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## THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison on the State of the Nation.

## THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

Parting Discussion of Important Public Questions.

Pensions, Elections and the Treasury-New Mail Subsidies Urged-Also Continued Work on the New Navy-Chief Accomplishments of the Departments.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favorable period in the history of the country will. I believe, show that so high a degree of pros-perity and so general a diffusion of the com-ferts of life were never before enjoyed by

The total wealth of the country in 186) The total wealth of the country in 1861 was \$16,150,616,000. In 1890 it emounted to 162,616,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1850 was 31,635; in 1893 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1802.

CENSUS PHOUSES.

The efficial returns of the Eleventh Con-us and those of the Tenth Census for 75 ading cities furnish the basis for the fol-

owing comparisons: In 1880 the capita! invested in manufac-uring was \$1,232,839,670, In 1890 the capita! invested in manufac-uring was \$2,930,735,884. 1880 the number of employes was

sed the number of employes was 18:0 the wages earnel were \$501,965,-

1890 the wages carned were \$1,221,170,-1880 the value of the product was \$2.

in 1830 the value of the product was \$4,-266,837.

Se report of Labor Commissioner Peck, New York, shows that during the year I in about six thousand manufacturing ulliaments in that State embrace! Sin the special inquiry made by him, and resenting 67 different injustries, there is not increase over the year 1890 of 316,130.65 in the value of the product, of 68,57,220,03 in the amount of wages. The report of the commissioner of fer the State of Massachusuts shows 1745 industries in that State pail

the last six months of the year he first six months of 1892 the tod the first six months of 1892 the to-luction of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, out 3,202,703 tons in the year 1890,

as the largest annual production er attained. For the sums twelve months 1001-101 the production of Bessmer ingots a 4 875-391 tone, an increase of 190,710 cas tone over the previous unprecedental the previous unprecedental on of 3,688,871 gross tons in by production of 3,088,871 gross tons in The production of Bessemer steel for the first six months of 1892 was the gross tons, as against 702,099 gross ourne the last six months of the year

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total value of our foreign trade (ex-orts and imports of merchandise) during s last fix-al year was \$1,857,880,610 an in-case of \$125,283,614 over the previous fix-

eding the value of

COASTWINE AND INTERNAL TRADE. a our coastwise trade a most encourage development is in progress, there having in the last four years an increase of 16 cat. In internal commerce the statistics that no such period of prosperity has before existed. The freight carried in outwise trade of the Great Lakes in aggregate 28,293,959 ton. On the sign! Missouri and Onto Rivers and is in the same year the traffic ag-1 59,465,045 tons, and the total yea-age passing through the Detroit wrong that year was 21.0 4,000 tons, of tomage entered and charact in the trade of London ducing 150) to 13,480,700 tons and 1,500 bed to 18,480,70° tone, and of Liver-tyl 800 tone, a total for these two hipping ports of 21,422,518 tone, only in excess of the vesses tonings pass-ough the Detroit River.

per indication of the general protect the country is found in the fact is number of depositors in savings receased from 090,570 in 186) to 4. in 1890, an increase of 515 per cents amount of deposits from \$140 277 olds in savings banks was \$1,021,073, pulls represent the savings of wage.
The bank clearances for nine anding September 31, 1821, amounted 48,300,889. For the same mostles in a assounted to \$45, 180,601,947, an extension months of \$4, 140,211,132. wer to supply the necessaries and a of life. It is true that the market

ben work was so abun lant or witen were as high, whother measured by reency in which they are paid or by a of the aggregate production of the VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS,

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people

homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortacle margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet.

They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and Covernment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citiz uship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart thronz, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep. with reference to revenue; that no duty is

with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the piedges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose—even in the opinion of their premotors—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work

tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three monthe; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not ensity estimated, of business inaction and of diminished reduction will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

Those who have alvocated a protective turiff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disaptrous forecasts of a change of pointy disap-pointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater in the value of the product was \$4,86,837.

Street of Labor Commissioner Peck, we york, shows that during the year in about six thousand manufacturing of shifteness in that State embraced in the special inquiry made by him, and setting 67 different industries, there are not increase over the year ISD of its increase over the product, its 37,920,00 in the value of the product, its increase over the product, its increase over the product of the increase over the year ISD of its increase over the product of without reducing markets with the foreign producer; that will further reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be colebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expections have been realized, as its expections have been reduced the industry as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of its will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have and in our history several ex-

We have and in our history several ex-periences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and that of a protective tariff; but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished con-tilence in the principles they have alexperiment,

LABOR AND THE TARIFF

The strained and too often disturbed rela-tions existing between the employes and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective sys-tem. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in live callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If the operation of a tarin for reveaus only that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is to be increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will

A general process of wage reduction can A general process of wage reluction can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizon without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands beequalized; but the conflict that stands ne-tween the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is at-bined are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unomployed, now holding its frequent and tursationing parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to require an American domicile.

Our relations with foreign nations are now unlistured by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences

Samoan array, with Enginal in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering See, and with Calle growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.
There have neen negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commenunter section sor the tariff law, commer-cial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Do-minican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemia, Salvaior, the German Empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian Colouiss and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. The alarms i attention of our European competitors for the South American mar-ket has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

THE BURING REA TREATY. A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United State, as to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea was concluded on the 20th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous pisading the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all peaching sealers from the Bering Sea. Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters, and one vessel from the Fish Commission, all uniter the command of Commander Evans, of the Navy, were sent into the seas, which was systematically patrolls. Some seizures were made, and it is believed that the catch in the Boring Sea by peachers amounted to less than 500 seals. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the

mend that power be given to the President, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific dent, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by the Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this Government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benefit of all nations will be attained.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The controversy as to toils upon the Wellant Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having falled of adjustment. I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 20, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such toils as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals. If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian Government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the flaberies on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific, and the canal toils, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by nureasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal toils, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded, It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United States, Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic, and without the restraints of our interstate-commerce act. Their cars pass almost without detention into and out of our territory. CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

and without the restraints of our interstate-commerce act. Their cars pass almost with-out detention into and out of our territory. There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, it the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put up-on a different basis, and our entire inse-pendence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the open-ing of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own scaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withfraw the support which is given to the railroads a 'il steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furerab the seamings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modifica-tion or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to transit of goods in local is involved in any complete whition of the question.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

Congress at the last session was kept advised of the progress of the serious and for a time threatening differences between the United States and Chile. It gives me now great satisfaction to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the salions of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of \$75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying eviacceptest, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercouse with that brave people. A further and conclusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the feat that a convention intercounter of a relief. fact that a convention submitting to arbitra-tion the mutual claims of the citizens of the respective Governments has been agreed

THE STALIAN AFFAIR. The friendly act of this Government in expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleaus, by the payment of Italy, 500 france, or \$24,330,30, was excepted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

HELP THE NICABAGUA CANAL

I repeat with great carnestness the recom-nectation which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American Company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time, even in this Congress, to give to it an impetus that will insure the early completion of the canal and severe to the United States. f the canal and secure to the United States HOPEFUL FOR SILVER.

The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for the assembling of an International Monetary Conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were necessited by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 231 of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have 23 of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have not taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interest of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or aday intervenes, I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant Governments to unite with us it his movement to secure the enlargement of this movement to scope the enlargement of of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

THE TREASURY. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the patolic revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, \$559,074,200, and the annual interest charge \$11,684,459; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, \$432,564,178.70, an excess of \$114,486,384.09 over the sum expended during this pariod from March 1, 1885, to of \$114,465.384.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to Decomber 1 about \$93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been 000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury, as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in lavored banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the

of 2.241.08, while our receipts from internal revenus increased 28.284.825.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,754,417.05. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the flecal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$463,336,350.44 and the expenditures at \$461,336,350.44 showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be \$20,202,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1894, are \$490,121,385.38, and the estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1894, are \$490,121,385.38, and the estimated appropriations \$457,301,-335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$32,800,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain the purity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European Governments to increase their gold reserve, and these efforts should be met by

ean Governments to increase their gold essrve, and these efforts should be met by reserve, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the Treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seem to be probable, it would be better that any changes thould be a court of that experient rather than should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

SILVER BOUGHT AND COINED. During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1893, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor 854, 106,093 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 123,479,281 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued \$116,783,393. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents aggregate ounces. average price paid for silver during the year was 9t cents per ounce, the highest price be-ing \$1,02% July 1, 1891, and the lowest \$0.83 March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sifting and that no conclusion has yet been ceached, I with-hold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject.

ARMY REORGANIZATION DEMANDED. The report of the Secretary of War rings again to the attention of Congress one important suggestions as to the rebrings again to the attention of Congress some important surgestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgently presented. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis. The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have heretolore required the maintenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The reorganization and colargeright one. The reorganization and enlarge-ment of the Bureau of Military Information which the Secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. The aggregate of claims pending against the Government in the Court of Claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly \$400,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before that court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims and the French spoilation claims an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of all these means the flavorence of the court of all these cases the Government is at great overnment are sent into the field to rum-age for what they can find. The difficulty peculiarly great where the fact to be estab-shed is the disloyalty of the claimant durng the war. If this great threat against or revenues is to have no other check car-inly Congress should supply the Depart-ent of Justice with appropriations suffi-ently liberal to secure the best legal talent n the defense of these claims and to pursue

its vague search for evidence effectively. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postal revenues have increased dune last year nearly \$5,000,000. The deficit or the year ending June 30, 1891, is \$848. Stilless than the deficiency of the present fiscal year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be refused to \$1.503,438, which will not only be entireliable during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included. The number of postoffices has been in-pressed by 2790 during the year, and during

creased by 3.70 during the year, and during the past four years and up to October 29 last the total decrease in the mumber of offices has been nearly nine thousand. The number of free-lelivery offices has been nearly doubled in the last four years, and the number of money-order offices more than doubled within that time.

he postal revenue amounted to \$197,744,339, the postal revenue amounted to \$197,744,339, thick was un increase of \$52,263,153 over the evenue for the three years en ling June 30, 588, the increase during the last three years ing more than three and a half times as

being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ending June 30, 1888.

A wholesoms change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1831. Under this law contracts have been made by the Postmaster-General for eleven mall routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the haxt fiscal year approximates \$945, 123, 33. As one of the results already reached 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracts? To be built in American shippards.

be built in American subpards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other constitors and all would never by withhold. potitors and all would agree to withhold Government aid wo could perhaps take our chances with all the rest, but our great com-petitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until hey now have practically excluded us from articipation. In my collision no choice is eft to us but to pursue, moderately at least,

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS The report of the Sacretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the constr-of our new navy. When the present tary entered upon his duties only modern steel vessels were in comm The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 19 during his administra-tion of the Department. During the cur-rent year 10 war vessels and 3 navy tugs have been launched, and during the four Two other large ships and a torpede boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectelly delayed, or they would have been before this in commission.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425.

882, 290.23, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,896.56, leaving a balance of \$9,914,458,60. There were paid during the year upon the public debt \$44,570,457.98. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from enstoms duties fell off \$42,062,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenus increased \$3,284,823.13, leaving the not loss of ravenus from these principal sources \$33,764,417.65. The net loss of revenus from all sources was \$23,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$443,336,350.44 and the avoerdition is now being carried on successfully. We were without a shop in the successfully and without a shop in the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from enstoms duties fell off \$42,062,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenus from all sources was \$23,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$443,336,350.44 and the work of construction, and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully. We were without armorping the place of the new possession of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any become and the successfully and the work of construction of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any bel THE NAVAL MILITIA.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement. WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, has been larger
than ever before during the administration
of Secretary Noble. The disability pension
law, the taking of the Eleventh Census, the
opening of the vast areas of Indian lands to
settlement, the organization of Oklahoms,
and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of
the increased work and the results achieved
testify to the ability, fidelity and industry
of the head of the Department and his efficient assistants.

cient assistante.

The work in the Indian Bureau, in the exc The work in the Indian Bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty, to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, secondly, to the work of educating the Indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. I have several times white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of effleciency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations, I am suce it would be a great relief to the Executive and a great benefit to the service. great benefit to the service.

THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS. THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabile votorans of the civil war. The increased the annual disbursemen the disabled veterans of the civil war. the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,-956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,-508,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is \$165,000,600. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and futher additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expension laws are not made.

quate agencies, provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of sixty thousand of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching an I thrill-ling onjects, and the right and the war of ing episode, and the rich and gracious wel-come extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applauss that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of peo-ple from all the States did much to revive chorious recollections of the grand review, now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a straggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue. when these men and many thousan I other

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORK. The report of the Secretary of Agricul-ture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our mast products in the countries of Europa, the Secretary has been untring from the first, stimulating and aid-ing all other Government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 81,033,000 pounds, against 45,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,000,000 500,000 pounds in the same mouth of the previous year; in July ther, was an increase of 41 per cent, and in August of 55 per cent, over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four

been exported since the law was put into oppration, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1831, with the same months of 1891, show an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent. and an increase in value of 60½ per cent. The exports of dressed best increased from 137,000,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 564,67 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1899. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that imposition thorough

ordinates to make that importion thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle.

The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the dooks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American eattle, and that the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a post-mor-

ten inspection.

The Department of Agriculture has labore I with great energy and faithfuinces to extrpate this disease; and, on the 28th day of September last, a public announcement warmade by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhore within the United States. The value to the cattle industry of the United States, and the sense of the achievement can hardly be estimated. We cannot, perhaps at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries, but if the present exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms it, we may justly expect that the require-ment that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions upon our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cont. of our unprecedented exports for the tageal year which dosed June 30, 1886, the otal exports being \$1,080,278,030, and the

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rys offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rys to produce a cheaper bread. A fair degree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated expertations, and that if diligently persecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product.

It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with choiers. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the excusive Federal jurisdiction whom and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the lat of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the people justifies in such results with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the nearly nearest. ir quarantine and port officers to exclude

the deadly plague.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in

tion brings to us out of European cities, in
the overcrowdel steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose
surroundings make them the easy victims
of the plague. This consideration,
as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of
our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country
and to the high privileges of its citizenship
should be more restricted and more careful.
We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to
our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious,
the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper,
and the contract laborer, but to check the
too great flow of immigration now coming
by further limitations

WORLD'S FAIR PROGRESS.

WORLD'S FAIR PR GRESS

The report of the Worl is Columbian Exposition has not yet been submitted. That of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the bonor of the United States. PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

In renewing the recommendation which i have made in three preceding annual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employes against the dangers incident to the obliand inadequate methods of braking and coupling which are still in use upon freight trains. I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon maintained and futher additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 31, 1894, and will be at the highest point §188,00,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in pravious messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the sume origin.

HERCHONS AND APPORTIONMENTS.

ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS.

I have, in each of the three annual mes-sages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choics and practices as they are related to the choics of officers of the National Government. In my last annual message I endeavored to in-voke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into evis the existence of which is known to higher thought appear of maintaining the higher thought appear of maintaining the free ion and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the Government could never have seen formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.
It is time that mutual charges of unfair-

ness and frau't between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest electrons should be brought to the test of elections should be brought to the less of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everthing that tends to impair the public confidence in the amounted result. The necessity for an in-quiry, and for legislation by Congress, quiry, and for legislation by Congress, upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legisla-tion in some States in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choos-ing our public officers and in directing the policy of the Government? AGAINST LYNCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, were it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been arged by mobs for a follure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Febral purisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting and some and the protection are ment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting ac-cused persons in their custody should be pro-moted by every possible means. The of-ficer who gives his life in the brave dis-charge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently improssed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlesses.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have charac-

Executive Mansion, December

A SONG OF LOVE

When the sunset tinged the mendows Where the grasses gently blew, Whisper'd mid the falling shadows

Came the words: "Love, wilt be true! And the maiden's cheek was glowing And the light that filled her eyes From a heart with love o'eflowing,

Seemed to dim the Western skies. And her voice was low and broken As she answered, tenderly: "Take this kiss as love's sweet token,

For I love none else but thee. Thus it is that love's sweet story Fills the greater part of life; Better far than gain and glory

Won from marts and fields of strife Thus that 'midst the care and sorrow Falling from the wheel of time We may know there is a morrow, With a wealth of love sublis -Albert E. Hunt.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A put-up job-Pickles.-Puck. The stock exchange-A horse trade. -Washington Star.

A cereal tale-The story of a wheat deal .- New York Journal .

A very hungry person never relishes cold facts. - Chicago News.

Bread cast upon the water is supposed to be in soak, -Dallas News. Some men are insulted by money, and

others pocket the insult .- I'ruth. It rather puts a belle on her mettle when she is extolled .- Statesman.

The scarecrow has its uses, though it doesn't aid the caws any .- Elmira Ga-

A peculiarity of certain cranks is that they can't be turned .- Philadelphia It looks as if Yale's Greek letter socie-

ties were destined to be translated .--Boston Herald. The coming man will probably walk on one foot and kick with the other.-

Elmira Gazette. Unyielding self-possession prevents many a man from giving himself away.

-Elmira Gazette. The fortunes of war seem to be necumulated principally by the gun makers. -Washington Star.

When a barber talks too much his stories are generally illustrated with cuts .- Texas Siftings. Unflagging interest has made many a

fortune and wrecked many a railroad train.-Rimira Gazette.

Oh, hall election day and give
The gratitude we owe it,
It finishes the labor of
The eager campaign poet.
—Washin toc Star. "He is an artist by profession." "I know that; but what is he by occupation?"-Washington Star.

Fiamme-"What do you do to cure the blues?" Flamme - "Paint everything red."-Brooklyn Life. "All men have their uns and downs."

"Yes, even the tallest of us get short at times."-Philadelphia Record. "He has a high idea of art, I think."

"I should say so. He wants \$2000 for a picture."- Washington Star.

"Isn't it funny that a lady can cut a gentleman dead without fear of being arrested,"-Philadelphia Record.

Always credit a wise man with what he does not say, and charge the fool's words up to him -Galveston News.

"Do you fear a depression in business as the result of the election!" I am a hatter."-Washington Star.

"There is always room at the top," but you had better carry up with you a big basket of victuals,-Galveston News.

Little drops of water

What does it profit a man to drink to drive away trouble! He simply exchanges one load for another .- States The baggageman has a big contract on his hands when he undertakes to check

On her cheeks there were roses, roses,

the cry of a baby on his train. - States-

Mrs. Bridie-"How much is your income, Charlie!" Mr. Bridie- You ought to know, you spend it all, my dear. "-Brooklyn Life,

"Well, I never got off anything that tickled me more than that," remarked the dog as he flicked the flea from his left ear .- Elmira Gazette. Bertie-"Why did you buy this pleture? It is only a flight of sparrows," Algie. Way, they are very English,

don't you know, deah boy."-Inter-Women appear to have a decided advantage over men in literary pursuit in the fact that long hair is simply a nor-

mal circumstance with them. - Washington Star. Lady Friend (to Mrs. Newlywed)-"Well, how do you like your flat!" Mrs. Newlywed-"Which do you mean; the

one I married or the one I live in?"-Each morn a saintly resolution strong.
He feels within him rise.
Each eve era midnight strikes her gong.
That resolution dies.
—Chicago News Record.

This is the way she wound up her lotter: P. S .- If this letter never reaches you, you will know that it is not my fault, as I shall give it to my hashand to mail .- Minocapolis Journal.

"Is feedball a gambling game?"
Rusher—"Well, Dodger lost \$25 in
gold yesterday." "Thy didn't he
leave it at home?" "He couldn't; it was in his teeth."-Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Schovievant-"My son is a reguiar Bohemian." Mrs. Harlem Phlata--"Oh, pohew, now don't be puttin' on. You know he was born right here in New York. - Chicago News Record.