

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

## UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL

Of the Silver Purchase Clause Asked for and Tariff Revision Afterward.

President Cleveland's message was presented to both branches of Congress on Tuesday. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The existence of an armistice and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress to the end that through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty which they are so justly and so bravely charged with, they may be able to avert a calamity which would be a disaster to the nation.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of any cause or event of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual attention to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loan, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and losses and failures have invaded every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government.

The legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1893, which was the first step in a course of action on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly monthly purchases by the Government of 4,000,000 ounces of silver, as authorized under that statute were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different. Immediately following a stormy and a slight rise in the price of silver, it fell to the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for the 4,000,000 ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of the Treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued Treasury notes receivable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that such notes may not be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him. If by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed,

such disturbance would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

Up to the 14th day of July, 1893, these Treasury notes had been issued in payment of silver purchases to the amount of \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given in purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between May 1, 1892, and July 1, 1893, the silver bullion amounted to a little more than \$51,000,000 and that during the same period \$49,000,000 were paid to the Treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying the notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes. For this reason the Government is subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$150,000,000 on account of silver purchases and has as a consequence for the first time since its creation been encumbered upon. We have thus made the depletion of our gold reserves a national calamity and more oppressive nations would hold it to their neck. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our Treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than \$75,000,000. Between the first day of July, 1890, and the 14th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than \$132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the Treasury increased to more than \$147,000,000. Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government Treasury, and that this must be followed by payment of all Government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company, and the Government must fall in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Given over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated, according to standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim in a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our Government claim a performance of its obligations, so far as such an obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. It is many of its friends claim, and it is a larger place in the world through general international operation and agreement, and it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such an arrangement so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single handed. The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our Government cannot make itself equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency value that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unproductive in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no reason for the lack of confidence in the purpose or power of the Government in the premises.

The very existence of this apprehension and lack of confidence, however caused, is a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. I consider it for the undertaking we

have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their Government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized States, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

This matter is above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns the business and calling and enters every household of the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of moneyed finance threaten us, the legislator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage-earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenceless.

He relies for work upon the ventures of confidence and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation or compensation. He is not only the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, but he is the last to receive the benefit of its correction. He is practically defenceless.

He relies for work upon the ventures of confidence and contented capital. This failing him his condition is without alleviation or compensation. He is not only the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, but he is the last to receive the benefit of its correction. He is practically defenceless.

The words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered, and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in discharge of our duty at this time may especially injure our countrymen who labor and who are the most numerous members of our condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of their Government.

It is of utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing emergency should be afforded as quickly as possible. It gives twice what gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassment from which business of the country is suffering arises as much from capital hoarding as from the depreciation existing. We may hope that such counsel will prevail and that neither the capitalist nor the wage earner will give way to unreasonable panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the Government for its existence.

Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it. It was my duty to propose to Congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people as shown by their suffrages desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present Administration is pledged.

But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must, in the near future, engage the attention of Congress, it behooves us to meet the financial condition of the country at once and before other subjects can be considered.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1893, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that other legislation which may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GREEN CLEVELAND.

A \$1,000,000 FIRE. Blackened Ruins Leave Paths of Destruction in Minneapolis.

Two fires, presumably incendiary, destroyed over \$1,000,000 worth of property at Minneapolis, Minn., on Sunday. One fire broke out in a stable in the rear of the Cedar Lake Ice Company's house, and soon spread to the ice house proper. From there, fanned by a quick breeze, the flames spread to Clark's box factory, and then destroyed the boiler works of Lintze, Connell & Co., including a \$27,000 riveting machine, the only one West of Chicago. Lenthart's Union Wagon Works were totally consumed, also a quantity of lumber belonging to various firms. The Cedar Lake Ice Company, Lose & Co., Connell & Co., \$90,000; Union Wagon Works, \$15,000. In this there is a total insurance of about half.

While the fire was at its height an alarm was sounded in the lumber district at the other end of the island. A house, which as the place is called, was blown away, and lumber piles belonging to Nelson, Tenny & Co. and Backus & Co., and fanned by a brisk wind the flames soon spanned the narrow stretch of water and began eating their way among the saw mills and residences in the vicinity of the river. One after another the planing mills of the Wilcox Company, the Chatterton Hill, Backus mill, the Howe mill, Smith and Corzigan, and Nelson, Tenny & Co., felt the blast of the fire and were either totally destroyed or badly damaged. The flames left a path of blackness through Marshall street, but was principally stopped by the big brick structures of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, although their loss is put at \$100,000.

In all 112 houses were destroyed. The Northern Pacific bridge and the Plymouth avenue bridge were rendered useless by the fire.

TWO MORE CHOLERA CASES. There Have Been in All Twenty Patients Sent to the Hospital, But the Disease is Mild in Form.

At Quarantine, S. I., Dr. Jenkins Sunday evening issued the following bulletin: "Two suspects were isolated at Hoffman Island early this morning. They are Maria Reno, aged 4 years, and Pasquale Depadro, aged 15 years. "The bacteriological examination shows that Giuseppe Alamo, who was removed yesterday is suffering from cholera, and that Francesco Caroli, Aola and Mariana Corzigan have not developed the disease. The census of the hospital to-night shows: Cholera patients, 14; patients not having cholera, 5; convalescent, 1; suspects on Hoffman Island, 2; total, 20. "All of the patients are improving. The death is mild in character. Two more nurses were sent to Swinburne Island to-day. "At midnight Saturday there were two more deaths from cholera at the hospital. The victims were Francesco Mola, aged 27, and Mariano Roberats, aged 23. Their remains were interred."

Lightning Killed Two. At Brooklyn, N. Y., while Fred Zeigling, Lizzie Topel, Ernest Topel and John Maher were returning from East New York they were struck by lightning. Zeigling and the girl were instantly killed and Maher was severely shocked. The father of the girl, Ernest Topel, received a shock on the leg.

# EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

## OPENING OF THE SENATE.

The Fifty-third Congress of the United States was opened at noon Tuesday, in extraordinary session. The President's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

Just before the stroke of noon Mr. Colquitt was wheeled into the chamber, but before he could be gotten to the chair the Vice President's gavel fell, a hush came over the hall and confusion, and the chairman of the Senate, Rev. Mr. Butler, opened the session with prayer.

The Vice President then directed the secretary to read the proclamation of the President convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 14th inst. read by Mr. McCook, the outgoing secretary.

On the suggestion of Mr. Gorman the oath of office was administered to the new Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Cox, who was escorted to his desk by the chief secretary, Mr. McCook.

Resolutions were then offered and agreed to, to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to proceed to business, to notify the House of the time and place of the meeting of the Senate, and to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Senators Harris and Sherman were appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate, and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the death of his late colleague, Mr. Stanford, be read at a date to be fixed hereafter, he would request the Senate to set apart a day for such reading, in regard to Mr. Stanford's memory as might be deemed proper, and would content for the present with moving, as a mark of respect, that the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the Senate, at 12:30 adjourned.

OPENING OF THE HOUSE. The opening of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-third Congress, as far as the House was concerned, was unmarked by anything of a sensational character, and merely formal. Speaker Crisp was re-elected quietly and without more than the usual political opposition.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the President to inform him that Congress was convened and to receive any communication he might see fit to transmit. The biennial drawing for seats was then proceeded with, after which the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative William H. Enoch, of Ohio.

SENATE.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day were of great public interest. After the President's message was read it was referred to the committee on Finance, and the immediate printing ordered. Then the floor-logs of legislation were thrown wide open and a current of bills on financial and other subjects was admitted.

Mr. Hill, of New York, was the first Senator to get in a word, and he introduced a bill for the repeal of the Sherman act, which he declared himself against the repeal of the Sherman act, as such repeal would, he said, destroy silver coinage forever.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Loize, of Massachusetts, directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and providing a substitute therefor, to be such bill by August 27, if not so reached. The resolution went with a yeas and nays of 20 to 10.

Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates equal to the amount of silver bullion in the Treasury, and to the amount of the act of July 11, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coinage value, to redeem the treasury notes issued under that act, and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the Government, the amount of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent premium.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Hale of Maine said the President had made a reference to the tariff question, and the Senator present who did not know that the Democratic party would no more dare attack the tariff question than a sane man would dare to grasp a wire charged with electricity. Congress was in session for the sole purpose of considering the financial question.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "I believe that the time will come, after we have considered the situation with moderation and patience, when we will come to some common agreement that will relieve the public mind, which will free the manufacturing establishments from the fear which they now have of a change in the tariff laws, and which will free the people of the country from the local and individual interests of the State by laws in the main unconstitutional. We demand that an end be put to such robbery of the taxpayers."

SENATE.—The Democratic party expresses its confidence in the ability of Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of the Light House, to materially assist the Democratic majority in the Congress of the United States to extricate the great commercial interests of the country from their depressed condition.

By endorsing the national administration, the report was unanimously reported.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT. The General Drouth Hard on Vegetation.

The weekly crop report issued at Washington, says: Drouth conditions are now general in the central valleys, northwestern states and in portions of the middle Atlantic states and lake region, and its effects are reported as more or less damaging in Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and the Dakotas. There has been too much rain for cotton in portions of Alabama and Mississippi, but in South Carolina and Texas, except in southwest portion, the crop is greatly improved. Cotton picking is now progressing in Georgia and Florida. Spring wheat harvest is now progressing in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Upon the whole it may be stated that the weather conditions have been beneficial to crops in New England, portions of the Middle Atlantic States and generally throughout the Southern States, while throughout the central valleys, Northwest and lake region the week has been unfavorable owing to lack of moisture. The week was generally favorable on the Pacific coast, although in California the warm weather over the interior of the state caused fruit to ripen too rapidly.

In Pennsylvania—in most places drouth remains unbroken; all crops will be shorted, especially tobacco and potatoes. In West Virginia—Crops improved considerably; favoring for fall wheat progressing; weather favorable; tobacco, buckwheat and stock doing well.

Base Ball Record. The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

W. L. P. C. Boston... 64 28 696 Cincinnati... 42 47 472 Philadelphia... 54 35 507 St. Louis... 41 49 456 Pittsburgh... 46 37 462 Baltimore... 39 51 433 Cleveland... 33 35 362 Chicago... 37 54 407 New York... 44 44 500 Louisville... 31 54 355 Brooklyn... 44 40 480 Washington... 32 58 335

# HOUSE.—In the silver battle in the House to-day the first gun was fired by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

The speaker's message was not presented but will be read at tomorrow's session.

# A LAND IN MINIATURE.

## BRITISH GUIANA'S EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Products of Her Plantations, Gold Fields, Tangled Jungles and Rich Forests—Best of All Trees—Triumphs of the Taxidermist's Art—Beautiful Feather Work.

If I had the privilege of seeing only one World's Fair department, said a gentleman, I would choose the agricultural. In no other building can one come so near the people of other lands. In the Agriculture Building you are close to the soil, to that which gives sustenance. As a matter of course, the life, habits and customs of the people are shown in a more direct way. The Agriculture Building is the place to study the world as it is.

The speaker must have been in the British Guiana section of Chief Buchanan's building before he spoke. In its timber-tened area, the products and probabilities of that land which Columbus saw in 1498 when he entered the Gulf of Paria, are placed before the eyes of an hour gives one an intimate knowledge of the interesting country. One of the products is Adolphus Daniel, the Indian pilot of the gold rivers, Essequibo, Mazaruni and Guyanini. With an active brain, an intelligent comprehension of what a visitor wants to know and a thorough knowledge of his subject, the little riverman, true to his calling, pilots his guests all over British Guiana, through sugar plantations and gold fields, through tangled jungles and grand forests, giving an object lesson at every step.

Triumphs of the taxidermist's art are the stuffed fauna of British Guiana, which are mounted upon the roof of the Agriculture Building. The most conspicuous group is a tapir with a jaguar's claws and teeth in its thick skin. Three varieties of ant-eaters are shown. One, a tree-climber, is no larger than a fox squirrel, another is about the size of a dog and the ant bear, or great anteater, twice as large, with bushy tail, coarse long hair and a long snout. Then there are ocelots, wicked-looking wildcats, graceful, slim-limbed wood deer, cougars, huge tortoise and snakes as natural as life, placed in attitudes of arrested motion which tell of the jungles and trackless forests that extend back from the towns and clearings near the coast.

They are interesting, but apparently do not attract as much attention as the nine gilded pyramids which represent the output of gold since 1884. People gaze upon the pyramids with renewed interest when they learn that even Sir Walter Raleigh believed the reports of the Spaniards, sailed up the Orinoco River in 1595, and the next year sent Captain Keymis to find the "rich" country in the world. It was not until 1880, however, that placer washing really amounted to anything in British Guiana. It began in the Purnul River, a branch of the Mazaruni. Four years later the Government took official cognizance of the gold and imposed a royalty on the gold obtained.

Milliners and young women are wearing plumage on their hats, and the cases containing the birds of the country. The king humming bird, parrot, cotinga, pampodour cotinga, and other tropical songless birds are shown in their natural colors. In the gorgeously tinted flyers that were in Georgetown for the World's Fair, the woman's work is seen in the beautiful purses made from the seeds of a tree "Jo's tears," which look like a robin's eggs, and from the fat, green and brown manna seeds. In the gorgeously tinted flyers that were in Georgetown for the World's Fair, the woman's work is seen in the beautiful purses made from the seeds of a tree "Jo's tears," which look like a robin's eggs, and from the fat, green and brown manna seeds. In the gorgeously tinted flyers that were in Georgetown for the World's Fair, the woman's work is seen in the beautiful purses made from the seeds of a tree "Jo's tears," which look like a robin's eggs, and from the fat, green and brown manna seeds.

When it comes to coffee, says the News, the commissioner grows gloomy, pointing to a great array of samples of coffee-farming in Jamaica is the one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

Those who visit the Jamaican section, linger longest over the collection of dried plants loaned by one of our tropical products which is peculiarly the brand of coffee which usually flows the price of the commodity little, if any, of our coffee finds its way to the American market. It is sent to the fish warehouses, where it commingles with the product of any other port. "Here," indicating a large case, "is the history of Jamaica coffee. The men in the case show the process which coffee must be put before it reaches the market. The coffee is first husked, in which the coffee bean is the tree, to the green coffee of some large proportion of the country in coffee is raised is practically unnecessary every attraction is being offered in illustration of the product of any other taken up. Before a great while we have it completely settled."

ing rain-water is a necessity in the Guiana, the wallahs is indigenous to fame as a water-carrier extends to the Indies, for in 1891 nearly 5,000,000 wallahs were shipped to the islands.

To the Indians the cassava domestic trees and shrubs. From its poisonous the bread of the family is prepared. It is grated, and the pulp, having been squeezed dry in what is called the "poe," is placed on the "barbacoa," over the fireplace, until all the juice is evaporated. It is then baked flat from fish to form a kind of flat flap-jack. The cassava bread is prepared by the hands in a showcase in which several cases of cassava starch-jute is prepared in another way, poison having from been expelled the nation, the jute is turned into a mass of molasses like extract called "cachaça," which, with fresh peppers, forms the most delicious soup. The cassava is valued by the Indians with little trouble, but it is a laborious process. The roots are cut into pieces from twelve to fifteen inches long and stuck into the fresh land. In three or four days the sprout and in seven or eight months the roots are ready for use. They are generally some distance from the native or leaf-covered food of the native, being of the forest.

&lt;