The cost of an ironelad 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,-000 people. 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, 131-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 professors 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 Damaseus and has already commenced work on a narrow guage road. An English syndicate is building a rallway from Halfa to Damascus 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 Galflee and almost without a curve along the famous wheat region, biblically known as the plai us 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 has been read in both Houses of Congress, is mainly as follows:

is mainly as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the Fresident 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 necessary and expellent, 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 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 these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firamess, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

American foreign policy.

BRAZILIAN APPAIRS.

BEALMAN 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 important commerce. Several vessels 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 scaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our Government has been that 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 those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMUSSION.

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, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third member of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic 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. CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

THE CRINESE 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 provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsei that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese 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, 1833, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

the law.

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

SUBBENDER OF WEEKS BECOGNIZED. Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidences of criminality, a noted fugitive tron 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 conventional arrangements of that character. with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rios 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 are.

years ago.

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

that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

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

The questions affecting our relations with Great licitain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness.

Neurotistions are in progress between the

friendliness.

Negotiations are in progress between the 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;

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 States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my prodecessor 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.

THE NICABAGUA CAWAL Nicaragua has recently passed through

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, aided 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 melected.

noiested.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but generous treatment has been extended to toy the Government of Nicaragus. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That is should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channal of communication between our At-

channal of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, 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 vicinsitudes which have afflicted her
Central American neighbors, but the dissolution of its Legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended
with civil war.

with civil war.

An extraction treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed
in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed
by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

BAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

BAWAHAN AFFAIRS.

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 over-thrown, 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 investation 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 constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active ald of our representative to that Government and through the intimidation. al Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active ald of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval torce 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 honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forelible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations

within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by 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 advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special Executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

INTERNATIONAL ABBITRATION.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1800, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as ilt 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 agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, the International American 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 in 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 purpose in view, and expressing the hope that her Majesty's Government will lend ready co-operation 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. INTERNATIONAL ABBITRATION.

THE PINANCIAL QUESTION.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

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 \$451,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue \$161,027,633.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$441,856,711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrosse 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, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38 and its expenditures \$458,-121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,-000,000.

SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL.

SILVER FURCHASE REPEAL.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver builton 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 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 be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, 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 probable discourse. terprise, a survey of the situation will prob-ably disclose a safe path leading to a per-mantly 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 and

In the pursuit of this object we shoul resolutely turn away from alluring an itemporary 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. O these, 1863 were not permitted to land, under the limitations of the law, and 577 wer returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,031 less than for the previous year.

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

The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated

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, setting 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 to the safety of our people.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 35th day of Sep-tember last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers.

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 neutrailty laws of the United States and Mexico
were promptly and efficiently dealt with by
the troops, cliciting the warm approval of
the civil and military authorities of both
countries.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmarter General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the pub-

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 postoffice
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

ble and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his

THE NAVY.

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 secount 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 even in countries having the largest experience in navalabip-building. The most serious delays, 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 all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders 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-

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 number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work PENSIONS.

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 especial value and interest.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls 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 that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3892 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3892 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows 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 June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 499,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,-756,549,98. This includes arrears, or the secumulation 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 disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist 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 accord with its true intention; but towards 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

frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be iraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, it possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the prectice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bitreau but after entering upon these recent investigations the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until aftera complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogother void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin every fradulent pensioner has become a badditisen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivers of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inapire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and resent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accompilish 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 voterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156, 740, 467, 14.

The Commissioner estimates that \$165.

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 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 the sympathy of our people.

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most other are located on 101 reservations, containing 86,116,581 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized obstons. Lands in sev

crafty have been allotted to many of them. Such allottments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last flacal 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 caring for their wants, is of the utmost importance.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped will prove a success-

fill experiment.

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 fletitious claims of this description.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, espe-cially to that large part of our citizens inti-mately concerned in agricultural occupa-

tions.

I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time 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 list

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 owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been cradicated, 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 1839 the Congress appropriated

In the year 1339 the Congress appropriated \$1000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varioties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investiga-tions and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably ex-

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 \$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 gratultous 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, arothe 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 k be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

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 of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 2500 acres, sufficient encumber seed to cover 2025 acres with vines, and enough muskmeion and watermeion seeds to plant 2675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than anne million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,596 acres of land.

In view of these facts this 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 cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of the estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations.

Thus the seed will be tested, and after the iblic cost. Under the sanction of existing legislation

proved varieties 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 station, the propagation of the useful va-rieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

THE CIVIL BERVICE LAWS.

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 honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usofulness of the system.

I am, if possible, more than ever con-

tem.

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.

RECONOMY.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money draws hom the people for public uses. 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 money should in some manner be to their immediate 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.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the exruestness at my command 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 struitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of im-

The duty of public economy is also of im-The duty of public economy is also of timeness 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 taxation.

TARIFF CHANGES.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly present itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our our attention, and nothing so clearly 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 oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After a full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this 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 representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distruct our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should stannohly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal baxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have

grown up among us which in justice and fair-ness call for discriminating care in the distri-bution of such duties and taxahon as the emergencies of our Government actually de-

button of such duties and taxahon 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 in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be paipable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose bighest function is the promotion of the welling benefactions of a Government whose bighest function is the promotion of the welliare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperty and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacture. The world should be open to our national ingenity 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 to our citizens.

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 consigned. Then follows a suspension of work in milk and factories, a discharge of employees, and distress in the homes our working-men.

pioges, and distress in the homes 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 lowtarff duties, 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 harein suggested,
which will be uremptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic
and unselfish work, and I believe is deals with
its subject consistently and as thoroughly as

tive 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 schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate 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 without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their 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 if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold

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

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

Cononano miners are organizing. FRANCE reports 300 strikes this year. MILWAUREE, Wis., has 856 dressmakers. NEW YORK's glove district has 5000 idle. COLORADO is deporting its unemployed.

Buitish Guiana wants 5000 Chinamen New York bookbinders run two free em-THE International Machinists gained 6000

OMARA, Neb., prohibits elevator conductors 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. Paut. (Minn.) engineers held an open meeting, at which a lecture on boiler cleaners was delivered.

Baltimons, 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, wherea silk 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.

A DENYER (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.

The vote of the New Haven (Conn.) Board

of Education, giving the work of building the Manual Training School to union con tractors and organized workingmen exclu-sively, has been declared illegal. It is now estimated that no less of Chica-ooo artisans are walking the streets of Chica-

go looking for employment. That these will suffer for the actual nec 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 employes about \$1,250,000. The expense to the State for transportation and maintaining the troops was \$440,256.31.

JOSHUA BARSTOW, the only living printer who every worked at case with Horace Gree-ley, is eighty-five, but still picks up type at night in a Norwich (Conn.) office. Though he doesn't look sixty, he talks like it, and is one of the jolliest old fellow in town.

Ix boot and shoe factories girls commence at fourteen and remain about seven and one-half years at the trade. There are a vast numbers of occupations under this heading from the beader, who gets \$5 a week, to the vamper, with \$2. Placing the average at \$6.50, the expense for living is \$3.75, and clothing \$1.38 a week.

He Watched the Conductor.

some false friend advised a travler that if he would feel perfectly alm, collected and care-free when eating his lunch at a railroad restauant he should watch the conductor. Inis plan worked first-rate at Waterrille and Brunswick. At Portland the traveler concluded to patronize Bro. 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 arelessly inquired of the conductor:

"How soon does your train start?" "What train?"

"Train to Boston." "Train to Boston! why that went en minutes ago. 'Nother man takes

t-I change here." And the Western Union Te'egraph lompany received, very promptly, a piece of business reading: or No. steen: Put off at Biddeford, coat, mackintosh, two grips, and um-orella G. O. Tieft,"—Lewiston (Ma.)

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