WEEKLY CARDON TIMES THE

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Pot Literature, Politics and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. XXIV .--- NEW SERIES.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses Public Affairs.

"TARIFF REFORM" URGED.

. Hawaiian Matters Reserved For a Special Message,

> esellegistration States and Brazil - Energie of the Silver Purchase Reotal-Affairs at Home and Abroat-Work of the Varions Bureaus Summarized -Fublic SconemyAdvocated-Ad-ministration's Ession 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 Congress is formation of the state of the the Congress is formation of the state of the the Congress is formation of the state of the the Congress is formation of the state of the the Congress is formation of the state of the the Congress is formation of the state of the the congress is formation of the state of the the congress is formation of the state of the the congress is formation of the state of the the congress is formation of the state of the the congress is formation of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments and well supported recommendations as much as is the contents of the heads of departments and the reports of the heads of departments and well supported recommendations as much as is contained in the reports of the contents of the departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents and as are not embraced therein, and by such the contents of the past year been entirely free the our foreign relations have not at all the our foreign relations the spirit of the consistent frameses, characterize is and the consistent frameses, characterize is and the consistent frameses, characterize is and the consistent frameses, the state of the spirit the consistent frameses, the spirit of the spirit the consistent frameses, the spirit of the spirit the consistent frameses of the s

American forcign policy. BRAZILIAN APPARES. The outbreak of demestic bostilities in the Republic of linesi found the United States and the country, with which we carry on im-portant commerce. Neveral vessels of our new savy are now, and for some time have the best stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The time is and a second state in the result in the stabilities of our nent, which controls the machine mand that an attack from the filling, as it desertions of the second state is and second the stabilities of the stabilities are some appointed in a mand that an attack from the filling, as it desertions of the second state is and states mand that an attack from the filling, as it desertions of the second state is and states the elements of slivided administration, and the states of the state is and the second states of the state is a state of the state is a state of the state of the state is a state of the state of the state is a state of the state o

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CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

CRILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settle-ment 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 offloors member of the Com mission, the good offlees 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.

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

nection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested. The canal company has, unfortunately, be-come financially soriously 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 undertak-ing this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and fis enjoyment assured not only to this vessels of this country as a chatnel of communication between our At-iantic and Pacific scaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization; is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of questid. But admitted which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the disso-intion of its Legislature and the proslama-tion of a dictators by have been unattended.

An extradition treaty with Norway has re-

The extradition treaty with Norway has re-cently 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 pro-claimed last June,

BAWATIAN APPAIRS.

ILWAITAN APPAIRS. It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawait have caused serious embarrass-ment. Just prior to the installation of the present Administration the existing Govern-ment of Hawait had been suidlenly over-thrown, and a freity of annexation had been negotified between the Provisional Govern-ment of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratifica-tion. This frenty 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 elevernment, and of all the con-ditions beauting upon the subject of a treaty. The charge of Government, and of all the con-ditions bearing upon the subject of a treaty. Attern therough and existive examination Mr. Hieunt submitted to me his report, show-ing beyond all question that the constitution-al Government of Hawall 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 force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Min-iater. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Govern-ment to pursue was to unde the wrong that had been done by these representing its and to restore as far as precised the intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the Constitutional illinits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations

Constructed orbits landing up to the sect situation. Intrastructal Annual states tos. oncoursent resolution passed by the observent resolution passed by the

from time to time, as it 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 Govern-

or disputes arising between the two Govern-ments which cannot be adjusted by diplo-matic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington by resolution ex-pressed the wish that all controversics be-tween the Republics of America and the Na-tions of Europe might be settled by arbitra-tion, and recommended that the Govern-ment of each Nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable rein that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable re-sponse has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Par-liament July 16 hast, 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 concur-rentresolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Government arliamentary resolution before the C

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 harononious system than now exists; acting prom; tly and directly everywhere, and con-binative operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of dis-ease, and at the same time having due re-gard to the rights and duties of local agen-cies, would, I belleve, add greatly to the safety of our people.

WORR OF THE ABAT.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of Sep-tember last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers. officers. Noither Indian outbreaks nor domestic vio-Jence have called the army into service dur-ing the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Depart-ment of Texas, where violations of the neu-trality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and officiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the elvil and military authorities of both countries.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. The fender of the Postmaner General con-tains delatied statement of the operations of the Postofice Department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the pub-

The business of the mails indicates with The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the busi-ness of the country, and depression in finan-cial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger ellectrepancy that usual between the postoffice freelpts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has provailed 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

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 sensi-ble and business-like organization and a better distribution of respensibility in his THE NAVY.

department. THE NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy ontains a history of the boperations of his per-sonnel of our navy. He presents a satisfac-tory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is aspecially invited. Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was all tippated. There have been delays in the completion of traver are on the construction of the work vessels has not been as rapid as was all tippated. There have been delays in the completion of traver are occurring the largest experi-of at the difficulties esem now, however, to base been all beercome, and armor is being de-tred with satisfactory prompiness. As a suit of the experience acquired by ship builders and using new wessels with completed can now be estimated with reason and markes and powder are being prompti-tion the dates when vessels with completed an now be estimated with reason and anot been and powder are being prompti-tion the dates when vessels with completed an now be estimated with reason and anores. Are been are being prompti-being the arm distinctly in have of In the year 1989, funds, for the pur funds, for the pur tributing rare dad and for prosecute tions and proque From this small of the Department to its present unvi travagant proporti During the last purchased was of an appropriate d in putting the min DRUGE

termedices and powder all being promises applies. While I am distinctly in favor of each state ionily pursuing the policy we have a final mary. I cannot relate from the relation mary is a state of the state of the part of building up a form the relation mary is a state of the state of the mary is a state of the state of the mary is a state of the state of the mary is a state of the state of the property in considering the poly of the appropriation at the state to be a state of the state of the state of the state of the mark is a state of the state appropriation at the state of the st

appropriation at this time to be and the second sec

smalty have been allotted in many of them. Such allottments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the information for the form of the bracing about 1,000,000 res. The solution of the adian problem de-pends very largely the good administra-tion. The personal florest of agents and their adaptability to the seculiar duty of car-ing for their wants, is on the utmost import-ance.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.

ing for their wants, is on the utmost import-ance. The law providing the except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as In-dian agents, it is hoped. Ill prove a success-ful experiment: There is danger of pir a abuses dreeping into the prosecution of a tms for Indian de-preciations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be worlded against the enforcement of unjustrated fletitious claims of this description.

FORESTRY ULTURE.

Forseray And The report of the will be found exceed cially to that large per mately concerned tions. I especially comit the Congress the Secretary's more fiteresting; espe-our citizens inticultural occupa

the attention of a contained in the aing forestry. The efficient measures

I cepecially come the Congress the is Socretary's report time has cond should be taken to be tradied. The regulation fever have been year, and the larg try have been kept ly such as could suited against b feeted cattle. While contactor at the attention of the cattle has been can structure be a sould structure be a sould suited against b feeted cattle. While contactor culosis, a disease w are communicative of the communicative of the communicative during the is the attention of an imade during the part of the communicative during the is the attention of the concerning Texas the attention of our preservation of our to and remediless destruction. 2 concerning Texas the attention of our to and remediless during the last yards of the coun-ter and the structure been effectually owners of the af-pread and more dan-pread and more dan-pread and more dan-gear as to the means of the communicative during the in-to the structure of the correct diagnosis. made in this dired in the studies of the correct diagnosis. ogy, but work ought operation with local anger to human life is reduced to a minito be extended in authorities until th arising from this e

congress appropriate 1 on the Patent Office of collecting and dis-oved varieties of seeds releatural investigaaing the Seed Division and unjustifiably ex-

year the cost of seeds tion cost of seeds resist, one cost of seeds resist, oou was expend-up and distributing result have entered who first sanctioned public moneys for new and improved gratuitous distribution grow large appropriaow large appropriaas of ordinary seeds.

wich are common in all tories and everywhere writes, erritory an agricultural tr very character and geneics to experiment ties of seeds ; and yet wasteful distribution

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of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to and seen stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the romaining \$35,000 of the estimate be con-fined strictly to the purchase of new and im-yrovel varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through exp riment stations. Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been exercised. 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.

Frown up among its which in justice and fair-best call for disoriminating care in the distri-bution of such duties and traction as the emergencies of our Government actually de-mand. Manifestly, if we are to aid the people di-rectly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present thriff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be painable 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 Gov-ernment whose highest function is the pro-motion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's pros-perify and welfacted to the montal of re-strictions upon the importation of the easy materials. Becessary to did manifactures. The world should be open to our national in-genuit, forhids to American manifactur-ers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors.

ers as cheep materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products re-soliditing 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 tar-iff system. The sharp competition and ac-tive strugglo among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the flarrow market to which they are consigned. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of em-ployes, and distress in the homes our working-men.

een. Even if the offest disproved assertion could

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 duries, 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 forigressional committee embodying tariff at their relation to tariff legislation.
A measure has been prepared by the appropriate forigressional committee embodying tariff reforms on the littes herein startestel, which will be prouptly submitted for legislation and unselfsh work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing internal revenue taxation will. In the near future, though perhaps not immediately provide dor in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will. In the drear future, though perhaps not immediately, provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the husiness of the country adjust itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely estimated in their plan a few additional Internal revenue taxes, including a few additional Internal revenue taxes including a few additional internal revenue to not y absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the frame entited being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business of the country adjust itself to the imposition no longer exists.

Whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists. In my great desire for the success of thus measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unsolfash counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willing-ness to subordinate personal desires and am-bitions to the public good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numer-ous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inovitably fail.

inevitably fail. In conclusion, my intense feeling of respon-sibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most serupi ous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and pros-perity of our belowed country. GROVER CLEVELAND.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

2D. DAY.—After some routine morning business Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling on the President for copies of the in-tructions to Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin touching Hawali. It went over at Mr Win touching Hawaii. It went over at Mr. gan's absence...Mr. Dolph, in the builded a some remarks on the subject of Hawaii, ex-pressed 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 Pennsyl-vania, 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 regulating suspension of pensions and granting suspension of pensions and granting appeals to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other defining sundry erimes against the United States in the administration of the pension laws— Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to

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 session today, and the flouse 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 dees not recognize the fight of any State

to divorce people. The proposed amend ing bill was killed. Bils were introduced to establish some for indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and appropriating the grounds and buildings of the South Carolina College and of the Citadel Arademy

for the purpose. Besides the buildings 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 floads

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

5th, Day,-The House of Representative: 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 511 to reg ulate the sale of intoxicating liquors The bill proposes to put a license of \$500 on all liquor dealers, half of the

icense to go to the county and half to the city or town. It provides for a board of control to regulate and govern the aloons. A favorable report was mide by the udiciary committee on the loin law bill. There was also a favorable report on the bill to make teachers' certificates for ife unles there are good reasons for re-

oking them. 6. h. Day,--The South Carolina L.g. slators are in Augusta today and are probably the most observed of the crowd

t the Exposition. 7th Day.—In the House the only third reading bill, "to prohibit the selling or enticing to drink spirituous or malt iquors at and near election precincts on dection days, was passed and ord red ent to the Senate.

When the regular calendar was taken ap there was no stopping place until the bill to require the owners of all dogs to pay a license for them was reached. This as debated and discussed for hours and of one of the most important sessions finally postponed until the next session of the Assembly. of the Virginia legislature Thursday.

At the joint session of the two Houses A. W. Buchanan was elected attorney general; in place of Major Townsend, Sth day .- In the House there was coniderable school talk. A bill providing that school teachers' first grade ates should be good and valid for five gears, passed its second reading, with that the provisions of the bill rovise

salaries for prosecuting attorneys, payment of costs by parties who bring needless prosecutions, and enlarged jurrisdiction of justices. The most important feature of the hould not apply to certificates now in nessage is a propositon to revolutionforce and that the trachers should remain in active service. An amendment to the act relating to

ize the oyster interests by renting the state oyster grounds, amounting to the establishment of school districts, so about one million acres, at \$1 per that petitions of two-thirds of the vote is acre.

NUMBER 50. VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

> Declaration of the Official Vote for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor RICHMOND, VA .- The vote cast for

> Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the elections held Nov. 7, was canvassed before the legislature with the following result: Forgovernor, O'Ferrall 127,940, Coke 81,239, Miller 6,962, scattering, 16. For lieutenant-governor, Kent 128,526, Beverly \$78,916. Tyler 6,658. The returns were not received from Scott county for lieuten-

> ant governor. O'Ferrall's vote was 1,400. The Democratic members of the legislature assembled in caucus at the capitol and nominated Gen. Eppa Hunton for the United States' Senate for

the short term by acclamation. The body immediately proceeded to the nomination of a senator for the long term. Result of the first ballot: Martin 55, Lee 46, Goode 15, Conrad 2, McKinney 2, Tucker 1. Second bal-lot: Martin 57, Lee 49, Goode 14, Con-tail 2, McKinney 1. Third ballot: Martin 60, Lee 51, Goode 11, Conrad 2, McKinney 1. Fourth ballot: Martin 59, Lee, 50, Goode 12, McKinney 1. Fifth ballot: Martin 69, Lee 52, Goode 12. Sixth ballot: Martin 66, Lee 56, McKinney 1, Hunton 1. Necessary to a choice, 63. Thomas S. Martin Jay-

ing received more than the vote reguized was declared the nominee, and t was made unanimous. The hall and rang with cheers from the obby friends of the successful candidate.

The caucus then adjourned. The defeat by Thos Martin of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for the Democratic nomination for United States Senatorship 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 Deng-

ceratic 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 held in office and is comparatively little known in the State, and for that reason s opposed by certain elements. Martin s a practical politican and organizer.

A STARTLING MESSAGE.

Gov. McKinney's Plan to Cut Down Criminal Expenses. RICHMOND, VA .- At the beginning

Gov. McKinney submitted a message,

showing the astounding fact that the

criminal expenses of the state had in-

creased from \$78,000 in 1860 to \$149,-

To check this he recommends had

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 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 counset that the law was unconstitutional the w was unconstitutional, the mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith de-clined to apply for the the second second second elined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceed-ing by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15th, 1893, a de-elsion was made by that tribunal sustaining

ie law. It is believed that under the recent amend-The action 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 privilego thus afforded of establishing by lawful procodure 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 friendli-Costa filea has fately testilied its friendi-bess 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. 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 mending boundary discussion. pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. cerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative. While occasional questions affecting our

naturalized citizens returning to the land o 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

Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such con-ourrent 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 co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discrimi-

The dispute growing out of the discrimi-nating toils imposed in the Weiland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the Unite1 States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equita-ble schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation im-posing discriminating tolis upon British posing discriminating ton

st for additions to the list of extraditable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under eration

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Micaragua has recently passed through and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred Na-tions is thus authoritations in the sentiment of the s ons is thus authoritatively manifested in avor of the rational and peaceable settle-nent of international quarrels by honorable esort to arbitration

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 \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016,73, and from internal revenue \$161,027,623,93. 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 \$13,455,347. Internal 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, 121,365,383, resulting in a deliciency of \$225, 000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that

00,000.

SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most sultary and far-reach-ing. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what con litions will be be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supple-ment by legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or ex-

pedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-es-tablishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the which money has been frightened into hoar ling places is returned to trade and en-terprise, a survey of the situation will prob-ably 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

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring an 1 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 initiations. being injurious, will increase the probabilit

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

of wise action

Con an and the second second

The Superintendent of Immigration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, re-ports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these, 1053 were not permitted to land, un-der the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they eame by reason of their having become pub-lic charges. The total arrivals were 141,031 less than for the previous year.

The Secretary in his report gives an ac-count of the operation of the Marine Hospi-tal service and of the good work done under ts supervis on in preventing the entrance

and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demon-

and navy service. The number of persons 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 The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,600. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,-756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually grawting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a regulative to its benefits a disability

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 support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in second with its true intention ; but towards the close of the last administration an autho-ritative 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 nur the 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

beened to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving no-ice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, is possible, the justice of their claims notwith-

standing apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the precice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau ; but after entering upon these recent investigations the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a con plete examination, interference with the pay-ment 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 sen-timent in which pensions have their origin, every fradulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a penfalse and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the particitic sentiment which the sur-vivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of acighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent develop-

ments by the oureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly

ought not to be condemned to such associa-Those who attempt in the line of duty to ectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,-740,467.14. The Commissioner estimates that \$165,-

000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894. THE INDIANS.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people. Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of

them are located on 161 reservations, con-taining 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,-000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs, Lands in sov-

A BARANCE STATE

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The civil service laws. The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing ap-proval by the people of its operation aro most gratifying. The recent extension of its nost gratifying. The recent extension of it-imitations and regulations to the employer 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 im-portant advance in the usefulness of the sys-

I am, if possible, more than ever con-vinced 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 elevatng 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

those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for pu-llo uses. It must abe contessed that our apparently endless resources, the famil-iarity of our people with immense ac-cumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expendi-ture of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advan-tage, the indirect and aimost stealthy man-ner in which a large part of our taxes are ex-acted, and a degenerated sense of official ac-countability have led to growing extrava-gance in Governmental appropriations.

zance 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 neces-suries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our coun-rymen, I desire to urge with all the earnesttryinen, 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-citzens. The duty of public economy is also of im

The duty of public economy is also of an mense importance in its infimate and neces-sary relation to the task now in hand of pro-viding revenue to meet Government expendi-uese and ver reducing the people's burden tures, and yet reducing the people's of Federal taxation.

TARIFF CHANGES.

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was apreed to.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution accepting from fillinois the statue of General Shields, and proceeded to address the Sonate, culogiz-ing General Shields, Mr. Cullom was fol-lowed by Mr. Vest and Mr. Davis — Mr. Hoar's resolution calling for information re-lative to Hawaii was haid before the Sonate, and the author proceeded to attack the course pursued by the Administration, after much

lebate it was passed. 4TH DAY.—Mr. Hill gave notice that he 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 Judi-ciary. 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 Elec-tions.—Mr. Jones offered a resolution call-ing upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money a statement of the amount of money paid from any source since January 1 1873, to the United States District Attorney or the Southern Distort of New York (othe for the Southern Distret of New York (other 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. 5 TH DAX.—In the morning hour a motion by Mr. Kilgore to take up for consideration the bill admitting Uah Territory as a State produced two roll calls for the purpose of

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 and approved, a large number of exceed documents were laid before the H and referred. These included an reports of bureau chiefs and h of departments.——A letter was ceived from Governor Aligeld, Illinois, announcing the completion statue to General Shields, which had placed in statuary hall, and invited Hou heads re 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 tion prevailed. It was determined that gen eral debate should be limited to six and one half hours. Mr. Terry spoke against the bill, and when he had concluded the House adjourned.

3p DAY.-A resolution providing for a committee of three Senators and three Repre groups the names of 1900 Ohio pensioners dropped from the rolls, and asking for a reason and other information from the Sec-retary of the Interior.—At 1.30 the spo-cial order was taken up, being a reso-lution to accept from the State of Illinois status of General a statue of General James Shields ant assign it a place in Statuary Hall. Mr. Springer explained the circumstances under which the statue had been prepared and gave a biographical sketch of General Shields. After the delivery of culogies as a further mark of respect the House adourned, 47H DAY-General debate on the Bank-

ruptcy bill was concluded, Mr. Balley sum-ming up in opposition and Mr. Oates speak-ing for the measure.—A resolution grant-ing the use of the Monument grounds and public reservations to the Execu-tive Committee of the Knights of Pythias for the nanual encampment of that order, to be held next August, was adopted. — A re-solution was adopted authorizing the em-ployment of several additional elerks and laborers and assistant doorkeepers, in order to bring the Capitol force up to a standard of proper efficiency.

or a seperate district should be granted

The Senate bill to prohibit the owner of any sheep-killing dog from allowing t to run at large, passe 1 its third read ng. ation.

A bill to exempt cattle from taxation or five years was kille t. In the Senate the bill providing fo

he creation of school districts occasioned considerable debate. John Gary Evaus championed it and Senators Fin ey, Harrison and Hemphill led in the opposition. The bill passed with an unendment fixing the limit of school axes in such districts to three miles. The bill to repeal charters was called ap by Sinstor Wilson 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.P. Senstor Timmerman expressed his high admiration and reand for the Governor but could not grewith hin in this measure.

THE TEN PER CENT. TAX.

A Bill for Its 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 on banking and currency referred all measures relating to this question. The bill framed will be reported to the full committee for final action before it is reported to the House. It does not repeal the tax unconditionally, but provides that issues of currency shall be under the direction of the Comptroller 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 and thus prevent wildcat issue. It is understood that the bill has the approval of the President, who desires repeal if it is surrounded with proper

Brooklyn's Three Hundred.

safeguards

The St. Augustine's Protestant Epis opal Church, colored, of Brooklyn. ad silhouettes in choras last Sunday having discarded its old quartett choir and introduced a new choir o men, women and boys in surplices The men and boys wear white gowns which reach to the knees, over black tight fitting, undergowns which read 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 numbers about 300 persons. Quite a number of the flock are of the upper crust of the race in Brooklyn.

The Governor approves action of the military in quelling the Reanoke riot and depreentes lynch law. The state's revenue has been increased 50,000 without change of rate in tax-

GEORGIA TO HAVE STATE BANKS.

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

ATLANTA, GA .- The Georgia House f Representatives passed a bill proiding for the establishment of a sysem of State banks and the issuance of surrency by the same, in anticipation of the repeal of the ten per cent. state bank tax by Congress. The Senato 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 Spartanburg, S. C., monument fund. Also from the Governor a petition from the State of North Carolina for the payment of a balance due for running the boundary line, and a petition from the Secretary of the United States Treasury for a copy of the laws of Virginia on the subject of the establishment, etc., of state banks.

Another Health Resort.

Advices from North Wilkesboro, N. C., state that plans have been perfected for organizing a company to convert what is known as "Smoak Springs" into a health resort. The springs are about six miles from Wilkesboro, and contain many mediciual properties. The plan is to crect a hotel, build a boulevard on the mountain 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 closed with cloudless skies and delightful temperature. Bicycle races occupied the afternoon, and at night 15,000 people witnessed the most magnificent display of fire-works ever seen in the State. Clouds overspread the city during the display, but this only heightened the effect.

The Liverpool market is receiving small lots of Australian oranges.