

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses Public Affairs.

"TARIFF REFORM" URGED.

Hawaiian Matters Reserved For a Special Message.

Chinese Registration Law—The United States and Brazil—Effects of the Silver Purchase—Repeal—Affairs at Home and Abroad—Work of the Various Bureaus Summarized—Public Economy Advocated—Administration's Pension Policy.

The President's annual message, which has been read in both Houses of Congress, is mainly as follows:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of the departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of the reports of the heads of the departments by such recommendations as appear to be of particular importance.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, our pressing situation remains that which will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.
The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on an important commerce. Several of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro, the struggle being between the established Government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the National capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

"This fact," the President says, "has been the cause of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in these waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indignant to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection."

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.
Legislation of last year, known as the law requiring the registration of all laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not in compliance with the provisions of the act, has been the subject of much discussion. In view of the fact that the law was unconstitutional, the great of Chinese laborers, pending judicial action as to its validity in good faith, I have directed the Department of State to apply for the certificates required by the act extending the time for registration of Chinese laborers, and to withhold the certificates from those who do not desire to reside in this country, will now of themselves of the renewed privilege afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby a necessity of enforced deportation may to great degree be avoided.

SUBRENDER OF WEEKS RECOGNIZED.
Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in absence of a convention of extradition, upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is stated that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases, in my opinion, is made an entire change in the situation, and that the United States has already concluded arrangements of that character, have deemed it fitting to express to the Government of Costa Rica and Colombia the desire of the United States to settle their boundary dispute finally and conclusively in conformity with the spirit of treaty concluded between them some time ago.

RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
Our relations with the French Republic are to be intimate and cordial. I trust that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with many of our relations with that country, the questions affecting our relations with Britain have been treated in a spirit of fairness.

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two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, and a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctly American auspices, and its enjoyment assured to not only the United States but to a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political convulsions which have afflicted her Central American neighbors, but the disapproval of its Legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship has been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed in the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.
It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment to the Government. Prior to the inauguration of the present Administration the existing Government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the Islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of Government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of a treaty.

After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitution of the Government of Hawaii had been subverted by the active aid of our representatives at that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong done and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result I directed the Constitution and Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advice are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special message fully detailing all the facts connected with a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.
By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 31 of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as the occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies, may be referred to arbitration, and be peacefully adjusted in such manner as the Conference of Washington by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies between the Republics of America and the Nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the Government of each Nation represented at that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the proposed plan, and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will be ready to co-operate to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress, and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred Nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.
The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,951, and its expenditures to \$459,774,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue \$161,927,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$52,453,967 over the preceding year. The amount of duty collected amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,455.32.

It is estimated upon the basis of present receipts and that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$439,121,365.35 and its expenditures \$458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000.

SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL.
The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the situation of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary monetary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation it is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, this restored confidence in the which money has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.
The Superintendent of Immigration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these, 1063 were not permitted to land, under the provisions of the law, and 1872 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,033 less than for the previous year.

The Secretary in his report gives an account of the operations of the Marine Hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases.

The amendments of the last two years touching our public health and the demor-

strated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports have invested the subject of National quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting upon a strictly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

WORK OF THE ARMY.
The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,775 enlisted men and 2144 officers.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.
The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year, and furnishes interesting information touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial conditions, inevitably and quickly reduces the postal receipts. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postal receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the Postmaster General's report.

I desire to commend the energetic and worthy of prompt attention the suggestion of the Postmaster General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department.

THE NAVY.
The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring in the construction of the largest and most expensive naval ship-building. The most serious delay, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed.

The difficulties seem now, however, to have been overcome, and armor is being delivered by satisfactory proportions. As a result of the experience acquired by shipbuilders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, and armor and powder are being promptly supplied.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the expense of unfinished vessels on our hands and the duty upon the part of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

PENSIONS.
The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of special value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 244 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 27,000 widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 81,500 widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 3882 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3882 survivors and widows of the Indian wars, 294 army and 4745 regular army survivors, and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls on June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of 1878, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 452,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,474, and the number dropped was 37,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,756,543.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for the first payment on pensions, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist inappreciable applicants "from the performance of manual labor to earn a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accordance with the intention of the law, the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau; but after entering upon these recent investigations, the Commissioner modified his policy, and made an entire change in the mode of operation, interfering with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

I am unable to understand why frauds in this pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected, with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensioners have their original every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension made perjury more common and false and underlying pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known names and reputations, and recent developments by the Bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467.14. The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

THE INDIANS.
The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and humanity of our people.

Our Indian number about 215,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in ser-

vally have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres.

The solution of the Indian problem depends largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents, and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards, is of the utmost importance. The law providing that, except in special cases, no Indian shall be detailed as Indian agent, it is hoped will prove a successful experiment.

There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.
The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations.

I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning the timber of the West, how come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas forested lands enforced during the last year, and the large stockyards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasionally local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication, and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

In the year 1889 the Congress appropriated \$1000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations. These funds have been wisely and judiciously used. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$65,546.61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public moneys for the purchase of new and improved varieties for free distribution, that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by Members of Congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices.

In each State and Territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislators continues, and is increasing, and so varied that it is almost impossible to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 13,000 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2025 acres with vines, and enough of other vegetable seeds to cover 100,000 acres. The total quantity of flow and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 99,596 acres of land.

In view of these facts this enormous expenditure of public moneys for seeds of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consumption so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1894, and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 be appropriated to the purchase of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations.

Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment stations, the production of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.
The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its benefits to the employees of free delivery post offices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the Civil Service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

NEED OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.
Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those entrusted with the control of the public purse. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public moneys should in some manner be to their individual and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in Governmental appropriations.

It is not in my opinion a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen. I desire to urge with all the earnestness in my power that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its relation to the necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet Governmental expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

TARIFF CHANGE.
After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so directly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our own consciences and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After a full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of tariff reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representative government, the people should have their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our duty to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our effort until this reform is accomplished, and no selfish or sectional principle which only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that the law be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have

grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction of present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands of the poor who would be clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national industry and enterprise. This cannot be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors.

It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost of production.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined with a surplus of their work in mills and factories, a discharge of idleness, and distress in the homes of our workingmen.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low prices, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reforms on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedule, have wisely and judiciously provided for additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain concrete investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted in case of any unusual calamity, or whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and a real, though unobtrusive, willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the public good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that it is almost impossible for the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility to the people, and the great and noble interests of a generous and confiding people, the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

THE FUTURE OF THE K. O. P. L.
Powderly Writes of the Work Done By the Order in the Past.
In a letter to the New York World, reviewing the history of the Knights of Labor Ex-Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly gives as follows concerning the order:
In no way has the order of the Knights of Labor accomplished so much good as in the education of the citizen in his rights and duties. The strike is a relic of a bygone barbaric age. It had its origin thousands of years ago, but the strike was a warrior who took to the field when the strikers' cause was just, and he was not fully considered or carefully studied the condition of their neighbors. So intricately are our interests interwoven that no strike of any importance can be entered upon without inflicting injury on others not directly concerned in the controversy.

Of the results of the session just closed and passing into history the friends of the order cannot but enter an appreciation and admiration. The proceedings have been characterized by a somewhat reckless disregard for law, rule, precedent and expediency. That appreciation of the condition of our members in isolated sections of the country, which so particularly marked the deliberative of preceding sessions of the General Assembly was lamentably absent from the session of 1893. Boycotts without number were levied without care, designation or thought of future consequences. Long-established customs and usages have been lightly set aside. The wishes of local assemblies were disregarded in transferring them from one jurisdiction to another.

It is not in my opinion a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen. I desire to urge with all the earnestness in my power that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

STUDENTS SUSPENDED.
For Riding Restaurants and Stealing Everything in Sight.
Eight of the most popular Amherst students have been suspended for looting restaurants and disorderly conduct on their return from Hanover, where they had been to the Dartmouth-Amherst football game. On Saturday, November 11, 350 Amherst students were returning from Hanover, N. H., to Amherst on a special. The train stopped at various stations for refreshments and the restaurant keepers seized the opportunity to charge exorbitant prices for their food.

The boys concluded that it was much cheaper to take what they wanted than to pay the high prices charged, so they began helping themselves. The store once started kept on rolling, and as they were on their journey they took more from each new place. At Greenfield they cleaned out the restaurant, food, dishes and all. One young man was so enterprising as to steal a bottle of soda and after he had drank the soda he carried back the bottle and got a nickel for it.

Some others thought that it would be smart to carry home a baggage truck, so at one of the small stations where they stopped for water a hand truck was taken along and highly valued as a trophy. The authorities objected to the extent of theft and reported the matter to the Amherst faculty with the above result.

His Watch Is Missing.
The Rev. William Johnson, one of the best known colored preachers of Decatur, Ga., is in jail. Thos. Echols, a financial pillar of the church, notified Mr. Johnson that one of his children was sick and requested prayer. The prayer was at the child's bedside. Mr. Johnson asked the father to pray also. When the men arose from their knees Mr. Echols found that his watch was gone. He studied over the matter and after the preacher had gone he decided to have him arrested. The congregation stands by the pastor and insist that Echols is an agent of the devil.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder has all the Honors—Is Strength and Value 20 per cent. above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were directed by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas.

The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of twenty per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and forty-four per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

ENGLAND has no monopoly of "grand old men." Good and great Marshal Canrobert, kneeling in the Chapel of the Invalides, when his fellow veteran MacMahon was brought home to his last rest under the same roof with Napoleon, furnished a splendid example of endurance amid the world's rough usage. Canrobert is eight-four, and the last of the French Marshals. He has seen his fellow campaigners in Algeria and those by whom he fought side by side at Magenta and Solferino depart one by one; yet he lingers, as if unwilling to surrender the baton which represents such historic memories.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.
W. C. ANDERSON, Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, and cures surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle, sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FOLLOWING the well-known "you press the button" advertisement of a kodak firm, an Idaho undertaker came out with this awful head-line: "You kick the bucket and we do the rest."

Moose are quite plentiful in Maine this season.
USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR Coughs, Colds and all other "Throat Troubles." "Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

A Missouri girl has a foot 15 1/2 inches long.
A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecher's Pills. Becqua'm's—no others. 25 cents a box.
A Maine man recently ate 30 raw eggs in five minutes.
Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup costs no more than other and benefits more.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
She Was Blind
With scrofula in the eyes—could barely distinguish between daylight and darkness. I took her to numerous experts and hospital and gave up in despair. A friend advised me to give Hood's Sarsaparilla and she is now perfectly cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla and marvelous to relate, it has completely restored her sight and given her perfect health."
CHAS. A. ADAMS, St. Albans, Vt.
Hood's Pills cure sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. 25 cents a box.

Mother's Friend
A remedy which if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal of Child-birth, prevents an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, 15c per bottle, charges prepaid.

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A remedy which if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal of Child-birth, prevents an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, 15c per bottle, charges prepaid.

Mother's Friend
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