#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. harsh measures towards the Hebrew popu-lation of Russia and their banisament from THE

#### To the Senate and House of Representa tives:

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the Secretary the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, made directly to Congress, furnish a com-prehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affais affais

#### AMERICAN PORK IN EUROPE.

The law of the last Congress providing system of inspection for our meats intended for export and clothing the President with to exclude foreign products from our power to exclude toreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetuate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this Government in a position to ef-fectively urge the removal of such discrimi-nations against our meats. It is cretifying nations against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order have opened their ports to in-American pork products. The respected spected American pork products. The re-moval of these restrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as-adequate to the complete removal of the dan gens, real or fancied, which had been pre-sidently used. The State Denartment our viously urged. The State Department, our Ministers abroad and the Secretary of Agriculture have co-operated with unflag-ging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result. The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany, looking to equitable trade con-cessions in consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when the correspondence can be submitted to Congress.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH CHILL.

The civil war in Chili, which began in Jan-uary last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions, until August 28, when the Con-gressional forces landed near Valparaiso, and after a bloody engagement captured that city. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a provisional government was speedily estab-lished by the victorious party. Our Min-ister was promptly directed to recog-nize and put himself in communicaith this Government so should have established tion with SOOD its 88 de facto character, which was done. During the pendency of this civil conquest frequent direct appeals were made to this Government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout, which this Government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon on the part of European nations.

official complaint of the conduct of our Minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this Govern-ment; and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival interests and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chili.

#### THE VALPARAISO INCIDENT.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly ex-cite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this Government. A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore-leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaassaulted by armed men hearly simulta-neously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed out-right and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than the ord our sailors received more than two, and one as many as eighteen, stab wounds. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable orderly manner, and that some the police of the city TOOK part e assault and used their weapons fatal effect, while a few others in the a with with some well disposed citizens, endeavored Thirty-six of our sail to protect our men. ors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace. So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in best suggested and the second states, wearing the uniform of their Government, and not in any individual act or per-sonal animosity. The attention of the Chilian Government was at once called to this affair, and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian Government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an in-sult to this Government. The Chilian Gov-ernment was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Govern rould confidently expect full and prompt reparation. reparation. It is to be regretted that the reply of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provi-sional Government was couched in an offen-sive tone. To this no response has been made. This Government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valconducted by the criminal court at val-paraiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this Gov-ernment, together with some ade-quate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to the investment. this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene. I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of agress for such action as may be neces-The entire correspondence with the Government of Chili will at an early date be submitted to Congress.

#### that Empire. THE TARIFF LAW.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompa-nied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress affecting the rev-enues, as to the results of this legislation upon the Treasury and upon the country. There is certainly nothing in the condition

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is cer-tainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppres-sively upon the people or retards the com-mercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worse state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation compute help, but may seriously invode busiconnot help, but may seriously impede, busi-ness, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential.

I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great in-dustries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such

#### FREE COINAGE WOULD MEAN DISASTER.

I am still of the opinion that the free colnage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to mantain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own maradded value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, is-sued by the Government shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their crops. The money-lender will pro-tect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency, by the withdrawl of gold and gold notes, and such an unset tling of all values as would produce a com-mercial panic. I cannot believe that a peo-ple so strong and prosperous as ours will promote such a policy.

#### BIMETALLISM THE OBJECT.

The producers of silver are entitled to just ideration, but they should not forget that the Government is now buying and put-ting out of the market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the peo-ple, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other pations can be secured and a of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals; but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold, and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the sil-ver movement. Bimetallism is the desired end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to overrun the goal and bring in silver monometallism, with its necessary attendants, the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure there for a larger currency. I have endeavored, by the use of official and unoffic, al agencies, to keep a close servation of the state of public se in Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in pro-posing an international conference. There possing an international conference. There is, however, I am sure, a growing sentiment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of pro-moting this sentiment than by accumulating gold here. A scarcity of gold in the Eurofields. gold here. A scarcity of gold in the Euro-pean reserves will be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver. DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS. The presence of a large cash surplus in the Treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to the business of the country and made nec essary the intervention of the Department at frequent intervals, to relieve threatened monetary panics. The surplus on March 1, 1889, was \$183,827,190,29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected National banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest-bearing securities \$259,079,350, re sulting in a reduction of the annual interest of \$11,684,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the remption of bonds. demption of bonds. The result of this policy of the silver legis-lation, and of the refunding of the 41/2 per cent, bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation. At the date last money in circulation. At the date named the circulation was \$1,404,205,895, \$23.03 per capita, while on the 1st day of December, 1891, it had increased to \$1,577, 262,070, or 24.35 per capita. The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the holders of the 4½ per cent. bonds to extend the time of redemption, at the option of the Govern-ment, at an interest of 2 per cent, was accepted by the holders of about one-half the amount, and the unextended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

great diligence. The total number of pen-sioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed dur-ing the fiscal year ending at that time 250,-565 cases. Of this number, 102,337 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890. The ssuing of certificates has been proceeding at he rate of about 30,000 per month, about eventy-five per cent, of these being cases seventy-five per cent. of these being cases under the new law. The Commissioner ex-presses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appro-priation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-91 was \$127,685,793.89, and the accurate around at \$112,630,649.95 leaving the amount expended \$118,530,649.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$0,155,144.64.

The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$144,-936,030, which, after careful examination of 936,000, which, after careful examination of the subject, the Commissioner is of the opin-ion will be sufficient. While these disburse-ments to the disabled soldiers of the great civil war are large, they do not realize the exaggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficent legislation. The Secretary of the Interior shows with great fulness the care that is taken to exclude frandulent laims, and also the gratifying fact that the persons to whom these pensions are going are men who rendered, not slight, but substantial war service.

#### AGRICULTURE

If the establishment of the bepartment of Agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the unenlightened de-mand of a worthy class of people that im-pression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in dis-seminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detect ing and eradicating diseases of domestic animals; and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmers and stock-raisers of the whole country. Every request for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited consideration. The scientific corps of the Department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations

with method and enthusiasm. The inspection by this Department of cat-tle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the moval of the restrictions maintained by the European Governments

For ten years protests and petitions upon this subject from the packers and stock-raisers of the United States have been diraisers of the United States have been di-rected against these restrictions, which so seriously limited our market and curtailed the profits of the farm. It is a source of gen-eral congratulation that success has at last been attained, for the effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats will be felt not only by the farmer but for the success has a source of not only by the farmer, but in our public finances and in every branch of trade. It is particularly fortunate that the incre demand for food products, resulting from the removal of the restrictions upon our means and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred, should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived lower prices would have prevailed. The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for \$20,000,000 worth of these products an-

nually. The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent, greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sus-tained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed. The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the Sec retary to be this year \$500,000,000 more than last; of meats one hundred and fifty mil-lions more, and of all products of the farm, seven hundred millions more. It is not in-appropriate, I think, here to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvellous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the cur-rency by which it is measured and in which the farmer is paid for the product of his

The heads of the several Executive Depart-

## for that purpose. This legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new Congressional apportionment, and the two statues bring the electoral vote of the State under the influence of the "gerrymander." These gerrymanders for Congressional pur-

poses are in most cases buttressed by a gerry mander of the legislative districts, thus mak ing it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the State to correct the apportion-ment and equalize the Congressional dis-tricts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. have recently been advised that in one county of a certain State three districts for the election of members of the Legislature are con-stituted as follows: One has 65,000 popula-

tion; one, 15,000, and one, 10,000; while in another county, detached, noncontiguous sections have been united to make a legisla tive district. These methods have already found effective

application to the choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the States of elec-tors of President and Vice-President. If this is accomplished, we shall then have the three great departments of the Government in the grasp of the "gerrymander," the leg-islative and Executive directly and the Judiclary indirectly through the power of

An election implies a body of electors having prescribed qualifications, each one of, whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result. So when the Con-stitution provides that "each State shall appoint" (elect), "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the Legislatures in the selection of the methods to be used. "A Republican form of Government" is guaranteed by the Constitution to each State, and the power given by the same instrument to the Legislatures of the State to prescribe methods for the choice, by the State, of electors must be exercised under that limitation. The essential features of such a Government are the right of the people to choose their own officers and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages It will not be claimed that the power given

to the Legislature would support a law pro-viding that the persons receiving the small-est vote should be the electors, or a law that all the electors should be chosen by the all the electors should be chosen by the voters of a single Congressional district. The State is to choose, and, under the pre-tense of regulating methods, the Legislature can neither vest the right of choice elsewhere nor adopt methods not con-formable to Republican institutions. It is not my purpose here to discuss the question whether a choice by the legislature or by the voters of equal single districts is a choice by the State, but only to recommend such regulation of this matter by constitutional amendment as will secure uniformity and prevent that disgraceful partisan jugglery to which such a liberty of choice, if it exists, ffers a temptation.

Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective States, of all the offiwithin the respective States, of all the offi-cers of the National Government, whether that suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of Members of the House of Represen-tatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of Senators and electors of President. Re-spect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to be the char-acteristics of our people until our elections cease to deciare the will of majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression or gerrymander. If I were called upon to de-clare wherein our chief National danger lies, I should say, without hesitation, in the overclare wherein our chief National danger iles, I should say, without hesitation, in the over-throw of majority control by the suppression of perversion of the popular suffrage. That there is a real danger nere all must agree, but the energies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix re-commuting the constitution after the superstant sponsibility upon the opposite party, rather than in efforts to make such praatices im-

than in efforts to make such praatices im-possible by either party. Is it not possible how to adjourn that in-terminable and inconclusive debate while we take, by consent, one step in the direction of reform by eliminating the gerrymander, which has been denounced by all parties, as an influence in the selection of electors of President and members of Congress? All the States have, acting freely and separately, de-termined that the choice of electors by a gentermined that the choice of els tors by a g eral ticket is the wisest and safest method, and it would seem there could be no obje tion to a constitutional amendment making that method permanent. If a legislature that method permanent. At a legislature chosen in one year upon purely local ques-tions should, pending the Presidential con-test, meet, reactind the law for a choice upon a general ticket, and provide for the choice of electors by the Legislature, and this trick should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be seriously and widely endangered. <text> taken.

# THE TREASURY REPORT.

### Review of the Financial Condition of the United States.

### Revenues and Expenditures of the Government for the Year.

The annual report of Secretary Foster of the Treasury, just submitted to the President at Washington, is almost exclusively a resume of the reports of the subordinate Treasury officials.

The total receipts of the Government for 1891 fell off \$5,418,847,52 from those of 1890 and the ordinary expenditures increase 1 \$57,636,198.14. The receipts fron all sources were \$458,554,233.03, and the expenditures were \$421,304,470.46, leaving a surplus of \$37,239,762.47; applied to the public debt, \$134,947,635,48.

The revenues for the present fiscal year an estimated at \$433,000,000 and the expendi tures at \$409,000,000. The estimated revenues enues for the fiscal year 1893 are \$455,330,-350.44, and the estimated requirements, ex-clusive of sinking fund, \$441,300,093.61. The estimated receipts from customs \$195,000,000,

The Secretary explains briefly the causes which led to the refunding of the 41/2s at 2 per cent. and announces that the amount of those bonds now outstanding and on interest

at 2 per cent. is \$25,364,500. After summarizing the published reports of the Treasurer and Mint Director, the Secretary recommends the continuance of the recoinage of uncurrent silver coin, the loss of metal to be made good from the "silver profit fund," or an appropriation of \$100,000 to be made for that purpose. The recommenda-tions of the late Secretary of the Treasury in regard to amendments of the laws relating to the administration of the Customs servic are made by Secretary Foster.

The total internal revenue receipts were \$146,053,415.97, a gain of \$3,440,719.40 over 1890. The receipts from manufactured tobac-co fell off \$1,162,720.09. There was an increase of \$110,544.69 in the cost of collection. The total production of distilled spirits in the fiscal year, exclusive of fruit brandles, was 115,962,386 gallons, an in-crease of 6,686,461 gallons; of fruit bran-dias 1.804.712 callons a graphit 1.898.810 ties, 1,804,712 gailons, as against 1,825,810 gallons in the fiscal year of 1890. The nu ber of distilleries operated decreased 2322. There was an increase of 2,935,265 barrels in the production of beer. It is estimated that the internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year will be \$150,000,000.

A large portion of the Secretary's report is devoted to the Statistics of Exports and In devoted to the Statistics of Exports and Imports. The total value of our foreign commerce during the year was \$1,729,337,-606, an increase of \$82,257,913 over the prece-ding year. The value of imports was \$844, 916,196, an increase of \$55,605,787, and that of exports was \$884,480,810, an increase of \$65,605,196 of exports was \$884,480,810, an increase of \$26,652,126, excess of exports over imports, \$39,564,614, against an excess in 1590 of \$68,518,375. The excess of exports of gold and silver over imports was \$72,694,195; total exports of silver and gold, \$108,953, 642; total exports of gold, \$86,362,654; total imports of silver and gold, \$86,326,454; total imports of gold, \$18,232,567. An excess of \$158,319 in the imports of gold in ores and copper matte and of \$7,309,473 in silver in ores and copper matte is recorded. The Sec. es and copper matte is recorded. The Sec retary savs:

The value of our total trade in m dise with Great Britain and Ireland amounted to \$640,137,288, of which the value of exports was \$445,414,026 and the value of imports \$194,723,252, showing an ex-cess in exports of \$250,690,764. Our imand export trade with Great Britain and Ireland forms thirty-seven per cent. of such trade with all nations, and about fifty-five per cent. of such trade with all Europe. Our trade with North Americs, including West Indies, stands next in value, follow by that with South America and that with Asia and Oceanica. Our trade with Germany showed an excess of imports of \$4,-520,927; with France, of \$15,995,805. In our total trade with Europe the excess of exports over imports was \$245,492,675.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 20.

Lesson Text: "The Risen Christ and His Disciples," John xxi., 1-14-'Golden Text: Col. iii, 1--Commentary.

1. "After these things Jesus shewed Him- "After these things Jesus shewed Him-self again to the disciples at the sea of Ti-berias; and on this wise shewed He Himself." The appearancee of the risen Christ thus far seemed to have been as follows: To Mary Magdalene, to the other women, to the two men going to Emmans, to Feter, to the eleven at Jerusalem, then a week later to the eleven again, including Thomas, so that to day's lesson gives us His seventh appear. to-day's lesson gives us His seventh appear-ance or the third to the disciples (varse 14). Observe that He shewed or manifested Him-self. He Himself is the only effectual remself. He Himself is the only effectual rem-edy for sorrow or perplexity or doubt or fear. See how quickly He dried Mary's tears and made her the joyful bearer of glad tidings, made the disciples glad and dispelled Thomas's doubts (xz., 18, 20, 28.) 2. "There were together Simon Peter, and Thomas called Didymus, and Nathaniel of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of His disciples " 3. "Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a fishing. They say unto him, We also go

fishing. They say unto him, We also go with thee. They went forth and entered into a ship immediately; and that night they with thee. They went to that an instation into a ship immediately; and that night they caught nothing." There was another night concerning which Peter had to say "We have toiled all the night and have taken nothing" (Luke v. 5), but it was after that that they forsook all to follow Him and be-come fishers of men (Luke v., 10, 11), and have given themselves wholly up to Him for His service, their testimony after perhaps two years' experience, was that in reference to food and raiment they had lacked nothing (Luke xxii, 35). At the time of our lesson Jesus had proved to them that He was the same Jesus (Luke xxiv, 39). So that it looks as if this return to the old calling was a turn-ing back in their hearts and doubting His care for them. care for them

"But when the morning was now come Jesus stood on the shore; but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus." Unbelief makes us blind, so that we recognize Him not when He draws near to us. So Mary's sorrow made her blind (xx., 14). Oh, how much we miss by not walking humbly and believingly with our God! If we would only walk in the Light with Him we might constantly enjoy both fellowship and cleansing

stantly enjoy both fellowship and cleansing (I Jehn i., 7). 5. "Then Jesus saith unto them, Children, have yeany meat? They answered Him, No." A night's toil and nothing to show for it, Many still labor in vain and spend their strength for naught. He said, "Without Me ye can do nothing" (John xv., 5), but when we are obscient to Him, doing only what He says, moving only at His word; when "it is God who maketh." then there will surely be something accomplished and our glad testi-mony will be, "Not I, but the grace of God which was with me." 6. "And He said unto them, Cast the net

which was with me." 6. "And He said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship and ye shall find. They cast, therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes." "Have dominion over the fish of the sea" was the word of God to Adam when He made him in His own image (Gen. i., 26), but Adam lost all his dominion through sin. Here is the How was it now with one cast of the net it is How was it now with one cast of the net it is filled, when all the night they caught noth-ing! Just the difference between going as we please and going as He pleases—between the energy of the fiesh and the fruit of the Spirit

"Therefore that disciple who loved saith unto Peter, 1t is the Lord. Now when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord he girt his figher's coat unto him (for he was naked), and did cast himself into the sea." John is the first to recognize the voice of the Master, and yet even John is slow, for it is not till after the miracle that he recognizes Him. One would think that all the disciples should have cried out, "It is the Lord." But they were not like Mary seeking Him; they had gone a fishing. Our hearts are not right till we see Jesus only and seek Him only and always. 8. "And the other disciples came in a little ship, (for they were not far from land, but as it were two hundred cubits,) dragging the net with fishes." Jesus was then only about a hundred yards from them and yet they did a hundred yards from they saw His power, not recognize Him till they saw His power, He says to us, "So I am with you alway," He is says to us, "It he says to us, so if the he is saying, "It is I, be not afraid" (Math. xxviii., 29; xiv., 27). Yet how often do we recognize Him? The allurements and cares and entanglements of this present life are something fear-ful, and nothing but the spirit of God can lift as out of them. "As soon as they were come to land they naw a fire of coals there, and fish laid there on and bread." on and bread." 10. "Jesus saith unto them, Bring of the fish which ye have now caught." How graciously He puts it, "The fish ye have now caught." Yes truly they caught them, they he adled the net and took the fish, but not without Him. It was in reality His doing although He spoke as if they did it. Is He not thus in all our lives, ever moving behind the scenes, giving us life and breath and all things? things? 11. "Simon Peter went up and drew the net to land full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty and three, and for all there were so-many, yet was not the net broken" In Peter's first lesson of this kind "their nets brake" (Lake v., 6; but not so now. Who has eyes to see this strange sight? This is e resurrection lesson. And what about the hundred and fifty-three and the strength of seven men given to Peter to draw them to land. Read II, Chron. ii., 12, 17, and ob-serve the wisdom and prodence given to Solomon to build the house, and the 153,000 strangers who helped, and be not surpor if in the resurrection you see a connel. and between these events and the house now be-ing builded by and of strangers to whom things? ing builded by and of strangers to whom Peter first opened the door (Eph. ii., 19-22; Acts x.) "Jesus saith unto him, Come and dine. And none of the disciples durst ask Him, Who art Thou' knowing that it was the Lord." They were hungry and Jesus was no longer with them, and where He was they knew not, and they felt that they must now longer with them, and where He was they knew not, and they felt that they must now take care of themselves, and so they had to learn that they could not after all do any-thing without Him, and that they must rely on Him unseen as much as they did when He was visibly among them.
13. "Jesus that cometh, and taketh bread, and giveth them, and fish likewise." The risen Christ is the unchangeable Jesus. As in the days of His humihation He waited upon them, so in His resurrection body He waits on them and ministers to them still. Though now descended on high and invisible to these eyes. He is not a whit different in His love to His disciples, and in His care of them, from what He was when a mortal man among them on earth.
14. "This is now the third time that Jesus showed Himself to His disciples. After that He was risen from the dead." The seventh time to any, but the third to the company of the disciples. (See on verze 1.) Then after this He is seen at least three times before He ascended visibly from them (1 Cor. xv. 6, 7; Luke very 0. At 1. During them (1 Cor. xv. 6, 7; Luke very 0. At 1. During them (1 Cor. xv. 6, 7; Luke very 0. At 1. During them (1 Cor. xv. 6, 7; Luke very 1.) this He is seen at least three times before He ascended visibly from them (1 Cor. xv., 6, 7; Luke xxiv., 50, 51.) During those forty days He seems to have had but one topic of con-versation—"the thing's pertaining to the kingdom of God" (Acts 1., 3). The words in this chapter which follow our lesson are words for us, and show us our work while we wait for that kingdom, viz., to prove our love to Him by feeding His sheep and lambs, and when inclined to mind other people's business hear Him say to you, "What is that to thee? Follow thou Me."—Lesson Helper.

#### THE CHINESE QUESTIONS.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese Empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the nu-merous establishments of our citizens in mercus establishments of our clusses in the interior of that country. This Govern-ment can do no less than invist upon a con-tinuance of the protective and punitory measures which the Chinese Government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against forsign-ers has assumed the larger form of an in-

surrection against public order. The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the Minister of the United States on the ground that, as a par-ticipant, while a Senator, in the enactment of the existing legislation against the intro-duction of China against the introduction of Chinese laborers, he has becom unfriendly and objectionable to China. unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese Government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on the unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically debar the selec-tion of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.

#### A SPANISH WORLD'S FAIR,

The United States has been invited to par-ticipate in an Exposition at Madril to com-memorate the 400th anniversary of the dis-covery of America by Columbus. It will open September 12, 1892, and close Decem-ber 31.

#### RUSSIAN HARSHNESS TO HEBREWS.

This Government has protested in serious-ess but friendliness to the Czar against

#### THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Progress has been made in securing sites for harbor defenses and in the manufacture of guns for their armament. The Secre-tary's recommendation for a three-battalion formation of infantry regiments is concurred in, as is that for the adoption of smokeless powder. Seven companies of Indians have been enlisted, and seven more are being formed.

#### THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Revenues of the Posoffice Department have pereased over \$5,000,000, Estimates for 593 show an anticipated surplus of receipts over expenses.

#### OUR NEW NAVY.

Four vessels, aggregating 11,000 tons, have een placed in commission during the year. wenty-four more are in course of con-[ wo struction.

#### THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Solution of the problem of Governmental dealings with the Indians sought in legala-tion recommended, which shall have in view the making of the Indian into a citizen. The Sioux outbreak will be made the subject of a special message.

#### THE PUBLIC DOMAIN INCREASED.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN INCREASED. Since March 4, 1899, about 33, 000,000 acres have been separated from Indian reserva-ing the second second second second second second interaction of these who desired to secure free house who desired to second second

#### THE PENSION BUREAU.

The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by

ments have been directed to est a at once an efficiency record as the basis of a com-parative rating of the clerks within the classified service, with a view to placing promotions therein upon the basis of merit. I am confident that such a record, fairly kept and open to the inspection of those interested, will power-fully stimulate the work of the Departments and will be accepted by all as placing the troublesome matter of promotions upon a just basis.

#### PROFECTING BAILBOAD EMPLOYES.

I have twice before urgently called the at-tention of Congress to the necessity of legis-lation for the protection of the lives of railroad employes, but nothing has yet been done. During the year ending June 30, 1890, 369 brakemen were killed and 7341 maimed while engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railroad employes killed during the year was 2451, and the number injured 22,330. This is cruel and largely a needless sacrifice. The Government is spending nearly one million dollars annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every steam vesse is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good, but how shall we excuse the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men, who in our land comme ree are being sacrificed every year by the con-tinued use of antiquated and dangerous ap-pliances? A law requiring of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equip-ment each year of a given per cent. of its freight cars with automstic couplers and air brakes would compel an agreement between the roads as to the kind of brakes and couplers to be used, and would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad emyloyes.

#### ELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The method of appointment by the States of electors of President and Vice-President has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure by the State of Michi-gan from the method which had become unigan from the method which had become uni-form in all the States. Prior to 1832 various methods had been used by the different States and even by the same State. In some the choice was made by the Legislature; in others electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole State upon a general ticket. The move-ment towards the adoption of the last-named method had an early beginning, and went steadily forward among the States, until in 1833 there remained but a single State. South Carolina, that had not adopted it. That State, until the civil war, con-tinued to choose its electors by a vote of the Legislature, but after the war change i its method and conformed to the practice of the other States. For nearly sixty years all Its method and conformed to the practice of the other States. For nearly sixty years all the States save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal. After a full test of other methods, without

method was universal. After a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any State and without any purpose of party advan-tage, as we must believe, but solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular charac-ter of our institution, best preserved the equality of the voters, and per-fectly removed the choice of fresi-dent from the baneful influences of the "gerrymander," the practice of all the States was brought into harmony. That this con-currence should now be broken is. I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening epi-bode, and one that may well suggest whether the old and prevailing method ought ment, a practice which has had the approval of all. The recent Michigan legisla-tion provides for choosing what are popu-arity known as the Congressional districts and the two Senatorial electors by districts are the

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1891.

America, including Mexico, Central Amer ica and West Indies, amounted to \$250,-775,208, of which the value of the imports was \$163,226,079 and of the exports \$95,-549,129, an excess of imports of \$61,676,-

Our total trade with South America in merchandise amounted to \$152,444,958, of which the value of the imports was \$118,783, 668 and of the exports \$33,708,290, an excess of imports of \$85,025,378.

The total value of exports of domestic merchandise was \$872,270,283, an increase of \$26,970,455 over the exports of the preceding fiscal year, 1890, and was greater than that of any year except 1881. During the last fiscal year the value of

imports of merchandise was \$844,916,195, an increase of \$55,605,787 over the imports of the fiscal year 1890. The value of free merchandise imported was \$355,241,352, and of was \$478,674,844, an increase value of free merchandise of dutiable in the \$100,572,723, and a decrease in the value of dutiable goods of \$44,965,935, caused mainly by the transfer of sugar and certain textiles from the dutiable to the free list by the new

The Secretary notes an increase in exports to Brazil of \$1,307,054.

The total number of immigrants alriving was 500,319, an increase of 105,017.

Good progress has been made in enforcing the Alien Labor laws. The Secretary commends the Ship Subsidy law and advises that no backward step be

# REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

#### Nearly 900 Delegates Will Be in the Minneapolis Gathering.

There will be \$98 delegates in the National Republican Convention which is to by

held in Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892. There will be four delegates from each State, known as delegates at large; two from of the four Territories - Arizona, New Mexi-co, Okiahoma and Utab - and two from the District of Columbia. It will require the votes of 500 delegates to make a nomination. The representation will be as follows:

North Carolina... 2 North Dakota .... Ohio..... Florida ...... Georgia ..... 26 Idaho ..... 6 Illinois..... 48 South Carolina. .. 1 South Dakota .... Indiana ..... 30 26 Texas ..... Kansas,.... 20 Kentucky ..... 26 Louisians ..... 16 Vermont ..... Virginia..... Washington ..... West Virginia.... 1 Wisconsin...... 2 Wyoming ..... Minnesota ..... Arizona...... New Mexico..... 18 Mississippi ..... Okiahoma ..... Nevada ..... 6

A young lady of Memphis, Tenn., wrote an essay on "The Model Husband." This brought her a prize of \$20 and a better-half in the shape of a rich and handsome young banker, of Minneapolis. The public may now look for more essays on the same sub-

THE New York girls seem to be expensive creatures. It is said they chew six million dollars' worth of gum every year.