VOL. II.

DUNN, HART CO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

NO. 43

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison on the State of the Nation.

THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

Parling Discussion of Important Public Questions.

Pensions, Elections and the Treasnet - New Mail Subsidies Urged-Also Continued Work on the New Navy-Chief Accomplishments of

To be senate and House of Representatives! In submitting my annual message to Coner ... I have great satisfaction in being able that the general conditions affecting the United States are in the highest degree inverable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored permit in the history of the country will, I perity and so general a diffusion of the com-forts of life were never before enjoyed by

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,010,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,636; in 1890 it and 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 400 miles of track added by the close of the

CENSUS FIGURES.

The official returns of the Eleventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for 75 eading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons: In 1850 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,839,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,900,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was In 1890 the number of employes was

In 1850 the wages earnel were \$501,965,

In 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170,-In 188) the value of the product was \$2,. In 1890 the value of the product was \$4,-

860,286,837, lam informed by the Superintendent of the Census that the omission of certain industries in 1890, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all interests not included in the Census of 188), there remain in the reports from these seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of \$2,124,236,166; in wages earned of \$677,employed of 850,029. The wage-earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but on increase per capita from \$386 in 1880 to

\$547 in 1891 or 41.71 per cent. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 4899, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants, 108; the new capital invested *m unts to \$49,449,05), and the number of

additional employes to 37,285. The Textile World, for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 p ush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 notion mil's 21 have been built in the Southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New Vork Cotton Exchange, estimates the numter of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1893, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,305,000 bales, and in 1893 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1869 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consump tion of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent. while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fical year, June 39, 1898, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000, and the estimate i rate of production 200,-000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 80, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the spec al inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different in lustries, there

{31,315,131.68 in the value of the product, and of \$6,277,935.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3745 industries in that State paid \$129.4 6,248 in wages during the year 1891, against \$126,03), 303 in 189), an increase of \$3,335,945, and that there was an increase of \$9.932 490 in the amount of capital and of 7346 in the number of persons employed in

the same periol. During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-'92 the projuction of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previous unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 172,436 gross tons, as against 702,050 gross tons during the last six months of the year

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. The total value of our foreign trade (ex-

ports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,680,610 an increase of \$128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year, 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,030,278,148, exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by \$202,875,686.

COASTWISE AND INTERNAL TRADE. In our coastwise trale a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever be ore ex sted. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the Great Lakes in 1890 aggregate 28,295,959 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers and tributinis in the same year the traffic agpre:ate1 19,405,045 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River during that year was 21,654,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,432,568 tons, only

slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4.258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent. and the amount of deposits from \$149,277,504 in 1860 to \$1,524,844,5% in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was \$1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to \$45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of \$4,140,211,139.

There has never been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agreed that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

r.cu.ture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1.363,046,865 in 1860 to \$4,-500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The

number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,-106 and their value \$210,193,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,338,019 and the value \$241,031,415. On January 1, 1891 the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value \$544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value \$570,-

If any are discontented with this state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glat to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

A WORD FOR PROTECTION. I believe that the protective system, has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which

life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens-a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and overnment were framed and institutedand it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose-even in the opinion of their promotors-inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished reduction will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take Those who have advocated a protective

twriff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from fifty to a hundred per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our market and foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectations have been, in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoter of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrastel effects of a revenue and that of a protective tariff; but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confilence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

LABOR AND THE TARIFF.

The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employes and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective sys-tem. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in live callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties the product of his labor, was were obscured by passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is to be increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will

A general process of wage reluction can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the Am rican manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are

equalized; but the conflict that stands be-tween the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign nations are now Our relations with foreign nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and with Chile growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian Colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

The element attention of our European

The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

THE BERING SEA TREATY.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, as to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea was concluded on the 29th o February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorou offert was made during this season to drive out all peaching sealers from the Bering Sea Stranger of the season to drive out all peaching sealers from the Bering sealers. Sea. Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters, and one vessel from the Fish Commission, all under the command of Commander Evans, of the Navy, were sent into the seas, Evans, of the Navy, were sent into the seas, which was systematically patrolled. Some seizures were made, and it is believed that the catch in the Bering Sea by poachers amounted to less than 500 seals. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleutian Islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken. The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals.

do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations I recommend that power be given to the President, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific American vessels, in case either the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by the Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this Government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benefit of all nations will

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of aljustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 25, 1893, and to prociaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury

established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied u, on our commerce in the Canadian canals. I , as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian Government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriently objections and protests from Canada In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded. It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United Scates. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffic, and without the restraints of our interstatecommerce act. Their cars pass almost with-

out detention into and out of our territory There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire in lependence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own seaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canand no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postconsideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

Congress at the last session was kept advised of the progress of the serious and for a

time threatening differences between the United States and Chile. It gives me now great satisfaction to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and nonorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of \$75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercouse with that brave people. A further and conciusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the fact that a convention submitting to arbitration the mutual claims of the citizens of the respective Governments has been agreed

The friendly act of this Government in expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans, by the payment of 125,000 francs, or \$24,330.90, was

THE ITALIAN AFFAIR.

accepted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will. WELP THE NICARAGUA CANAL, I repeat with great earnestness the recom-mendation which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American Company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time, even in this Congress to give to it an impatus that will insure the early completion of the canal and secure to the United States

its proper relation to it when completed. HOPEFUL FOR SILVER. The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for

Conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 221 of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. Thave consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have not taken occasion to express that beief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interest of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check of delay intervenes, I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now release to content of the content of the conference. reluctant Governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of ury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading state neats that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, \$259,074,200, and the annual interest charge \$11,651,460; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, \$432,594,178.70, an excess of \$114,466,356.00 over the sum expended of \$114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about \$93, 000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury, as before.

If there are any who still think that the If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained. I am content to leave the argument tained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rest, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all source; were 1435, 868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of \$9,914,453.60. There were paid during the year upon the public debt \$40,570,-467.98. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by theact of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the publie debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off \$42,-06 ,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased \$8,234,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,754,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$32,675,972.81. The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$463,336,350.44 and the expenditures at \$461,336,350.44, sho wing a surplus of receipts over excenditures of \$2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is

estimated will be \$20,292,377.03. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 3), 1894, are \$49),121,335.38, and the estimated appropriations \$457,261,-335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$32,850,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain the purity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are n a considerable degres the result of the efforts of some of the European Governments to increase their gold reserve, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the Treasury gold are in an important degree political and not con mercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seem to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

SILVER BOUGHT AND COINED. During the last fiscal year the Secretary urchased under the act of July 14, 189), 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor \$54,106,603 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued \$116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$1.03% July 1, 1891, and the lowest \$0.83 March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withholl any recommendation as to legislation

upon this subject. ARMY REORGANIZATION DEMANDED. The report of the Secretary of War brings again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgently presented. Our ada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis. The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have hereto ore required the main tenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The reorganization and enlargeponed a conclusion. It is probable that a ment of the Bureau of Military Information which the Secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check. 1

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. The aggregate of claims pending against

the Government in the Court of Claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly \$400,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loval during the war are now before that court for examination. When to these are added the In tian depredation claims and the French spoilation claims an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of all these cases the Government is at great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the agents of the Government are sent into the field to rummage for what they can find. The difficulty is peculiarly great where the fact to beestab lished is the disloyalty of the claimant during the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check cartainly Congress shoul I supply the Department of Justice with appropriations sufficiently liberal to secure the best legal talent in the defense of these claims and to pursue its vague search for evidence effectively. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly \$5,000,000. The deficit for the year en ling June 3), 1991, is \$848,-341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to \$1,-552 423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included.

There have been added 1590 new mail routes during the year, with a mileage of 8563 miles; and the total number of new miles of mail trips added during the year is nearly seventeen millions. The number of miles of mail journeys a light during the last four years is about seventy-six millions, this addition being twenty-one millions of miles more than were in operation in the

whole country in 1861. The number of postoffices has been ingreased by 2790 during the year; and during the past four years and up to October 29 last the total increase in the number of ofthe assembling of an International Monetary | fices has been nearly nine thousand. The

which was an increase of \$52,263,15) over the revenue for the three years en ling June 30, 1883, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ending June 30, 1888.

A wholesom, change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the Postmaster-General for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates \$945,123.33. As one of the results already reached 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American supported.

be built in American suipyards. be built in American snipyards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold Government aid we could perhaps take our chances with all the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until heir lines by Government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 19 during his administration of the Department. During the current year 10 war vessels and 3 navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years 25 vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced and the four monitors are well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in com-

Contracts have been let during this administration, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances, to the amount of \$35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work \$8,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or

It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defeasive plates of higher resisting power than are found in any war vessels affoat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted, and the work of construction is now being carried on suc We were without armor piercing shells and without a shop in structed and equipped for the construction of them. We are now making what is be-

lieved to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for gins of large calibre. A high explosive, capable of use in large shells fired from service guns, has been found, an I the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of supply is no longer in

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the tak ng of the Eleventh Census, the opening of the vast areas of Indian iands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma. and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the Department and his efficient assistants.

The work in the Indian Bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty, to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, secondly, to the work of educating the Indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficiency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or consi lerations, I am sure it would be a great relief to the Executive and a great benefit to the service. THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS.

Pensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, wiil attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,-956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,-508.611 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is \$165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are

The report of the Commissioner of

pen liture for pensions will be reached June 3), 1894, and will be at the highest point \$188.000,000 per annum. I athere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitule, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disable i veterans to the inadequate agencies, provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of Saptember last upon the streets of this capital of sixty thousand of the surviving Union vaterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episole, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the States did much to revive glorious recollections of the grand review. when these men and many thousand others

maintained and futher additions to the pen-

sion laws are not mate, the maximum ex-

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORK.

now in their graves were welcomed with

grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which

the national unity, honor and wealth were

Tie report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done unier the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the en'arged usefulness of this important Departmen. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free intraduction of our mest products in the countries of Europe, the Secretary has been

of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent.
over the corresponding months of 1891. Over
49,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have
been exported since the law was put into
operation, and a comparison of the four
months of May, June, July and August,
1893, with the same months of 1891, show an
increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent., and an
increase in value of 6634 per cent.

The exports of dressed beef increased from
137,900,000 pounds in 1899 to 220,500,000
pounds in 1893, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported
394,677 head of live cattle as against 205,786
exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful
efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough
and to carefully exclude from all cargoes
diseased or suspected cattle.

diseased or suspected cattle.

The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuronesses are resident and a state of the claim that pleuronesses are resident as the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuronesses are resident as the claim that the cattle of the claim that the cattle of the cattle pneumonia existed among American cattle, and that the existence of the disease could only cartainly be determined by a post-mor-

tem inspection.

The Department of Agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfurness to extirpate this disease; and, on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated. We cannot, perhaps, at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries; but if the present exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which tem inspection. cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participats, confirms it, we may justly expect that the requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions upon our pork products have een. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent, of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being \$1,030,278,030, and the value of the argricultural products \$733,-717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,-000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of offered a favorable opportunity the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheaper bread. A fair legree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introluced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations, and that if diligently persecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product, It may, I think, be said without challenge

that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture. NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE. The subject of quarantine regulatious, inpection and control was brought suddenly

to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vesses intected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal juris liction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude

the deadly plague. We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowdel steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations

WORLD'S FAIR PROGRESS.

The report of the Worl i's Columbian Exposition has not yet been submitted. That of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality an i magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States. PROTECTION FOR HAILWAY EMPLOYES.

In renewing the recommendation which have made in three nual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad uployes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate metoods of braking and coupling which are still in use upon freight trains, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon the subject. Statistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1891, there were 47 different styles of car couplers reported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 26 0 emp oyes killed and 26. (4) injured. Nearly 16 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and over 36 per cent, of the injuries had the same origin. ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS.

I have, in each of the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the National Government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a nonpartisan inquiry, by means o' a commission, into evi s the existence of waich is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty o, which the Government could never have been formed and without the continuance of

which it cannot continue to exist in peace. It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraul between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those

untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other Government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 43,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1893, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent, and in August of 55 per cent, over the corresponding months of 1891. Over from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism white we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the Government?

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursus, the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

LAST WORDS.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have character zed the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. Executive Mansion, December 6, 1892.

A TEMPERANCE SQUALL.

The Battle in the Legislature Over Prohibition Has Opened.

COLUMBIA, S. C .- The prohibition truggle is on. The consideration of the majority report recommending the pasage of the childs bill, a lenghty measure providing for the appointment of ounty agents to dispense liquor only for sacramental, medical and scientific purposes came up in tic House.

Mr. Blease, of Newberry, moved to trike out all that bill after the ex cting words and insert his bill which in a few words, prohibits the sale of liquor under penalty of a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000. impr somment in the penit ntiary from tive to ten years for each offence. The amendments was tabled by a vote of

ninety one to twenty-five. The debate then continued several hours. The speech of the day was made by Repre-cutative John P. Thomas, of Richland, who showed that with a license law South Ca oling now had fewer number of taxed retailed liquor dea'ers per capita of population than any State in the Union except A a ama and Arkansas and the pr hibition S ate of Vermont has thirty-three per cent. more saloons in proportion to population than South Carolina.

Argument on the Prohibition bill was resumed at night with vigor in the House of Representatives Lewrence opened the fight against the measure, and atserted that if the bill were passed it would entail an additional tax levy of o e mill in Richmond county, and two mills in the city of Columbia. The opponents of the bill su ceeded in

impeding action for a time by requiring the reading in full of the very voluminous bill and the many amendments to it.

PREFERRED DROWNING,

So He Jumped Off the Brooklyn Bridge, But the River Patrol Would Not Let Him Drown.

NEW YORK -Daniel McClusky, aged 37, of Roanoke, Va, jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge th s afternoon into the river. He was picked up living by the river patrol and taken to the Chambers Street Hespital He came here from Virginia last Friday. This afternoon while he was on the passenger walk of the bridge, about 200 feet from the Brooklyn end, he suddenly climbed down into the carriage way. Then he clambered on the rails and jumped far out into the air Policemen Fenny, Daily and Holan, of the river patrol, were in a boat near

where McCiusky struck the water. They rowed rapidly to the spot and when he came to the surface, grabbed and pulled him into the boat. When asked why he jumped from the bridge he said: "They were going to hang me. I saw the scaffold they had built for me on the bridge. I don't know what they went to hang me for. I have done noth ing wrong," One of the policemen asked him if he wanted to outdo Brodie, "Yes,

A Bridge for the Mississippi.

answered McClusky.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mr. Vest, Democrat, of Mi-sou i. from the committe on comm ree, reported tavorably a Senate bill authorizing the Southern Bridge and Railroad Company of New Orleans, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi riv rabove New Orleans, of three unbroken spans, to be at 1 ast 1,000 feet in length and with but two piers in the r ver and the hi hest to be not less than 85 f et above high water; this bridge to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to be available for any of the railroads desiring its use to cross the Mississippi river, and also for postroads and t-legraph and other purposes. The bridge is to be completed within five years of the passage of the

act. The bill was unanimously passed. Murray Will Keep His Seat.

CHARLESTON, S. C .- General E. W Moise announces that he will under no ircumstances contest the seat of E W. Murray, the negro elected to Congress frem the Seventh district.