running to the seaward terminus of the Congo Free State Railroad.

Last year the Argentine Republic shipped 445,000 tons of grain to Europe. This year it will send 2,500,000 tons. The Government is at present assisting immigration. It pays the passages of all immigrants from the coast to their destination in the interior.

It is claimed that there exists in Kansas City the most disastrous business depression that has been brought upon any Western city in the past fifteen years. There is, without doubt, \$20,000,000 invested in Kansas City that is not paying a dollar in return.

Unless all signs fail, prophecies *Goodell's Sun*, the country is on the eve of a grand industrial revival. Nothing but bad financial management will bring disaster. We have had excellent crops; labor is employed in all branches of industry; there is a good deal of money accumulated, and everything has a promising outlook.

Olive oil is being so extensively adulterated with cottonseed oil that the olive industry in the South of France is being fast destroyed. The French Government is anxious to stop this adulteration, the extent of which may be inferred from the fact that 2,000,000 gallons of cottonseed oil are annually shipped from the United States to Marseilles.

The Indians are not making much trouble now, and it has been decided to establish a small fish-propagation station at each army-post out West. The soldiers can do what little work is necessary and guard the growing fish. The Fish Commissioner is going to look over the ground and make plans for putting this scheme into operation. It is a new idea and has everybody's approval so far, save, perhaps, the soldiers'.

Reports from Chamberlain, in South Dakota, show that the emigrant with "land hunger" already has his eye upon the United States territory which will be thrown open to occupation when the Sioux Reservation is formally declared the property of the Nation. A large number of inquiries about the 11,000,000 acres in the reservation come from persons who say they represent bodies of men who intend to found colonies.

Greater advance seems to have been made in Russia in the displacement of wood and coal as fuel than in almost any other part of the world. Naphtha dregs are used everywhere, and the railroads and manufactories have adopted the new fuel to the exclusion of the usual articles. It is fully 35 per cent. cheaper than either wood or coal, occupies much less space in storage and can be handled more readily. Its use has already become common for domestic purposes, and it is rapidly supplanting all other means of furnishing heat.

A Wyoming Territory prosecuting attorney being asked to proceed under the territorial law against an Indian murderer, refused on the ground "that he did not think, if arrested and held to appear, that any grand jury could be found that would report a true bill against one Indian for killing another, as such act was not particularly objectionable or unpopular with the white people of Stevens or the adjacent counties. Hence it would be incurring too much legal expense without any beneficial result. In fact he could not see that it was a matter of any concern to the taxpaying citizens, so long as no white person was killed." It seems to the disinterested spectator, says the *Detroit Free Press*, that the logic of the official leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Indian should be prosecuted and hanged so that two birds may be killed with one stone.

An anxious dweller in Pittsburg is uneasy over the amount of natural gas that is being extracted from the interior of the earth. The daily draught, he estimates, weighs 12,000,000 pounds, of which two-thirds, or 8,000,000 pounds, are carbon. The creation in the earth's interior of such immense emptiness as this must produce will result, he fears, in serious disarrangement of the surface.

The *Chicago Herald* says: "The sons of the King of Sweden refuse to submit to royal dictation when it comes to their marrying. Last year Oscar, the heir to the throne, married a plebeian, Miss Monk; and just now Eugene declares that he is about to wed a dusky Princess of the Sandwich Islands whom he recently met in Paris. Usually the sons and daughters of the monarchs of Europe have nothing to say as to whom they shall marry, but more such independence as is shown by the Swedish Princes might not be a bad thing for royalty. The royal blood of Europe might be purified and invigorated if it received more frequent plebeian admixtures."

Nearly everybody abuses the postal card, but nearly everybody uses it. At the stamp windows in the New York Postoffice there is a constant call for them, and all classes unite in making the demand. The chief complaint against them, the postal clerks say, has been on the ground of size. The way some people cross and recross their lines is quite a study. For years there has been a demand for a larger card, and now the department is going to grant it. The new card is to be considerably larger than any yet issued, and will, the *Graphic* thinks, lead to an increase in sales. It is also a pleasanter and lighter shade, and a great deal smoother to write on.

David Kimball Pearsons, of Chicago, according to the *Tribune* of that city, has given, within a short period, \$700,000 to educational and charitable institutions, his most important donations being \$100,000 to Beloit College, \$100,000 to Lake Forest University, \$50,000 to Knox College, \$50,000 to the Chicago Theological Seminary, \$50,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and \$30,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association. His gifts to the educational institutes were made upon the condition that an equal sum should be raised for them from other sources, and this was accomplished in each instance. "No college," says Mr. Pearsons, "to which I have made a donation has solicited a cent from me."

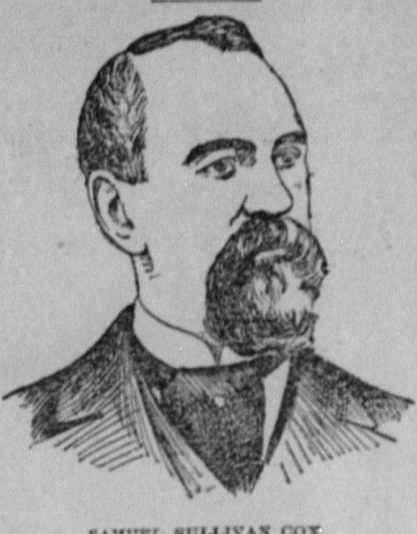
The Yellow River or Hoangho, in China, is about the most extraordinary and the most dangerous river in the world. It is about the only one of the first class rivers on the globe that has completely changed its channel in a comparatively few years. It seems that the great stream is very much in need of some sort of hydraulic engineering to check its terrible ravages. Two years ago last December it laid waste an enormous area of territory and drowned, according to what we deem very unreliable reports, 60,000 people living in its valley. The fearful stream is again in full flood; ten government districts are now inundated, and there has been again a terrible loss of human life. The Chinese will do well to secure foreign engineering science to recommend what must be done to control the floods of, in many respects, the most remarkable river in the world.

All the nations of Europe are making vigorous efforts to extend their colonial possessions in every part of the world, and a French journal commenting upon their rivalry in Africa takes occasion to tell the extent of France's sway abroad. From the figures furnished it appears that France is making considerable progress in the acquisition of colonial power. When this century began she had only a few small possessions left, Great Britain having taken from her the finest of her colonies. Now, observes the *Courier-Journal*, she owns countries with a population of 27,000,000, having begun the new era of colonial enterprise with the conquest of Algeria in 1830. These include Algeria, Cayenne, New Caledonia, Cambodia, Tonquin, Anam, Tunis, Madagascar, Senegal, Cochin China, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion. It is true that none of these compare in importance with the British colonies, and their soil and climate do not promise much for the future, but they show that France is not disposed to be left out while the division of the remainder of the earth's surface is going on. France's colonies are not worth a great deal to her in the way of trade. Their total amounts to about \$180,000,000 a year, of which France gets not quite three-fifths. The larger part of this is furnished by Algeria, and nearly all the remainder comes from the Indo-Chinese possessions. The French are brave enough to fight for and acquire territory, but they are not adepts in developing it after it has come into their possession. Their colonies never thrive like those of the British, and even under the most favorable conditions their growth is slow.

## "SUNSET" COX DEAD.

### Death of the Well-Known New York Congressman.

#### A Sketch of His Long and Eventful Public Career.



SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX.

Congressman S. S. Cox died about half-past 8 o'clock in the evening at his home, No. 18 East Twelfth street, New York city, from peritonitis. His wife, Dr. Lockwood, and a few friends were at his bedside. He was conscious almost to the end. During the day he recognized his wife, some of his friends and an old colored servant who came on from Washington to see him.

Only a few days before, Mr. Cox was preparing a speech on the new States, embodying his recent observations in the West, for delivery before the Judge Stockler Association, a Democratic club in Second avenue, New York city. The title of his lecture was "The Wonderful West." The members of the society met at their rooms, and sat about in gloomy groups reading with anxiety the frequent bulletins from Twelfth street, and at length the news came that their friend had gone to the Westland of which he could tell them nothing.

There were many callers at the house during the day, and telegrams were received from the Turkish Minister and other well-known men. Among the friends who called were General Fitz-John Porter, George Francis Train, Congressman John J. O'Neil, of St. Louis; ex-Judge Charles F. Daly, James M. Seymour, United States Marshal McMahon, General Roger A. Pryor, and John T. Agnew. Mrs. Cox's brother, E. Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, arrived in the afternoon, as also did her sister, Mrs. Hardenberg.

About two years ago Mr. Cox had a serious illness from which it was not thought he could recover, and the recollection of his wonderful rally at that time, after the physicians had pronounced his case hopeless, caused his friends to cherish the hope that the same thing might happen again. Almost his last words were in regard to the new States of the West, and a brave effort to make for advocating the admission of New Mexico and Wyoming at the next session of Congress.

A change which told of the approaching end took place early in the day, and in spite of his wife's efforts to keep him alive, he succumbed to his illness at five o'clock the doctors thought death so imminent that members of the household were summoned to the bedside.

#### Sketch of His Career.

Samuel Sullivan Cox, better known as "Sunset" Cox, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1834. His father, Ezekiel Taylor Cox, was a leading politician of Ohio and a member of the State Senate in 1832-33. The father of S. S. Cox was a daughter of Samuel Sullivan, who was Treasurer of Ohio in 1818, and had a high reputation for probity.

Mr. Cox attended the Ohio University at Athens, but subsequently became a student of Brown University, Rhode Island, where he graduated with honor in the class of 1856. He adopted the profession of law, and after being admitted practiced many years successfully. He then made a trip to Europe, and on his return published a very readable and popular book on travels, entitled "The European Tour."

In 1853 Mr. Cox became owner and editor of the *Columbus (Ohio) Statesman*, the Democratic organ of the State. In 1855 President Pierce tendered Mr. Cox the position of Secretary of Legation to England, but he was not able to accept. The following year he was elected to the Presidency of the Ohio in 1858, and had a high reputation for probity.

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## THE NEWS EPI TOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

High tides have occurred on the Eastern coast, and some damage has been done to property.

The authors of the incendiary fires which late recently occurred at Haverhill, Mass., have been arrested in the act of setting fire to a house.

A JURY in Worcester, Mass., has decided that the Rev. Father G. Ely Brochu, a priest of Notre Dame Church, must pay \$1750 for denouncing a parishioner from the pulpit.

LEON AMBETT has been nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Democratic Convention.

MRS. AARON W. DILLIARD, widow of the farmer who was murdered near Easton, Penn., has confessed that she and William H. Bartholomew planned the murder and that she assisted in carrying out the plot.

BURT & SNOW, the oldest house of woolen jobbers in New England, have failed. The amount of liabilities is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

A DISPATCH from Wilmington, Delaware, states that thirty vessels went down in the terrible gale which prevailed off the Atlantic coast during the last few days. The gale has done immense damage at Lewes and will be as memorable as the famous blizzard of March, 1858.

The contour of the Atlantic Coast line has been changed in many places by a remarkable progress by the great gale. The New Jersey Coast was a heavy sufferer in this respect.

MRS. ANDY SAVAGE, of Strafford, Me., was called to her door by an unknown man and shot dead. Her husband was away at the time. A neighbor named Davis was arrested.

At the national encampment of the Sons of Veterans, N. J., Secretary of State Griffin, of Illinois, was elected Commander-in-Chief. The next encampment will be at St. Joseph, Mo.

The fifty American workmen who have been in Europe examining into the condition of the workmen there arrived at New York on the City of Rome.

A CAVE-IN at two collieries at Plymouth Junction, Penn., covered thirty acres, and 3000 men were thrown out of work.

South and West.

PRESIDENT HARRISON was present at the first day's exercises of the celebration in Baltimore of the battle of North Point.

Two freight trains came into collision on the Lake Shore road near Millersburg, Ind. Thirty-six cars and two engines were wrecked, a loss of \$250,000.

Two Italians working on the Midland Railroad near Clarkburg, W. Va., were blown to pieces by the explosion of a cartridge, and others were seriously injured.

The canvass of the contested votes for Governor in West Virginia, has given Judge Fleming, the Democratic candidate, a majority over General Goff.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated in San Francisco by public holiday.

By a freight wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Lynchburg, Va., Charles McDowley, a freeman, has been killed, and a brakeman fatally injured.

The Aurora Watch Company, of Aurora, Ill., has made an assignment. The liabilities are about \$300,000.

FIVE farmers have been killed near Carbondale, Ill., by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler.

ENGLISH colored men have been arrested near Norfolk, Va., on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a storekeeper named T. L. Waller.

DR. H. H. TUCKER, one of the leading Baptist clergymen of the South, and proprietor of the *Christian Index*, has died through falling from the window of his hotel at New Orleans.

The Washington Democrats have placed a State ticket in the field headed by Eugene Smetter, of Tacoma, for Governor.

The striking miners of Spring Valley, Ill., have refused the employers' terms. They ask the Governor to use the State Emergency Fund in their behalf.

ELEVEN influential citizens, of Marietta, Ga., have been arrested with being implicated in the White Cap outrage, in which Mrs. Aseneth Street and her daughter were taken from bed at midnight and fogged.

GEORGE ALLEY, one of the colored leaders in the uprising in Le Flore County, Miss., was taken to Charleston, in that State, and hanged. It is now estimated that 100 colored people were killed in the Le Flore County riots.

The losses by the Antwerp fire will be nearly \$7,000,000.

CHARLES III. HONORÉ, Prince of Monaco, is dead. He was born in 1818.

A NUMBER of cases of cholera have occurred in Greece.

The Prefect of the Seine has refused to accept the declarations of candidacy for membership in the Chamber of Deputies made by General Boulanger and Henri Rochefort.

The Senate of Mexico has been formally inaugurated and Senator J. M. Couttoleno was elected President.

The Directors of the Paris Exposition have decided that it must close October 31st.

SERBIA and Bulgaria are making warlike preparations while protesting that nothing unusual is transpiring.

The chemical works of the American firm of Burroughs & Welcome, at Wandsworth, England, have been burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The official report of the Antwerp disaster makes out 123 persons killed, 1000 missing, 100 seriously and 200 slightly injured.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, before his departure from Paris for Berlin, gave \$2000 for the benefit of the poor.

The Czar of Russia has ordered an immediate increase of rolling stock on railroads converging upon the Austro-Hungarian frontier at an enormous expense.

## OUT OFF BY FLAMES.

### Men and Women Leap From Fourth Story Windows.

McArdle's large bag and general paper stock warehouse at Albany, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was the spontaneous combustion of a pile of rags on the third story. So quickly did the flames spread through the greasy saturated building that the employees, consisting of fourteen women and girls at work in the sorting room and ten men in the office or about the building, were forced to jump for their lives.

The majority escaped by leaping to the roof of a neighboring house. Carrie Swartz, who weighs over 200 pounds, jumped into the yard and crashed through the roof of an outhouse, receiving serious injuries. Mrs. Ellen Mack jumped from the fourth story, a distance seventy feet, and fell upon a pile of scrap iron. Her condition was critical.

Richard Gamble, a bookkeeper, in his endeavor to avoid the flames fell through the shaft and was badly cut and bruised. The inhalation of fumes, however, was the direct cause of his death, which occurred soon afterward.

Mrs. Ellen Frank, who jumped from the fourth floor, and Mrs. Ellen McShane, who fell down the elevator shaft, sustained fractures of the limbs and severe bruises, but not necessarily fatal injuries. Several others received severe injuries.

Loss about \$50,000; insured.

## TEN MINERS KILLED.

### Water Floods the White Ash and Smothers the Men Working in It.

One of the most serious mining accidents ever known in Colorado has occurred in the White Ash coal mine, near Golden. An old abandoned mine runs alongside the White Ash, and has for months been full of water, which, without a moment's warning, burst through into the White Ash mine, filling it full of mud and water. Ten miners were known to have been at work in the White Ash mine at the time of the accident, and not one of them could have lived five minutes after the surging mass broke in upon them. It will take between two and three weeks before their bodies can be reached.

Work will be commenced at once by hundreds of willing hands in order to pump the mine out, but old miners who have been through the mine say it will be impossible to clear the mine and reach the bodies under two and perhaps three weeks. Part of the men leave families who were dependent upon them, while the rest were single, and all highly spoken of.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

LOUISIANA has organized a State Horticultural Society.

THE Columbia River salmon pack will be 30,000 cases short this year.

IT is said that it is American English that salutes the car all over Paris.

THERE are 25,729 known thieves over sixteen years of age in England.

AN Ohio man is in jail for trying to pull the tail of a justice of the peace.

THE Iowa corn crop is said to be 25,000,000 bushels in excess of any previous year.

ONE in five of the entire population of Great Britain is in the Sunday-schools.

BENJAMIN WILSON, a colored man of Chambersburg, Penn., has been sent to jail for swearing.

A SIXTEEN pound cannon ball came up in Walter Dixon's oyster dredge in Newark Bay the other day.

## A DEVASTATING GALE.

### The North Atlantic Coast Swept by a Furious Cyclone.

#### Great Damage Done at Noted Seaside Resorts.

A tidal wave which swept the Atlantic Coast Sunday evening, causing damage and injury to life at various points, appears to have been merely a preliminary skirmish. It was followed by a series of disturbances in the elements calculated to make memorable the month of September and the fall end of the seaside resort season of 1893.

The weather all along the coast, following a period of delightful atmospheric conditions, was rainy, cold and windy. Finally a furious storm of wind and rain brought about the worst feature of the disagreeable season, and put a summary end to the season at all the popular places by the ocean in the vicinity of New York.

Stories of the severity of this storm came from many points and stamped it as one that will probably prove historical. It was peculiar in its large sweep of territory, in the prolonged character of the disturbance, in the great velocity the wind attained, in the rainfall, and in the destruction to coast-line property by the extraordinary height, activity, and volume. The water along the New York city front reached the highest point this year.

Not for a long time had the Atlantic Ocean been more turbulent. Like a huge monster with an insatiable appetite, it bit huge pieces out of the coast line along New Jersey, Coney Island, Long Island, Staten Island and other exposed points. Old landmarks were washed away and new channels were cut in the sandy soil. Magnificent seashore hotels and improved properties that were supposed to be beyond the reach of the devastating elements are no longer picturesque places.

Nowhere was there better evidence of the havoc caused than at New York's most popular summer resort—Coney Island, particularly Manhattan Beach and Brighton. A large part of the beach was inundated, and two principal hotels were in danger of destruction. The sea was made such a sweep at and around Manhattan Beach that it was not only an island, and a dangerous one for those who had the courage to remain on it, by itself, but one so isolated that the rescuers were cut off from escape and entire communication. The Coney Island season was summarily ended.

On the southern shore of Long Island the wind assumed the character of a cyclonic hurricane, its speed varying from twenty to sixty-five miles an hour. At Long Beach, Fire Island, Arverne, Rockaway, Point Lookout, Far Rockaway and other summer resorts the tide rose so high that hotels and houses on the coast were being floated from their foundations, while outhouses and pavilions have already been carried away at all these points. Wide channels appeared in nearly all the beaches, and swift currents swept inward to the low grounds.

The damage done on Staten Island was very serious, while all along the New Jersey coast, from Sandy Hook to Cape May, the same condition of affairs existed. The cliffs at Long Branch were crumbling, and the sea surged through the streets and avenues of Asbury Park. Ocean Grove and other places in that neighborhood, Atlantic City was cut off from the main land, On Long Island Sound the tide caused havoc to the wharves at Greenwich, Stamford, Bridgeport, and towns on the Connecticut coast were overtopped and the streets flooded. New Rochelle, Willetts Point and all the islands lying in the neck of the Sound experienced the full vigor of the storm, for the tide rose to an unprecedented height and poured in upon the roofs of water over what has always been considered high land. Nowhere could the storm and tide be combated, only temporary makeshifts being possible toward saving threatened properties.

Measured by dollars and cents, the storm caused more damage along the coast at seaside resorts than could be approximately estimated.

Death and Destruction Off Delaware.

A despatch from Laurel, Del., says: "Advices from the Delaware Breakwater state that at least two score vessels were beached. Both wooden piers were washed away. The beach from Rehoboth to Lewes was strewn with wrecks. It is thought at least fifty lives were lost. Men were seen clinging to the rigging of the fast sinking vessels, frantically yelling for help. The life-saving crew were powerless to render assistance, owing to the fury of the gale. At least an hour's sight to witness, but no human power could save them. Their bodies were washed ashore and were buried in the sand along the water. The loss to vessel property at the breakwater will reach, it is thought, \$5,000,000.

While all was in excitement in front of Lewes a thrilling scene was being enacted near Fourteen Fathom Banks. The Philadelphia schooner J. and L. Bryant, owned in Somers Point, New Jersey, had sought a harbor by anchoring in Morris River flats. She slipped her cable and was at once at the mercy of the waves. High waves after another tossed the boat about mercilessly. First the steering apparatus was carried away, then the masts, and in less than an hour the vessel was in pieces. Out of her crew of seven only two persons, Mate Otto Kaiser and Seaman Pete Nelson, a West India negro, were saved.

Ocean City, a resort on the Worcester County shore of Maryland, has been almost washed away. The few remaining guests at the hotels took refuge in the upper stories and were saved with great difficulty.

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## TANNER RESIGNS.

### The Head of the Pension Bureau Goes Out of Office.

President Harrison has received and accepted the resignation of Corporal Tanner, United States Commissioner of Pensions. The following is Commissioner Tanner's letter of resignation and President Harrison's reply thereto:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
"BUREAU OF PENSIONS,  
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1893.

"To the President:

"The differences which exist between the Secretary of the Interior and myself as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of the Pension Bureau have reached a stage which threatens to embarrass you to an extent which I feel I should not call upon you to suffer, and as the investigation into the affairs of the Pension Bureau is completed, and I am assured, both by yourself and by the Secretary of the Interior, contains no reflection on my integrity as an individual or as an officer, I herewith place my resignation in your hands, to take effect at your pleasure, to the end that you may be relieved of any further embarrassment in the matter.

"Very respectfully yours,  
"JAMES TANNER, Commissioner.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
"WASHINGTON, September 12, 1893.

"Hon. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions:

"DEAR SIR: Your letter tendering your resignation of the office of Commissioner of Pensions has been received, and your resignation is accepted. It is with regret that the appointment and qualification of your successor will be made.

"I do not think it necessary, in this correspondence to discuss the cause which have led to the present attitude of affairs in the Pension Office. You have been kindly and fully advised of my views upon most of these matters.

"It gives me pleasure to add that so far as I am advised, your honesty has not at any time been called in question, and I beg to renew the expression of my personal good will to you. Very truly yours,  
"BENJAMIN HARRISON."