sture, Politics and the Chirrent News of the Day.

"TARIFF REFORM" URGED.

Hawaiian Matters Reserved For a Special Message.

Aron - Work of

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 United States.

The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the United States and the Congress as the 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 departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government, In an effort to abridge this communication as much as its 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 restains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and town of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterise a truly American foreign policy.

BRATILIAN AFFAIRS.

manner not to be misunderstood, the un-authorised action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the re-volted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratui-tous sanction to the local insurrection.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the

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 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. THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The legislation of last year, known as the 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 counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Uninese 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 deing by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15th, 1893, a de-cision was made by that tribunal sustaining

the law.
It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for regis-tration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled. tration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitied, 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.

SUBRENDER OF WEEKS RECOGNIZED.

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 crimi nality, 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

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 sin-cerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our

maturalized citizens returning to the land of their 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 triandliness.

Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such con-current action as will make the award and

regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sec 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 discrimi-nating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the Unite! States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equita-bie schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation im-posing discriminating tolls upon British posing discriminating ton transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extra-ditable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under

THE NICABAGUA CANAL. Nicaragua has recently passed through

two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. 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 interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Casal were not molested.

mection with the Nicaragua Casal were not molested.

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 this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a chainel 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 vicissifudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissociation of its Legislature and the proclamation of a discussing near the course of the country and the proclamation of a discussing near the course of the country and the proclamation of a discussing near the course of the country and the proclamation of the country and the c

contly been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treety with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February let. the Senate in February last, was duly pro-limed last June. hambitan tudina

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hayati here caused serious embarrassment. Just orier to the installation of the present Administration the existing Government of Hawati had been suidenly 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 investation of the circumstances attending the change of Government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of a treaty. Attach therotich and exhaustive examination all Government of Hawati had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval 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 ingue representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the liths of our lovelle intervention. With a view of accomptibiling this result within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions prought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present himster at Honorthy and teceived appropriate instructions to a mile Thus as no informations to the conditions of the conditions to the conditions

from time to time, as lit 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 Natween the Republics of America and the Na tions of Europe might be settled by arbitra-tion, and recommended that the Government of each Nation represented in that conference should communicate this 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 concurrentresolution 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

tions is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settle-ment of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the recoipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended Juno 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73, and collected from customs \$205,355,016,73, and from internal revenue \$161,027,623,93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receding year of \$13,455,447.

revenue receipts exceeded those of the pre-ceding year by \$7,147,455.32.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Govern-ment for the year ending June 30, 1891, 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 the Government as a feature of our monetary s home, 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 substary and far-reach-ing. 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, supplement by legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial erturbation time is necessary for the re-es tablishment of business confidence. however, through this restored confidence the which money has been frightened into poar ling 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 should

resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be con-tent with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these cir cumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability

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, 1983 were not permitted to land, under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,031

ite charges. The total arrivals were that ite charges. The total arrivals were 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 its supervision in preventing the entrance.

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

strated danger of the introduction of con-tagious diseases from foreign ports have in-vested the subject of National quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system that now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and con-stantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of dis-case, and at the same time having due re-gard to the rights and duties of local agen-cies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

WORE OF THE ARMY:

The Sebretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 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 sountries.

leisa a detailed internal decrease the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this impertant branch of the public aperiod.

touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicate with the public service.

The business of the mails indicate with 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 prevaited 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 respensibility in his department.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the berations 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 rewestles has not been as rapid as was allicipated. 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 naval ship-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 how, however, the been all overceme, and armor is being even with satisfactory prompliess. A suit of the experience acquired by missing the completed can now be estimated with the dates when vessels without the dates when vessels with completed can now be estimated with

ervision 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 in-crease of 80,944 over the number on the rolls June 30,1892. Of these there were seventeen widows and daughters of Revolutionary solidiers, eighty authors of the War of 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, 3882 survivors and Mexican war, 3882 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 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,650. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,756,549.93. 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 1800 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incepacitating applicants "from the pension of the pensi

service, was 459,155.

must exist inexpacitating 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 the law to its Intended purthe operation of the law to its intended pur-pose. 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 pay-ments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving no-tice to the pensioners, in order that they tice 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 prretice which

has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau; but after entering upon these recen investigations the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a com-plete examination, interference 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 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 fradulen; pensioner has become a bad citizen; 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 survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known

ments by the oureau establish appalling conspiracles 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 associa-

fraudulent pensioners, and recent develop-

pieuro-pineumonia, igations have been sar as to the means it the method of its progress has been the studies of the ogy, but work ought peration with local ager to human life it reduced to a mini-

mum.
In the year 188
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funds, for the put
tributing rare and ngress appropriated a the Patent Office of collecting and disved varieties of seeds ricultural investigation in the Seed Division griculture has grown and unjustifiably ex-

gi. The remainder 5135,000 was expend-up and distributing could have entered first sanctioned public moneys for new and improved gratuitous distribution row large appropria-se and distribution by or and distribution by
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been established.
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of seeds; and yet

7800 acres, sufficient coumber seed to cover 202 acres with vines, and enough muskmolon and watermelon seeds to plant 2675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,596 acres of land.

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 20 manifestiy 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 exp riment stations.

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

safely be left to the common sense of the

THE CIVIL BERVICE LAWS. The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The reconit 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 usefulness of the sys

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. Economy in public expenditure 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 abe 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 aimost 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. Economy in public expenditure is a duty gance in Governmental appropriations,

At this time, when a depleted public treas-ury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life, and when enforced economy is stries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our coun-trymen, I desire to urge with all the earnest-ness 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 straitened circumstances of our fellow-cit-

The duty of public economy is also of im mense 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.

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 entity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 39, 1893, was \$155, 740,467.14.

The Commissioner estimates that \$165, 600,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government of which strongly appeal to the rense of justice and the sympathy of our people.

Our Indians number about 248,000, 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 sevalogical points and the sumple of the people and the sumple of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long a waited will be sheer received by the relief so long awaited the sumple of the mare 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 seventher and the sumplement of the people and they have confided to the people and they have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited to the people and they have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited to the people and they have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited to the people and they have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited to the people and they have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited to the people and the sumple of the failure to give the relief so long a

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 palpable 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 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 retariotions tipou the importation of the raw materials, necessary to our materials. The world should be copen to our material regenity and enterprise. This cannot be while rederal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufactures as cheap materials as those used by their competitors.

It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products readilting 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, thought

manufacturers, but also likereases their cost to our citisons.

The interests of labor are certainly, thought indirectly, involved in this feature of our tar-fit 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 struggled.

mais and factories, a discharge of employes, and distress in the homes our working men.

Byen if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tarff 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 herein stagested, 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 item future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the fields 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 explanaed in thir plan a few andlitional 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 tinfavorable business of this workers.

In my great desire for the success of this measured cannot restrict the success of the measured cannot restrict the success of the measured cannot restrict the success of this measured cannot restrict the success of this measured cannot restrict the success of the measured cannot restrict the success of this measured cannot restrict the success of this

whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In fify great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by fricins of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of ariff 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 respon-

inevitably fail.

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

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. 2D. Day.—After some routine morning business Mr. Honr introduced a resolution business Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling on the President for copies of the instructions to Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin touching Hawali. It went over at Mr. gan's absence—Mr. Dolph, in the tour Mc. some remarks on the subject of Hawali, expressed his surprise at the portion of the President's message referring to it. Mr. Dolph closed his speech at 2 p. m., when the resolutions of the House on the death of Representative Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, were presented, and the Senate, out of respect to Mr. O'Neill's memory adjourned. 3D DAY.—Mr. Voorhees introduced two bills, one declaring a pension a vested right, regulating suspension of pensions and granting appeals to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other defining the District of Columbia; the other defining the District of Columbia; the other defining sundry crimes against the United States in the administration of the pension laws—
Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to amend the Internal revenue laws—
Mr. Cullom offered a resolution accepting from Illinois the statue of General Shields, and proceeded to address the Senate, culogizing General Shields. Mr. Cullom was followed by Mr. Vest and Mr. Davis—Mr. Hoar's resolution calling for information relative to Hawaii was laid before the Senate, and the author proceeded to attack the course and the author proceeded to attack the course pursued by the Administration, after much debate it was passed. 4rm Day.—Mr. Hill gave notice that he

would move to take up for consideration the bill to repeal the Federal Election Laws re-ported from the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Hoar gave notice that when the subject was before the Senate he should move to refer the bill reported by Mr. Hill to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Mr. Jones offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money paid from any source since January 1, 1873, to the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York (other than payments on account of salary) as than payments on account of salary) as compensation for examining the titles to lands and as compensation in prize causes, and the authority for such payments.

5TH DAY .- In the morning hour a motion by Mr. Kilgore to take up for consideration the bill admitting Utah Territory as a State produced two roll calls for the purpose of securing a quorum, when the motion fell by reason of the hour expiring—The Bank-ruptcy bill was defeated by a vote of 142 to 111.

The House.

2p Day.-After the journal had been read and approved, a large number of executive documents were laid before the House and referred. These included annual reports of bureau chiefs and heads of departments.—A letter was received from Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, announcing the completion of a statue to General Shields, which had been placed to stature the land and invited the placed in statuary hall, and invited the members to attend its unveiling.—When the morning hour expired, Mr. Oates moved to take up the Bankruptcy bill, and the mo tion prevailed. It was determined that general debate should be limited to six and one-half hours. Mr. Terry spoke against the bill, and when he had concluded the House adjourned.
35 Day.—A resolution providing for a

committee of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the rank, pay and all other matters relating to the personnel of employes in the navy, led to a protracted discussion.—
Mr. Grosvenor offered a resolution giving the names of 1900 Ohio pensioners dropped from the rolls, and asking for a reason and other information from the Secretary of the Interior.—At 1.30 the special order was taken up, being a resolution to accept from the State of Illinois a statue of General James Shields and assign it a place in Statuary Hall. Mr. Springer explained the circumstances under which the statue had been prepared and committee of three Senators and three Repre

THE PROCEEDINGS

Of the General Assembly at the State Capitol, Columbia.

A Resume of the Business Transact ed from Day to Day. 4th, Day .- The Senate was not in

session today, and the House began its work on the bill to validate marriages heretofore contracted by persons in this State, but who had been divorced in another State and had married again As the law now stands, no person who has been divorced is considered by the laws of South Carolina as divorced. In other words the State of South Carolina does not recognize the right of any State to divorce people. The proposed amend-ing bill was killed.

Bi'ls were introduced to establish ome for indigent and disabled Con federate soldiers and appropriating the grounds and buildings of the Bouth Caro-lina College and of the Citadel Academy for the puriose. Desides the pulldings and grounds the bill appropriates the amounts given these institutitions by the Legislatufe each year for the support of the home; to appropriate \$6,000 for the benefit of the sufferers on the coast of this State from the summer floods.

To create a new county to be named Salom, and to be formed out of Sum'er, Kershaw, Chesterfield and Darlington ounties.

5th, Day .- The House of Representaives was in a ssion less than an hour today. The calendar was attacked and disposed of quickly, everything being passed over for various reasons

Mr. Kirkland introduced a bill to reg ulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bill proposes to out a license of \$500 on all liquor dealers, half of the cense to go to the county and half to the city or town. It provides for a board of control to regulate and govern the saloons.

A favorable report was made by the udiciary committee on the loan law bill. There was also a favorable report on the bill to make te chers' certificates for ife unless there are good reasons for reoking them.

6:h, Day .- The South Carolina Logislators are in Augusta today and are probably the most observed of the crowd at the Exposition.

7th Day.—In the House the only third reading bill, "to prohibit the selling or enticing to drink spirituous or malt lection days, was passed and ord red ent to the Senate.

When the regular calendar was taken up there was no stopping place until the bill to require the owners of all dogs to pay a license for them was reached. This was debated and discussed for hours and finally postponed until the next session of the Assembly. At the joint session of the two House

A. W. Buchanan was elected attorney general; in place of Major Townsend, 8th day.—In the House there was considerable school talk. A bill providing that school teachers' first grade certificates should be good and valid for five years, passed its second reading, with a proviso that the provisions of the bill should not apply to certificates now in force and that the teachers should re-

main in active service. the establishment of school districts, so that petitions of two-thirds of the voters for a seperate district should be gran'ed,

was agreed to.

The Senate bill to prohibit the owner of any sheep-killing dog from allowing it to run at large, passed its third read

A bill to exempt cattle from taxation for five years was killed.

In the Senate the bill providing for the creation of school districts occasioned considerable debate. John Gary Evans championed it and Senatora Finley, Harrison and Hemphill ded in the opposition. The bill passed with an amendment fixing the limit of school axes in such districts to three miles.

The bill to repeal charters was called ip by S nator Wissen on the special It was opposed by Senater Smythe in a strong speech and defende by Senator Wilson. Senators Finley and Timmerman also opposed the b lt. Senator Timmerman

xpres-ed his high admiration and re ard for the Governor but could not agr e with hi n in this measure.

TI IN PER CENT. TAX.

A Bill for ...s Conditional Repeal Prepared by the Finance Committee and Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- A bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State Bank circulation has been framed by the sub committee to which the full committee provides that issues of currency shall ginia on the subject of the establish-be under the direction of the Com- ment, etc., of state banks. ptroller of the Currency, and shall be limited in amount. The Comntroller's supervision will prevent the issue of currency which is not amp'y secured, C., state that plans have been perfectand thus prevent wildcat issue. It is led for organizing a company to conunderstood that the bill has the ap- vert what is known as "Smoak repeal if it is surrounded with proper springs are about six miles from afeguards

Brooklyn's Three Hundred. The St. Augustine's Protestant Epis-

opal Church, colored, of Brooklyn, and silhouettes in choras last Sunday, having discarded its old quartette choir and introduced a new choir of men, women and boys in surplices. The men and boys wear white gowns, which reach to the knees, over black, tight fitting, undergowns which reach to the feet. The women, in addition to the white gowns with flowing sleeves, wear a black mortar-board hat, adorned with a black tassel. The Rev. Pelham Williams, the rector, is a bright, young South Carolinian, who is very popular. The congregation Quite a numbers about 300 persons. number of the flock are of the upper crust of the race in Brooklyn.

VIRGINIA ELECT

NUMBE

Declaration of the Official V ernor and Lieutenant-

RICHMOND, VA.—The vote Governor and Lieutenant-Go the elections held Nov. 7, was ed before the legislature with the lowing result: For governor, O'Farra 127,940, Coke 81,289, Miller 6,965 scattering, 16. For lieutenant-governor, Kent 128,526, Beverly 78,916 Tyler 6,658. The returns were n received from Scott county for lieute ant governor. O'Ferrall's vote

The Democratic members of t islature assembled in caucus at capitol and nominated Gen. Eppa. ton for the United States' Sonal the short term by acclamation, body immediately proceeded nomination of a senator for the term. Result of the first ballot: tin 55, Lee 46, Goode 15, Oct

tin 55, Lee 46, Grode 15, Color 161: Martin 57, Lee 49, Goode 16, rad 2, McKinney 1. Third ballottin 60, Lee 51, Goode 11, Goode 12, McKinney 1. Fourth ballot: Martin 69, Lee, 50, Goode 12, McKinney 1, Fifth ballot: Martin 60, Lee 52, Goode 12. Sixth ballot: Martin 66, Lee 56, McKinney 1, Hunton 1. Necessary to a choice, 63. Thomas S. Martin have a choice, 63. Thomas S. Martin hav-ing received more than the vote required was declared the nominee, and t was made unanimous. The hall and

lobby rang with cheers from the

friends of the successful candidate. The caucus then adjourned. The defeat by Thos Martin of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for the Democration nomination for United States Senator. ship was a surprise to the Ex-Gov-ernor's friends. These have for days been asserting that he was certain to win. Not five minutes befor the Democratic caucus assembled one of Gen. Lee's managers, a prominent Federal office-holder, asserted that his candidate would win with hands down. Nearly every prominent Government office-holder in Virginia, as well as those expecting such places, were for the general. Martin, who defeated the ex-cavalry commander, is a plain man of about 45. He has never hel an office and is comparatively little known in the State, and for that reas is opposed by certain elements. Marti

is a practical politican and organizar A STARTLING MESSAGE.

Gov. McKinney's Plan to Cut Down Crimina Expenses.

RICHMOND, VA .- At the beginning of one of the most important sessions of the Virginia legislature Thursday, Gov. McKinney submitted a message, showing the astounding fact that the criminal expenses of the state had inores ed from \$78,000 in 1860 to \$149,-To check this he recommends mich salaries for prosecuting attorneys, payment of costs by parties who needless prosecutions, and enlarged

jurrisdiction of justices. The most important feature of the message is a propositon to revolutionize the oyster interests by renting the e oyster grounds, amounting to about one million acres, at \$1 per

acre. The Governor approves the action of the military in quelling the Roanoke riot and deprecates lynch law. The state's revenue has been increas \$50,000 without change of ratsin tax-

GEORGIA TO HAVE STATE BANKS.

ation.

Her Lower House Anticipates the Repeal of the Ten Per Cent. Tax.

ATLANTA, GA .- The Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill pro-viding for the establishment of a system of State banks and the issuance of currency by the same, in anticipation of the repeal of the ten per cent. state bank tax by Congress. The Senate

will doubtless concur. The bill establishes the necessary precautions and regulations concerning the issue of notes, and received the support of all but two Democrats. Both, however, favor state banks, but thought it untimely to act in advance of Congress. The People's party representatives opposed the measure.

Proceedings of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA .- In the Legislature communication was handed in from the Governor, without recommendation, in regard to an alleged contribution from Virginia to the Spartan-burg, S. C., monument fund. Also on banking and currency referred all from the Governor a petition from the measures relating to this question. The State of North Carolina for the paybill framed will be reported to the full ment of a balance due for running the committee for final action before it is boundary line, and a petition from reported to the House. It does not the Secretary of the United States repeal the tax unconditionally, but Treasury for a copy of the laws of Vir-

Another Health Resort.

Advices from North Wilkesboro, N. proval of the President, who desires Springs" into a health resort. The Wilkesboro, and contain many medicinal properties. The plan is to erect hotel, build a boulevard on the nountain summit and make the place attractive in other ways. The company is to be called the Brushy Mountain Iron & Lithia Springs Co.

Some Fine Fire-Works at Wilmington WILMINGTON, N. C. The festivities of Wilmington's Welcome Week closes with cloudless skies and delightful temperature. Bicycle races occupied the afternoon, and at night 15,000 people witnessed the most magnificen display of fire-works ever seen in the State. Clouds overspread the city during the display, but this only height-

ened the effect. The Liverpool market is receiving small lots of Australian oranges.