10

the outlay for ocean mail service did not exceed \$600,000 per annum. It is estimated by the Postmaster General that if all the contracts proposed are completed, it will require \$247,354 for this year, in addition to the appropriation for sea and inland postage already in the estimates, and that for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, there would probably be needed about \$559,000.

THE NEW NAVY.

Additions to Be Made During the Year-The Best Armor Plate Found-Indian Treatics, Allotments and Lands-Anomaly of Nations Within a Nation.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Bennington and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,000 tons. Twenty-four warships of all classes are now under construction in the navy wards and private shops; but while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily the completion of the more important vessels

will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering. When it is recollected that the work of building a modern navy was only initiated in the year 1883; that our naval constructors and ship builders were practically without experience in the con-struction of large iron or sheel ships; that ir engine shops were unfamiliar with great marine engines, and that the manuctore of steel forgings for guns and plates was almost wholly a foreign industry, the

resatint has been made is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the assurme that the United States will before long attain, in the construction of such vessels, with their opgines and armaments, the same which it attained when the pre-definence which it attained which the bast instrument of occan commerce was the clipper ship, and the most impressive ex-libit of naval power was the wooden three-decker man-of-war.

Public and Private Naval Shops

The officers of the navy and the proprie tors and engineers of our great private shops have responded with wonderful inteligence and professional zeal to the confidence expressed by Congress in its liberal egislation. We have now at Washington a gunshop, organized and conducted by naval officers, that in its system, economy and product is unexcelled.

roduct is unexcelled. Experiments with armor plate have been d during the year with most im-results. It is now believed that a de of higher resisting power than any in a have been found, and that the tests have lemenstrated that cheaper methods of manufacture than those heretofore thought becoming can be used. I commend to your year orable consideration the recommenda ons of the Secretary, who has, I am sure given to them the most conscientious study There should be no hesitation in prompt impleting a navy of the best modern type, rge enough to enable this country to dis-iny its flag in all seas for the protection of a citizens and of its extending commerce.

New Competition Needs a New Navy.

The world needs no assurance of the peaceful purposes of the United States, but we shall probably be in the future more largely a competitor in the commerce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence this nation and to that praceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be adequate, both upon the shores of the Atlantic and of the Pacific. The report of the Scretary of the Interior shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all of the horeans which make up that complex and difficult denartment. The work in the Bareau of Indian Affairs was nervices on the and nor an now by se-The work in the Bureau of Indian Affairs was, perhaps, never so large as now, by ren-son of the numerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of the r servicions, with the indi-dent labor of making allocments, and was never more carefully conducted. The nowision of adequate school facilities for lution children and the locating of adult Indians upon farms involve the solution of the ludian question.

the Indian questio

Advantages to the Indian of Allotment. Everything else-rations, annuities and elbal negotiations with the agents, inspec-

dian reservations by allotments in severally to the Indians, and the cession of the re-maining lands to the United States for dis-position under the homestead law, has been prosecuted during the year with energy and success. In September last I was enabled to open to settlement in the territory of Okla-homa 300,000 acres of Iand, all of which was taken up by settlers in a since day. The taken up by settlers in a single day. The rush for these lands was accompanied by a great deal of excitement, but was, happily, iree from incidennt of violence.

A Deficiency Appropriation Needed. It was a source of great regret that I was

notable to open at the same time the sur-plus lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, by reason of the insufficiency of the appropria-

tion for making the allotments. Deserving and impatient settlers are waiting to occupy these lands, and I urgently recommend that a special deficiency appropriation be promptly made of the small amount needed, so that the allotments may be completed and the surplus had opened in time to per-mit the settlers to get upon their homestcads

nii the settlers to get upon their homesteads in the early spring. During the past summer the Cherokee Commission has completed arrangements with the Wichita, Kickapoo and Tonkawa tribes, whereby, if the agreements are rati-fied by Congress, over \$80,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement in Okia-homa. The negotiation for the release by the

Cherokees of their claim to the Cherokee Strip has ande no substantial progress, so far as the department is officially advised, but it is still hoped the cession of these large and valuable tracts may be secured. The price which the commission was author-ized to offer-\$1 25 per acre-is, in my judg-ment, when all the circumstances as to title and the character of the lands are consid-ered, a fair and adequate one, and should have been accepted by the Indians. The New Lands Onen to Settlement. herokees of their claim to the Cherokee The New Lands Open to Settlement.

Since March 4, 1880, about 25,000,000 acres have been separated from Indian reservations and added to the public domain, for the use of those who desired free homes under our beneficent laws. It is difficult to estimate the increase of wealth which will result from the conversion of these vast lands into farms, but it is more difficult to estimate the betterment which will result to the families that have renewed hope and

courage in the ownership of a home and the assurance of a comfortable subsistence under free and healthful conditions. It is also gratifying to be able to feel, as we may, that this work has proceeded from lines of justice toward the Indian, and that he may near if he will compare to himself the he may now, if he will, secure to himself the good confidences of a settled habitation, the fruits of industry and the surity of citizenship. Early in this administration a special

Early in this administration a special effort was begun to bring up the work of the General Land Office. By faithful work the arrearages have been rapidly reduced. At the end of the last fiscal year only \$4,172 final agricultural entries remained undis-posed of, and the commissioner reports that, with the present force, the work can be fully brought up by the end of the next fiscal year.

The Court of Private Land Claims,

Your attention is called to the difficulty presented by the Secretary of the Interior as to the administration of the law of March 13, 1831, establishing a Court of Private Land Claims. The small holdings intended to be protected by the law are estimated to be

more than 15,000 in number. The claimants are a most deserving class, and their titles are supported by the strongest equilies. The difficulty grows out of the fact that the lands have largely been surveyed ac-cording to our methods, while the holdings, many of which have here in the same family cany of which have been in the same family for generations, are laid out in narrow strips a few rods wide upon a stream running back to the hills for pasturage and timber. Pro-visions should be unde for numbering these tract as lots, and for patenting them by such numbers and without reference to section lines

PENSION ROLLS.

Great Diligence in the Department That Looks After the Payment of the Veterans' Annulties-Estimates for the Coming Year-Railroad and Census Figures. The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by

great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 676,160. There were al-Individual ownership of a farm from which the derives his subsistence by his own labor, protected by and subordinate to the laws which provided by and subordinate to the laws which provided by and subordinate to the laws which provided by and subordinate to the laws which he derives his which he lives with the manustices he white man and provided by the General Government or by the local or the the direct or the Civil Service Commission invites a personal or the service the careful attention of the opponents, as well as the friends of this press. lowed during the fiscal year ending at that

sites for reservoirs, whether to the States and Territories or to individuals or corpora-tions, only upon conditions that will insure to the settlers their proper water supply upon equal and reasonable terms. In the Territories this whole subject is under the full control of Congress, and in the States it is practically so as long as the Government holds the title to the reservoir sites and water sources and can grant them upon such conditions as it chooses to impose. The improvident granting of franchises of enormous value, without recompense to the state or municipality from which they pro-ceed and without proper protection of the public interests, is the most noticeable and fault should not be committed in dealing with a subject that will before many years affect thonsands of our people. The legislation of Congress for the represdivisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the equality of the voters, and perfectly removed the choice of President from the baneful influ-ence of the "gerrymander," the practice of all the Stafes was brought into harmony. That this concurrence should now be That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and one that may well suggest whether the States that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure by a Constitu-tional amendment a practice which has had the approval of all.

tional amendment a practice which has had the approval of all. The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what are popularly known as the Congressional electors for President by Congressional districts, and the two Sena-torial electors by districts created for that purpose. This legislation was, of course, ac-companied by a new Congressional appor-tionment, and the two statutes being the electoral vote of the State under the influ-ence of the "gerrymander."

with a subject that will before many years affect thousands of our people. The legislation of Congress for the repres-sion of polygamy has after years of resist-anse on the part of the Mormons, at last brought them to the conclusion that resist-ance is unprofitable and unavailing. The power of Congress over this subject should hot be surrendered until we have satisfac-tory evidence that the people of the State to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the State over this subject in the same way. The question is not whether these people now obey the laws of Congress aprinst polygamy but rather would they make, enforce and maintain such laws them-selves if absolutely free to regulate the sub-ject? We cannot afford to experiment with this subject, for when a State is one consti-tuted the act is final and any mistake irre-tricvable. No compact in the enabling act could, in my opinion, be binding or effective Preposed Government for Alaska. electoral vote of the State under the influ-ence of the "gerrymander." These "gerrymanders" for Congressional purposes are, in most cases, buttressed by a rerrymander of the legislative districts, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the State to correct the apportionment and equalize the Congres-sional districts. A minority rule is estab-lished that only a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county in a certain State dis-tricts for the election of members of the Legislature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population: one, 15,000, and one, 10,000, while in another county detached, non-contiguons sections have been united to make a legislative district. New Application of the Gerrymander. Proposed Government for Alaska.

New Application of the Gerrymander."

I recommend that provision be made for These methods have already found effectthe organization of a simple form of town covernment in Alaska, with power to reguive application to the choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and now an inte such matters as are usually in the States under municipal control. These local civil evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the States of organizations will give better protection in some matters than the present skeleton Territorial organization. Proper restric-tions as to the power to levy taxes and to create debt should be imposed. If the establishment of the Deparment of Agriculture was regarded by anyone 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 detecting organizations will give better protection in Electors 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 legislative and Executive directly and the judiciary indirectly through the power of

appointment. An election implies a body of electors hav-An electron implies a body of electrons hav-ing prescribed qualifications, each one of whom has an equal value and influence in determining the result: so when the Consti-tution provides that "Each State shall ap-point [elect] in such manner as the Legisla-ture thereof may direct, a number of elecurther diversification of crops; in detecting nd eradicating diseases of domestic nimals; and, more than all, in the close and tors," etc., an unrestricted power was not given to the Legislatures in the selection of tors, 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 gnaranteed by the Constitution to each State, and the power given by the same instrument to the Legis-latures of the States to prescribe methods for the choice by the State of electors must be exercised under that limitation. The essential features of such a Govern-ment are the right of the people to choose their own officers, and the nearest practica-ble equality of value in the suffrages given in determining that choice. It will be claimed that the power given to the Legis-lature would support a law providing that the persons receiving the smallest vote shall be the Electors, or a law that all the Electors should be chosen by the voters of a single Congressional district. The State is to choose, and, under the pretense of the regulation of methods, the Legislature can neither vest the right of choice elsewhere one shout methods not contormable to xe. nformal contact which it has established and naintains with the farmers and stock raisers 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 investiga-tions with method and enthusiasm. The in-spection by this department of cattle aud pork products intended for shipment abroad had been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the Euro-pean Governments. Benefits of a Good Foreign Warket.

Benefits of a Good Foreign Market.

For ten years protests and petitions upon this subject from the packers and stock raisers of the United States have been directed against these restrictions, which so seriously limited our markets and curtailed neither vest the right of cho nor adopt methods not conformable to re the profits of the farm. It is a source of publican institutions general congratulation that success has at ast been attained, for the effects of an en-

A Constitutional Amendment Asked.

It is not my purpose here to discuss the larged foreign market for these meats will question whether a choice by the Legisla-ture or by the voters in equal single dise felt, not only by the farmer, but in our public finances, and in every branch of public finances, and in every branch of trade. It is particularly fortunate that the increased demand for food products, result-ing from the renoval of the restrictions upon our meats and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have re-ferred, 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 tricts is a choice by the State, but only to recommend such regulations 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 exits, offers a temptation. Nothing just now is more important than

would have prevailed. The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the restrictions to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective States, of all the officers of the National Government, whether upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for \$20,000,000 into Europe lost us a market for \$20,000,000 worth of these products annually. The grain crop 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 result-ing 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. within the repetitive States, of all the officers of the National Government, whether that suffrage is applied directly, as in the choice of members of the House of Repre-sentatives, or indirectly, as in the choice of Senators and electors of President. Respect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to be the characteristics of our paople until our elections cease to declare the will of majorities fairly ascertained, without fraud, suppression or gerrymander. If I were called upon to declare wherein our chief national danger lies, I should say, without hesitation, in the overthrow of ma-jority control by the suppression or perver-sion of the popular suffrage. That there is a real danger here all must agree, but the emergies of those who see it have been chiefly expended in trying to fix the respon-sibility upon the opposite party, rather than in direct to make such wrations impossible Wonderful Increase of Crop Values

The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the Secretary to be this year \$500 0%,000 more than last; of meats, \$150,000,000 more, and of all products of the

choice of the officers of the Government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. A Non-Partisan Commission Suggested. I believe it would be possible to constitute

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, THURSDAY DECEMBER 10. 1891.

a commission, non-partisan in its member-ship, and composed of patriotic, wise, and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing

election system and methods might be com-mitted with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mifigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the commis-sion, to be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the National Gov-ent, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the subject of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. While the policies of the General Govern-ment upon the tariff, upon the restoration of four merchant marine, upon river and harbor improvements and other such matters of grave and general concern, are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of Congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war, to be turned this way or that by the results of a Presidental elec-tions protenes of the question of the states and in every Congressional district that will not be deceived or silenced by the andacious protense of the question of the right of any body of legal voters in any State or in any Congressional district to give their suffrages freely upon these general questions, is a matter only of local concern or control.

The Legal Limit of Suffrage.

The demand that the limitation of suf-frage shall be found in the law, and only here, is a just demand, and no just ma should resent or resist it. My appeal is and must continue to be, for a consultation that shall "proceed with candor, calmnes and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty."

To the consideration of these very grave questions I invite not only the attention of Congress, but that of all patriotic citizens. We must not entertain the delusion that our people have ceased to regard a free ballot and equal representation as the price of their allegience to laws and the civil magis-

I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased mifleation of our people and of a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the popula-tion, wealth and moral strength of our coun-try. A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world, is for a brief time committed to us, and we must not be faithless to its first condition-the not be faithless to its first condition-the defense of the free and equal influence of the people in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs.

All the World and His Wife

All the world and rule wile Recognize Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an incomparable remedy for dyspepsia, con-stipation, biliousness, malaria and inactivity of the kidneys, but they are not so well aware that it has proved to be an absolute specific for "la grippe," that terribly de-structive malady. Lose no time if this dire ailment attacks you in resorting to the Bit-ters, and you will speedily experience re-lief.

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impurities.

one month was cured. Another gentleman had lumbago; could not stand without support. After one treat-ment he could stand without assistance, and after his second treatment could walk with A young man had catarrh, which led to

A young man had entarth, which led to deafness of one en, with an offensive dis-charge. Tried leading ear specialists to no avail. After one month's use of electricity from Dr. Lowe he was cured, and since then his general health has been better than it had been for years. These patients will gladly describe their condition and cure to anyone. Their names can be obtained at our office. Dr. Lowe is, a graduate from the Dis-distribution of the second state of the phin Electrical College. His sp cialty is Par-alysis, Neuralagin, Blood and Skin Dis-enses. Other disenses treated at the Insti-tute, Catarth, Dyspepsia and Disenses of Women.

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fore in her life. A gentleman had chronic rheumatism. Joints stiff and every motion attended with great suffering. When he called on Dr. Lowe he could scarcely walk. After the first treatment he jelt great relief, and in

DEFART for Chicago, points intermediate and beyons: *1.30 a.m., *7.10 a.m., *12.30 p.m., *1.00 p.m., *5.55 p.m., 11.30 p.m. Aravar from some points *12.65 a.m., *1.15 a.m., *0.30 a.m., *6.35 a.m., *6.00 p.m., a.m., 11.19 a.m., 50.00 p.m., 50.00 p.m., 50.00 p.m., 50.50 p.m.
 BEPART for Toledo, points intermedian and beyond: 71.10 a.m., 51.20 p.m., 71.00 p.m., 711.20 p.m., A001vg from same points: \$1.15 a.m., 50.35 a.m., 50.00 p.m., 50.50 p.m.

burners. Fluid, 74 gravity, for street lamps, burn-

6.50 p.m.
6.50 p.m.
DEFART for Cleveland, points intermediate and beyond: f6:10 a.m., *7.10 a.m., f12.15 p.m., *11.65 p.m., *6.00 p.m., 17.10 p.m.
TDAFART for New Castle, Frie, Youngstown, Ashta-bula, points intermediate and beyond: 17.20 a.m., 12.20 p.m. Asserve from same points: f1.25 p.m., *12.00 p.m.

112:20 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: [1.25 p.m., 19:00 p.m. Daraer for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles, [2:45 p.m. Annya from same points: [2:10 a.m. Daraer for Youngstown, *12:30 p.m. ARRIVE from Youngstown *6:50 p.m.

BAILBOADS.

SOUTHWEST PENN.

iting his children. Whea an Indim: becomes a citizen in an winnized State or Territory his relation to be General Government ceases, in great measure, to be that of a ward; but the Gen-

ral Government ought not at once to put pon the State or Territory the burden of he education of his children. It has been by thought that the Government schools any thought that the Government schools and school buildings upon the res.rvations would be absorbed by the school systems of the States and Territories but as it has been found necessary to protect the Indian ugainst the companisory alienation of his and by exempting him from taxation for a period of 20 years, it would seem to be right but the General Government, certainly certainly funds in its posses-school fund of the should may to the school fand of the should may to the school fand of the what would be equivalent to the local a tax upon the property of the Indians.

Frovisions for Indian Education.

It will be noticed from the report of the commissioner of Indian Affnirs that already ome contracts have been unde with district hools for the education of Indian children. There is great advantage, I think, in bringan the Indian children into mixed schools. This process will be gradual, and, in the meantime, the present educational provisious and arrangements, the result of the

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able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,-

000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-91 was \$127,-085,793 19, and the amount expended \$118,-530,439 25, heaving an unexpended surplus of \$9,155,141 64. The Commissioner is quite con. fident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the manifity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the recent legislation. These pay-ments, under the general law, have been for many years very large, as the pensions, when allowed, duted from the time of filing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years.

First Payments Growing Less.

The first payments under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and, as the per cent of these cases increases and that of the old cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced. The Commissioner, under date of November 18, fornished me with the statement that dur-ing the last four months 115,175 certificates were issued, 27,865 under the geheral law and 55,282 under the act of June 27, 1890. The sest experience of those who have been immed. This will enable those religions induct that have undertaken the work of In-than education with so much zeal, and with testills so restraining and benchcent, to hence their institutions in new and marking and the source of the set our months 113,173 certificates were issued, 27,883 under the act of Jane 27, 1890. The average first payment during these iour months was \$213,85, while the average first payment upon cases allowed during the the year ending June 20, 1891, was \$239,33, being a

The outbreak namous the Sioux, which oc-curred in Beconheer last, is, as to it's causes and incidents, fully reported upon by the Mar Department and the Department of the Interior. That these Indians had some just complaints, expectedly in the matter of the induction of the adverse steeneding the emactment of a time delays antered in the size of the statustic structures in the size and size of the indicating the size and the begartment of a time delays attending the emactment of a time delays and the begartment to perform in view of the indian **Messiah Campaign**. In view of the alarm that prevailed among

The Indian Messiah Campaign. In view of the alarm that prevailed among the width settlers near the reservation, and of the futal consequences that would bars resulted from an Indian incursion. I placed at the disposal of General Miles, command-ing the division of the Missouri, all such forces as were thought by him to be re-quired. He is entitled to the credit of hav-her given thoronals protection to the settlers and of orthering the hostiles into subjection with the heat possible loss of life.

with the least possible loss of life.
 The appropriation of \$2,291,430 for the horizon and the protected in the protected indication appropriation bill of March, big has not been expended, for the reason to be appropriation of the Indian claim to the Government of the Indian claim to the marker will be marker as protected mass special message, placing
 With this decay with the decay with the

reform. The commission invites a personal TOSS. A General Electoral Ticket the Best.

reform. The commission invites a personal inspection by Senators and Representatives of its records and methods, and every fair critie will feel that such an examination should precede a judgment of condemnation, either of the system or its administration. It is not claimed that either is perfect, but I believe that the law is being executed with impartiality and that the system is in-comparably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor. I have during the year extended the classified service to include superintendents, teachers, matrons and physicians in the Indian service. This branch of the service is largely related to educational and philanthropic work and will obviously be the better for the change. The heads of the several executive depart-All the States have, acting freely and separately, determined that the choice of electors by a general ticket, is the wisest and safest method, and it would seem there could be no oblection to a constitutional amendment making that method perma

If a Legislature, chosen in one year upor purely local questions, should, pending a Presidental contest, meet, rescind the law for a choice on a general ticket and provide for the choice of electors by the Legislature The heads of the several executive depart-ments have been directed to establish at and this trick should determine the result it is not too much to say that the peace might be seriously and widely endan-

ments have been directed to establish at once an efficiency record as the basis of a comparative rating of the clerks within the classified service, with a view to placing promotions therein upon the basis of merit. I have alluded to the "gerrymander" as a facting the method of electing Electors of fresident by Congressional districts, but the political robbery have relation to the selection of members of the House of Representatives. The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and into the correction of members of the House of Representatives. The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and into the correction of congress to the necessity of legistical year.
More Care for Bailrond Employes Needed. I have twice before urgently called theat tention of Congress to the necessity of legistication of railrond employes killed during the year was 2451, and the number injured wille engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railrond employes killed during the year was 2451, and the number injured wille engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railrond employes killed during the year was 2451, and the number injured space is readily rested in particular features supposed to be objectionable, or includes any proposition to give to the election rest to secure a calm, patriotic constitutional powers of the United States adequacy to include sany proposition to give to the election restored on such constitutional powers of the United States adequacy to include sany proposition to give to the election secure a calm, patriotic constitutional portant to show whether the opposition to give to the election secure a calm, patriotic constitution to give the indice of the general constitution of such of the secure and equal to secure the constitutional powers of the general constitution of suc ments nave been affected to establish at comparative rating of the clerks within the classified service, with a view to placing promotions therein upon the basis of merit. I am confident that some such a record,

nearly \$1.000,000 annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and r equired to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good; but how can we excuse the lack of in-terest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men who in our land commerce are being sucrificed every year by the con-tinued use of antiquated and gangerous ap-pliances?

pliances? A law requiring of every railroad engaged in inter-State commerce the equipment of a given per cent of its freight cars with automatic couplers and airbrakes would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employee.

THE GERRYMANDER

And Its Application in Choosing Presi dental Electors-The Michigan Plan De-

nonneed as a National Danger-A Com-

employes.

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An organ A music-cabinet, An autoharn

A violin, An elegant Ricca mandolin at Hamilton's, 91 and 93 Fifth avenue. You can get better suited and lower prices there than anywhere else. Open until 9 p. M.

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the lowest possible. Come and see JOS. HORNE & CO.'S Penn Avenue Stores. A Royal Holiday Gift.

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 For Connelisville, 8:50,
 B:50 a.m., 11:10, 44:15, 25:00

ngton, Pa., *7:39 and \$3:30 a m. *4:00.

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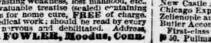


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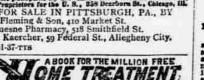
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