ry herease by the people is, it seems to me, accordingly objectionable in principle, as es-ablishing too close relationship between the persitiess of the Government treasury and he business of the Government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive too-mingling of their monoy, thus fostering an mastural reliance in private business upon while sands. If this scheme should be adopt-it is should only be done as a temporary uppedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legis-stive and executive effort should generally be the opposite direction, and should have a ten-lency to divorce, as much and as fast as can infer be done, the Treasury Department from stivate enterprise.

aftery be done, the Treasury Department from trivate enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravaguat appropriations will be made or the purpose of avoiding the accumulation if an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, sende the demoralization of all just concep-ions of public duty which it entails, stimulates i babli of reckiess improvidence not in the basis consistent with the mission of our people w the high and beneficent purposes of our bovernment.

A use high and beneficient purposes of our dovermment. I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the mowindge of my countrymen, as well as to the itention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the pravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial dis-ress and apprehension since your last ad-ournment which taxed to the utmost all the euthority and expedients within executive con-rol; and these appear now to be exhausted. If dinastor results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where a belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is

Though the situation thus far considered is traught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as perito the bountry, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly pelpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances -a congested National treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that, while the present situation demands a remedy, we can ally be saved from a like predicament in the turne by the removal of its cause.
Toure the termoval of its cause.
Ture scheme of taxtion, by means of which is needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the puble treasury consists of a striff or duty sevied upon importations from the consumption of tobaeco and spirituous and unit liquors. It must be conceded that none of he things subjected to internal-revenue taxation by the consumer of these articles, and there is poens to be nothing so well able to hear the puble to hear the puble to hear the puble to hear the puble to hear the present tariff laws-the victors, in-

by the constructs of these articles, that there experiments to be nothing so well able to be art the burden without hardship to any portion of the burden without be at once rowised and annended. These laws, as their primary and plain frect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the smouth of the duty measures the tax paid by these who purchase for use these imported in our own country, and the dutes now levied up on foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and subject to bake these taxed articles and subject use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same products, purchase and use things of the same thind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacture. This reforence to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles.

But the reduction of taxation demanded for the profile self research a lost is necessary to be the profile self research a lost is necessary to be the profile self research a lost is necessary to allow the profile self research and the second research and the research and

laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the con In speaking of the increased cost to the con-sumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this com-petition is too often stranged by combinations quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodi-ties made and sold by members of the combina-tion. The people can hardly hope for any con-sideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

sideration in the operation of these selfish schemes. If, however, in the absence of such combina-tion, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture con-tinues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxa-tion. The necessity of combination to maintain the The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point fur-nishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices pro-duced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exist a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxition duced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, ware either of these conditions exist a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation. The considerations which nave been present-ed touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be pre-vented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to comphasize a suggestion that, in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by grant-ing to them a measure of relief from tariff tax-ation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it is most needed and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any de-gree of fairness, regarded as evidence of un-friendliness toward our manufacturing inter-ests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitutes a leading and most value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our National greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if, in the emergency that presses upon us, our manufacturers are asked to sur-render something for the public good and to avert disaster their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-opera-tion. No demand is made that they shall for-go all the benefits of governmental regard; but they can not fail to be admonished of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the pres-ent condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now of-fered, and none of us should be unminful of a time when an abused and irritated poople, heed-less of those who have resisted timely and rea-sonable rolief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair re-vision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially broad and Na-tional contemplation of the subject, and a patri-otid gisregard of such local and selfash claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of such the present laws more than four thor-sand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own Under the present laws more than four thou-sand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth at-tention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by ad-ding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly chespened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these

necessariles; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost esthed by the tarif on such material, but the manufactured product, being thus cheapened, that par-of the tariff now laid abon such prod not as a companying to one prod of the tariff now laid upon such prod-not as a compensation to our many factures for the present price of raw materia could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to large y reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufactures. On the contrary, i would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of oth-er countries who chespen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the op portunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in Dusiness and affording their employes more cartain and affording their employes more cartain and affording their the insulting quiet and cen-tentment.

affording their employes more cariain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and cen-tentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship, and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party pelicy and principal is not wantung to arge prompt and de-fective action. Both of the great political par-ties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which per-mit the collection from the people of unneces-sary reveaue, and have, in the most solenn manner, promised its correction; and neither as clitzens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges. Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a con-dition which contronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions; but the entire withdrawal of such advantages which we award our home productions. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxtion to the necessary er-penses of an economical operation of the Gov-ernment, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treas-ury, through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be dons with astety to all our industries, which ut danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor with astety to all our industries, which ut danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor with ally the due the begine to the Congress with ally the conforts. The constitution provides that the President which are to the to media and the consing the means of their comforts.

means of subsistence are of their comforts.

The next our working men need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the meansure of their comforts.
The constitution provides that the President "ahall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It is as been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the ountry, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this ourse at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present of the Union" as shown in the present of our safety and prosperity devery element of our safety and such recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative to the beats of the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative to the devoted. State, a brief history of the transactions of theat important department of the Congress, may furnish the parameters. State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department of the Congress, may furnish the constiter be deemed essential to commendations.

GROVER CLEVELAND, WASHINGTON. December C. 1887.

## BREVITIES.

Thirty candidates, chiefly Republicans, ware nominated for the French Senate Mon-

Samuel Spencer, of Baltimore, has been elected president of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Onio road.

Austrian and Hungarian subjects residing in Russian provinces have been ordered to leave the country before January 13.

Three train-robbers' caves full of stolen, property, were recently discovered near El

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is said to have the most musical voice in Congress.

-The wife of the. King of Holland has a bad trick of winking her eyes. The courtiers do not know which way to look when the pretty Queen winks at them, and some very sad blunders frequently occur, owing to this physical defect. A young attache of the Belgian Minister who returned the Queen's wink found himself "returned with thanks" to his native land by the next mail, and since then none of the Hollanders has dared to sauce back.

-The first statue of Longtellow to be erected will be set up in Portland, Me., the poet's birthplace, and will be the work of Franklin Simmons, a Maine sculptor. The clay model has just been finished in Rome, and represents the poet in a sitting attitude, the left arm resting in an easy position on the back of a richly-carved and ornamented chair, while the other is thrown carelessly forward on his lap, and loosely holds a mass of manuscript -Chicago Herald.

-Ex-Comptroller John J. Knox has received from a friend an interesting relic in the shape of a protested note of Robert Morris, the financial backer of the Union in its war for independence. Pasted to the protested note is the original note for \$5,000. The signa-ture is in a bold hand. The date is 1795. It is well known that Mr. Morris, after raising \$1,400,000 on his credit for the Revolutionary army, and declining the Treasury portfolie in favor of Robert Hamilton, met with reverses and died a poor man.

-John Radcliffe, the well-known English flutist, was recently visiting a country town, where he met a quaint old woman who was gazing intently at a cheap print representing the Virgin, with St. Elizabeth on the one hand and St. Joseph on the other, and the inscription "Ave Maria" underneath. "Of course, you understand that?" asked Radcliffe, seeing the old lady appeared puzzled. "O, yes," was the reply, "I know all about that. The man is axing the 'ooman in the middle will be 'ave her, and she is saying as how, bein' married 'erself, she can't, but won't he 'ave Maria."

-The London Athenaum says: It must be set down to the credit of Americans, when English authors inweigh against their copyright arrange-ments, that it has before now happened that a future great author has received encouragement from the other side of the Atlantic at a time when he was seeking it here in vain. The Americans were very early in recognizing the genius of Thackeray, and they showed their appreciation of his work by publishing collected editions of his miscellanies before anybody in this country had considered such a collection worth making. Nav. more than this, some of Thackeray's early papers were published, and it may be presumed paid for, in America before they appeared in England.

## HUMOROUS.

-There is agirl in Omaha with hair so red that a black horse has been known to turn white on seeing her. -Omaha Herald.

-Dumpsey - "I understand that

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-Five hundred and two of the students at Ann Arbor University are sons of farmers.

-He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any thing. -Samuel Johnson.

-The Northern Presbyterian Church contributed last year to its ministerial relief fund \$118,830 cash.

-The late Richard Quain left nearly his entire fortune, amounting to \$375,-000, to University College, London.

-Honesty is before honor; and, though man must write his poems.in sounding words, God's poems are printed best in the brave and silent duties of common life.-Edward. Garrelt.

-The nine churches, in Kansas that have come to self-support during the associational year make a saving to the Home Missionary Society of \$2,300. The number of self-supporting churches in Kansas is now fortythree.

-Lord, I have tried how this thing and that thing will fit my spirit. I can find nothing to rest on, for nothing here hath any rest itself. O center and source of light and strength! O fullness of all things! I come back to join myself to thee. - Arthmy H. Hallam.

-The Turkish Government has attempted to wlose the service held on Sabbath afternoons at a room over the mission reading-room at Koom-Kapou. in Constantinople. Minister Straus has, however, thus far succeeded in defending the right of the mission to hold worship in that place.-Public Opinion

-A Boy-Constrictor. -Behold the pedagogue and see That limber piece of leather He's holding: 'tis a potent thing, Tho' light as any feather. It makes the boys shrink from the bouts In which he is the victor And with grim venom he doth say

It is his boy-constrictor.

-Whitehall Times.

-In September a school of Oriental languages was opened at Berlin, the object of which is to give merchants and civil officers an opportunity to learn the languages of Asia and Africa. The staff of the school consists of two teachers of the Arabian language, while Persian, Chinese, Suaheli and Herero have one teacher each. These have studied the languages they teach in the country where it is spoken, and they are assisted by natives. This school will undoubtedly prove of great value to the commerce of Germany with the countries of Asia and Africa. -- Public Opinion.

-The late Dr. Dashiell was fond of telling the following story on himself: "Preaching on one occasion at his old home, an old colored man who had taken care of him when he was a child was delighted with the sermon. At the close of the service, he shook the doctor warmly by the hand, and said: 'Larry, you's a good preacher-you's a good preacher. 1 tell you, you's a soundin' brass and tinklin' cymbal."" Of the same sort was the colored woman's compliment to the cultured and affable Bishop Galloway. She said: "Brother Galloway always do preach a powerful good tex'."

BEAUTIFULLY SOLD.

We are in the midst of centennial celebra-tions and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American en-ergy and enterprise, and in the wonderful nat-ural edvantages and resources devel-oped by a century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a soheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manuacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

legislation. It is also said that the increase in the price It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our working-men employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eves of every American citizen and as it our isocring people. Our isocris noncrate in the cycs of every American clizen, and as it lies as the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocriss, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by the of any other country less favored and they that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our rdvantage

vantages. By the last consus it is made to appear that of the 17,592,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,498 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,293 in professional and per-sonal service (2,984,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,830,256 are em-ployed in trade and transportation and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last num-er given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted rom those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 283,401 milliners, dressmäkers and emstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 123,736 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 56,241 butchers, 1,300 bakers, 22,063 plasterers, and 4,891 engag-d in manufacturing agricultural implements and tailorenses, 102 473 mnsons, (6.24) butchers, (1.309 bakers, 22,06) plasterers, and 4.891 engag-din manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggrogate to 1,214,023, leaving 5,623,069 persons employed in such manu-facturing industries as are chaimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their em-ployment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no dis-position to answer such suggestions by the alle-gation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an ad-maiority; their compensation, as it may be at feeted by the operation of tariff laws, should at the time be accurptionally kept in view; would by the operation of tarm laws, should at all times be serupulously kept in view; and yet with alight reflection they will not over-look the fact that they are consumers with the rest; thus they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wares, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort

Twenty persons were injured at Teswater, Ont. Monday by the falling of a floor in an None were fatally injured. uction-room. Mrs. Lucinda Christman, aged 60 years, while suffering from mental derangement sumped into a well near her home at

Omaha Monday and was killed. At the Hubbard rolling-mill at Y oungs town, O., eight boilers exploded early Mon-day morning, severely scalding the fireman and wrecking the building.

Mr. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific coad, said at Winnipeg Monday that the company proposed to reduce the running time between Montreal and Vancover to four days.

At Galesburg, Ill., Monday, was laid the lastrail on the Santa Fe railway between Fort Madison and Chillicothe. The road will be open for traffic by the first of next year.

An analysis of the ice in the Hudson river, from which the cities of New York and Brooklyn draw the greater part of their supply, shows that it contains the germs of typhoid fever and of cholera.

General E. L. Bragg, of Fond du Lao, Wis, said Monday that he would accept the Mexican mission if it were offered to him. He says his health is in such a condition that he can not practice law.

A New York paper prints interviews on the subject of Government telegraph. E R. Thurter strongly favors it, while Channcey M. Depew, Dr. Norvin Green, and extmaster James opposed the idea.

The inauguration of the strike of glass workers against the new rules formulated by the manufacturers was begun Monday in the works of King, Son & Co., at Pittsburgh. Both sides are preparing, and it is stated that the struggle may last a year.

## Mississippi Improvement Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-The estimates of the War Department for the Chicago the War Department for the Chicago harbor are \$360,000; for Calumet, \$20,000. For the Mississippi river they are as follows: Reservoirs, \$12,-000; anag-boata, \$30,000; St. Paul to Des Moines, \$1,500,000; Des Moines rapids, \$80,000; dry-dock at Des Moines, \$16,000; Des Moines to Illinois river, \$264,-000; from Ohio to the Illinois river, \$600,-000; from Cairo to the head of passes, in-cluding the Red river and Atohafalaya, \$5,000,000; improving the harbor below Cairo, \$1,500,000.

Bigsby is over ears in debt." Blobson-"Huh! guess you never saw his ears."-Burlington Free Press.

-He Could also Paint the Town. He could talk of art and artists In a manner quite intense; He could draw a perfect lily, But he couldn't paint a feat

-Washington Critic.

-Not as Bad as It Might Be. - "Isn't it terrible, hubby, that they allow a man to have four wives in Turkey?" "Not so terrible as it would be if it were compulsory, my dear."-Chicago News.

-You can not smell when you have a cold in your head, but you can always wear eye-glasses on your nose. Consequently, noses must be intended to support eye-glasses. Boston papers please copy. -Puck.

-Mistress (to maid)-"Did any one call while I was out, Mary?" Mary-"Yis, mum; a young man called to see Bridget, the cook, an' she sint wurred up that she 'wasn't at home till avenin'."- Tezas Siftings.

-"How is your son getting along in. New York, Mr. Hayseed?" "I guess he ain't doin' as well as he says he is. He was home t'other day, an' had on a colored shirt an' a white collar. I rayther suspect he's behind with his washer-woman."-Harper's Bazar.

-One day little Emma's mother reproved her quite sharply for not changing her shoes. After a moment's reflection Emma said: "I wish you would be real good to me, mamma. I fink you would like it after you got side out in nervous haste, and the reused to it."-Detroit Free Press.

-A young lady insists that it isn't the pathos of the acting at the theater that makes her cry, but the soulful called out: sobbings of the violins. She may be right. It is certain that nothing will make a man with a musical ear feel whas yours for swelve shilling!" more like weeping than a mismanaged iddle. - Somerville Journal

A Pair of Pants, a Practical Joker and a Hebrew Clothing Dealer.

"How much for that pair of pants?" he asked of a clothing dealer on Fort street east.

"Only two dollars, my frendt."

The stranger felt in the right-hand pocket, gave a start of surprise and continued:

"Every thing goes with the pants, I suppose?'

"How-what?"

"Say, old man, will you take four dollars for these pants?"

"I-I-what vhas in dot pocket?"

"Will you take five dollars? Come, now. business is business."

"My frendt, I whas sorry to tell you dot I haf made a great mistake. Dose pants whas put out by occident." "Say six, then."

"Dey vhas my own Soonday pants, and of course 1 can't sell 'em. Please keep your hands off."

"Say, I'll give you seven dollars! Seven big dollars!"

"No! no! Let go of dose pants! You belief I whas sopch a fool dot I sell my own clothes off my back!"

"Say ten, then! that's a good fellar -say ten!"

"Not by a shug-full! It vhas a prin-ciple mit me dot I doan' sell my clothes. Gif dose pants oop to me or I calls der police!"

"Well, take 'em, old Injun! You'll be sorry for this!"

While the man was walking away the clothier turned all the pockets insult was nix. His flushed face grew pale and his hair stood up, and he waved the pants high in the air and

"Ho!'my frendt, come back! It vhas all a mistake some more! Dose pante But the stranger never even turned his head -Detroit Free Press.