The cost of an ironclad is about \$400 a ton. This includes guns and all equipments.

The New York World avers that within the modern era the only additions to domesticated animals have been the canary and the ostrich.

By a new route which is proposed from England to Australia, across Canada, the trip from London to Sydney, it is believed, may be shortened to twenty-eight days.

New York's display of grapes at the World's Fair was said to excel that of any other state, even including California. Two hundred different kinds of that fruit were tastefully shown.

The St. Louis Republic thinks that peculiar old South American city, Iquique, should certainly be the Mecca of Melbourne, and our government rainmakers. No man ever sawa rainstorm at that place.

A capital of \$52,000,000 is invested in the nursery business in 172,000 acres of land. In all horticultural pursuits the entire capital is estimated at over \$1,000,000,000 by the census of the agricultural department.

Statisticians claim that the earth will not support to exceed 5,994,000,-The present population is estimated at 1,467,000,000, the increase being eight per cent. each decade. At that rate the utmost limit will be reached in the year 2072.

The recent severe storms were responsible for at least one good deed learns the Chicago Herald. They washed several pieces of coal out of a ledge on the farm of Charles Brown of Georgetown, Me., and explorations have shown that coal in paying quanties abounds on the farm.

In France in recent years, much attention has been given to school hygiene. Not only is physical culture made compulsory in all public schools, but the plans of all school buildings, both public and private, must be approved by the proper authorities, and all schools are subjected to systematic medical inspection.

An English authority, in speaking of heavy guns, says that the 110-ton gun, 161-inch bore, will fire ninety five ordinary rounds, after which the gun is unfit for further service. The 67-ton, 13½-inch bore, will fire 127 rounds, and the 45-ton gun, 12 inches bore, will fire 150 rounds before becoming ussless. The cost of the British 110-ton gun is \$82,500; that of the 67-ton gun is \$54,500, and that of the 45-ton gun \$31,500.

Unless all signs fail the breycle is destined to play no unimportant part in the next great conflicts which will take place when next the issue is joined between civilized nations, remarks the Chicago Herald. In the recent maneuvers of the German armies around Metz the tests made of the bicycle were so eminently satisfactory that it is probable that they will be formally adopted as an auxiliary to the regular army, as has already been done in other European armies

British husbands when their dinner parties turn out failures, are apt to grumble at their wives for the cook's misdemeanors, but they abstain from the practical style of rebuking practised by the celestials. Recently the Chinese professor at a university gave a national banquet to fellow profes sors and was much put out because the cookery was not to his taste. After a time he got up, bowed solemnly, said, "Go lickee wife," and departed, returning presently, smiling as blandly as usual, after having administered judicious chastisement to his better half.

There is now a great railway system in the course of construction which will girdle the Holy Land from one end to the other. A French company has secured a concession for a line from Beyrouth to Damuscus and has already commenced work on a narrow guage road. An English syndicate is building a railway from Halfa to Damaseus which will be about 140 miles long, starting from Halfa, finding its way along the northern base of the range of Carmel to the plain of Esharion, through the valley east of Nazareth. Leaving Mount Tabor, it will cross the River Jordan on a trestle and then to the point known as Majemeh, where the little Jordan joins the greater rivers. At this point the road will border on the southern shore of Galilee and almost without a curve along the famous wheat region, biblically known as the plains of Bashan, thence to the southern gate of Damascus.

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

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 recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge encessary and expalient, is littingly entered upon by commending to the Congress acardia examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendants contained in the reports of the head of the executive work of the Government and the executive work of the Government and in the reports of the head of the executive work of the Government in an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose of the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive butness and incidents as as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations have not at all times during the given relations to the given relations and ginches and given relations and given relations and given relations

American foreign policy.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in the country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggion of the structure of the structure of the structure of the many are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggion of the structure of the s BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, as been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third number of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Lepublic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chile.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The chinese exclusion Law.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the deportation of all not within the time scribed, mer with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the device of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chicese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15th, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

eision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers therete entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

Subsended to weeks beconized.

Costa Rica has lately testified its frienditness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition,

Costa Rica has larely under the United States, in ness by surrondering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidences of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all these countries with which the United States has not already with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character, conventional arrangements of that character, with which the United States plants aready conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some

years ago.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized ditizens returning to the land of tholir birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendlines.

Negotiations agreed upon by the Bering Sea two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will

Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United Stars, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

two revolutions, the party at first success-ful having in turn been displaced by an-other. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, sided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American in-terests established in that country in con-nection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested.

Therefore with the Nicaragua Canal were not microsted.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but 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 the company has in charge. That it is company has a charge of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of userion.

Guatelia has also been visited by the policed viciositudes which have afflicted her Company has a company has been unattended with civil war.

tion of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradution treaty with Norway has re-cently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, gined in March, 1837, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly pro-claimed last June.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

HAWAHAN AFFAURS.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation 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 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. This treaty II withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. The stream of the Company of Covernment and of the Control of the Council of Council

present situation.

INTERNATIONAL ARRITATION.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1850, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was reft occasions may arise, negotiations wist any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomation relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaced with the continuation of the

resort to arbitration.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561,94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,574.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue \$161,027,623.93. Our dutjable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$52,43,907 over the preceding year, and importations. Ires of duty amounted to \$4441,411, 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 revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1994, will be \$430,121,365.38 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 sliver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the utilimate 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 be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of succenditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence 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 permantly sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we shoul resolutely turn away from alluring antemporary expedients, determined to be content with norhing less than a lasting antemporary expedients, determined to be content with norhing less than a lasting antemporary expedients, determined to be content with norhing less than a lasting antemporary in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

The Superintendent of Immigration

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

ot doubted that Great Britain will freely with this country for the himent of that purpose, pute growing out of the discrimis imposed in the Welland Canal, coss of cereals bound to and from orts of the United States, was added to the substitution of a more equitable of charges, and my predecessor is suspended his proclamation imiseriminating toils upon British ough our canals. State of extractionary of the Countries from whence they are the freeze overed by the existing ween the two countries is under the model of the countries from the co

strated dancer 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 promptly and directly 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 10 the safety of our people.

WORE OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of Sentength 1 at was 25,778 emisted 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.

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 Postofflee Department during the last fiscal year and much 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 affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postofflee 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 as especially 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.

department.

THE NAY.

The report of the Secretary of the Nayy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our nays. 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 allays in the completion of unarmored vessel has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries when the satisfactory have been in countries of the satisfactory promises. As a result of the satisfactory promptness, has a result of the experience and inverceme, and armor is being delivered with suitsfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by ship buildees 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, torpedoes and powder are being promptly supplied.

While I am distinctly in favor of consis-

while I am distinctly in favor of consis-tently pursuing the policy we have inaugu-rated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished wessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work

The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his roport is of especial value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension roils 966,012 mames, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the roils June 30,1892. Of these there were seventeen widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, eighty-six survivors of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of the War of 1814, 5425 widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows and children of deceased soldiers and saliors of the Rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned may a soldiers and saliors of the Rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned may account of disabilities or death results from army and navy service. The latter number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1899, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 493, 155.

The interest of the rolls during the year amounted to \$33, -175, 549, 30.

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 1899 permits pensions for disabilities nor teaked to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must sxist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such 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 one of the such as a support. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roil by means of wholesale and gigantifuce other than a pension read the pension roi

eraity have been allotted to many of them. Such allottments 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 very largely upon good alministration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar dury of earing for their wants, is of the utmost importance.

Ing its table and another anot

tian agents, it seperiment.

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

mately concerned in agricultural occupations.

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

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas
fever have been 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 owner of the affected cattle.

While contagions pleuro-pneumonia in

guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagions pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuber-culosis, 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.

authorities until the danger to human Hie arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

In the year 1839 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 afted procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculturae has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$66,548.61. 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 of seeds for gratuitous 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 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 legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the Agricultural terms.

swering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing 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 19,200 acres, whether each output of the plant 2500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 2500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 2600 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 2600 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 2675 acres with vines, and enough muskmelon and retermelon seads to plant 2675 acres. But study the expensive seads to plant 2675 acres. Set study the expensive seads to plant 2675 acres. Set study the expensive seads to plant 2675 acres. Set study the expensive seads to plant vegetable seed to the expensive seads to plant vegetable seed the expensive seads to plant vegetable seed the expensive seads to plant a sead of the expensive seads to plant vegetable seed that the series of land.

In view of acres of land.

In view of seaf seaf statis enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to over this object for the year ending June 30,1895 and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of the estimate be confined cricity to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be disjubated through exp-riment stations.

Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment stations the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the propagation of the sulcules may safely be left to the common sense of the propagation of the sulcules may safely be left to the common sense of the propagation of the sulcules may safely be left to the common sense of the common sexpection of the sulcules may safely be left to the common sense o

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

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 limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been lonestly 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.

the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

yield for 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 FUELIC ECONOMY.

Economy in public expanditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses, it must be contessed 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 money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manuer 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.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people sarcies of life, and when enforced econy is pressing upon the great mass of our people special in the form 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 improvements its intimetage and people.

izens.

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

spiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensiones, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

These 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 should not be accused from the sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1833, was \$155.

The Commissioner estimates that \$155.
The Commissioner estimates that \$155.
The Commissioner estimates that \$155.
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 justices and the sympathy of our peopole 28,000, Mosto. Our Indians number of 151 reservations, containing \$6.16,531 arees of land. About 110, 000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted siyilizal evistons. Lands in \$35.

and unseiths 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 the near future, though perhaps no meet the
ately, produce sufficient vecenue to meet the
The condition of the condition of the control of the condition of the condition of the control of the control of the condition of the control of the condition of the condit

interisably fail.

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

GROYER CLEVELAND.

THE LABOR WORLD.

COLORADO miners are organizing.
FRANCE reports 300 strikes this year.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., has 856 dressmakers.
NEW YORK'S glove district has 5000 idea.

NEW YORK'S glove district has 5000 ide.
COLORADO is deporting its unemployed.
BRITHER GUINAN WARTS 5000 Chinamen.
New York bookbinders run two free employment bureaus.
THE International Machinists gained 6000 members last year.

nembers last year. Омана, Neb., prohibits elevator conductors inder eighteen years of age.

under eighteen years of age.

Nashville (Tenn.) unions have a scheme to care for the sick and unemployed.

A New York house painter was fined by the union for failing to report an accident.

St. Paul. (Minn.) engineers held an open meeting, at which a lecture on boiler cleaners was delivered.

Baltiman. Md. will.

was delivered.

BAITIMORE, Md., will prosecute work on sewers throughout the winter in order to furnish work.

ITALIANS and looms have been shipped from Italy to St. Paula, Brazil, where a slik and cotton factory has been established.

and cotton factory has been established.
FEATHER-WORKERS stay only about four years in the business. This is strange, seeing that the averages wages are \$7.50 a week. Of this the feather girls spend \$4 in board and \$1.25 in clothing.

\$1.25 in clothing.

A DENVER (COL.) city contractor has been ordered to work his men only eight hours daily in order to make room for more hands. These sewer workers have been paid from \$1.50 to \$2.25 a day. \$1.50 to \$2.25 a day.

The vote of the New Haven (Conn.) Board of Education, giving the work of building the Manual Training School to union contractors and organized workingmen exclusively, has been declared illegal.

sively, has been declared illegal.

It is now estimated that no less than 150,000 artisans are walking the streets of Chicagolooking for employment. That many of these will suffer for the actual necessities of life this winter seems a certainty.

A report on the Homestead strike, by the Commissioners of Labor in Pennsylvania, says that that affair cost the employee about \$1,250,000. The expense to the State for transportation and maintaining the troops was \$440,256,31.

JOSHUA RARSTOW, the only living with the strike of the state of

In boot and shoe factories girls combain at fourteen and remain about seven and one-half years at the trade. There a vast numbers of occupations under this heading from the beader, who gets \$5 a week, to the vamper, with \$0. Placing the average at \$6.50, the expense for living is \$3.75, and clothing \$1.33 a week.

He Watched the Conductor.

Some false friend advised a trav-sler that if he would feel perfectly alm, collected and care-free when eating his lunch at a railroad restau-ant he should watch the conductor. This plan worked first-rate at Water-rille and Brunswick. At Portland rille and Brunswick. At Portland the traveler concluded to patronize 3ro. Woodbury to the extent of a full are loss to matter to patrolize a for Woodbury to the extent of a full neal, noticing that the conductor seemed eating placidly and slowly. After the pie and coffee had been eisurely and luxuriously stowed tway the traveler walked across and arelessly inquired of the conductor:

"What train?"

"Train to Boston."

"Train to Boston."

"Train to Boston! why that went sen minutes ago. "Nother man takes t—I change here."

And the Westere Union Te'egraph Company received, very promptly, a

Company received, very promptly, a piece of business reading: "Conductor No. steen: Put off at Bidderord, coat, mackintosh, two grips, and um (i. (). Tleft,"-Lewiston (Me.)

"DID you ever go to Bins, the tailor?" "Yes. Got two suits from him. One dress suit. One lawsuit. Very expensive man."—

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