

CARLISLE'S VIEW.

The Secretary of the Treasury Presents His Report.

He Discusses at Some Length the Bond Issues and the Proposed Plan for a Change in the System of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of the treasury was sent to congress Tuesday. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were \$72,802,496 and the expenditures \$42,655,738, which shows a deficit of \$30,146,758.

As compared with the fiscal year 1893 the receipts for 1894 fell off \$88,914,053. During the year there was a decrease of \$15,652,074 in the ordinary expenditures of the government. The report for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

Table with 2 columns: Source of Revenue, Amount. Includes From customs, From internal revenue, From miscellaneous sources, From postal service.

Total estimated revenues, \$424,477,718. The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Includes For the civil establishment, For the military establishment, For the naval establishment, For the Indian service, For pensions, For interest on the public debt, For postal service.

Total estimated expenditures, \$444,477,748. The above figures, compared with the estimated revenues, show a deficit of \$20,000,000. It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the government for the fiscal year 1895 will be:

Table with 2 columns: Source of Revenue, Amount. Includes From customs, From internal revenue, From miscellaneous sources, From postal service.

Total estimated revenues, \$478,907,407. The secretary of the treasury says that the revenues should be consolidated and a general reorganization of the customs service made.

He also asks for \$100,000 per annum for investigating Chinese cases and paying expenses of deportation, owing to the new treaty with China.

The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion on the subject of currency reform. In the course of which the administration's plans of a new system of currency are set forth in detail.

Mr. Carlisle reviews the financial statistics referred to in the budget statement and charges \$32,000,000 of the deficit to the importation of raw sugar prior to the time the new tariff law went into effect.

The income tax will afford no revenue till July 1, 1895, but there is reason to believe the importation of sugar must soon be resumed on a large scale, and he thinks by July 10 considerable collections under the income tax law will have been made.

He is of the opinion that the present laws are sufficient to yield revenue for 1895, and leave a surplus of \$28,814,343.

In urging financial legislation for the purpose of supporting the public credit Mr. Carlisle says:

"The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the public credit of the United States at home and abroad and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty to provide a permanent and effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy."

The secretary then reviews the circumstances leading to the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds, yielding \$68,669,917 and increasing the free gold in the treasury to \$107,446,802.

The lowest point reached by the reserve since the resumption of specie payments was on the 15th of August, 1893, when the amount of gold in the treasury was \$107,446,802.

It was reduced to \$82,159,500. After that date it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold for the paper currency, and by the sale of bonds to the government until the 14th of November, 1894, when it reached the sum of \$91,575,000.

In the meantime, however, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold clearly indicated the existence of a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, and the accumulation of money at our financial centers and the general depression in business which prevailed in this country had so reduced the rates of discount that the rate of interest on the notes was made much greater than in ordinary times and made it highly imprudent to neglect any precaution which appeared necessary to insure the safety of our financial system.

Therefore the issue of \$50,000,000 was decided upon. The proceeds of the sale, \$68,268,500, have nearly all been paid into the treasury, according to the terms of the sale, reducing the rate of interest to 3 1/2 per cent. The transaction justifies the opinion that a 2 1/2 per cent. bond could probably have been sold at par. Here the secretary asks for a law giving him such authority, saying it would strengthen public confidence.

With regard to the redemption of government obligations the secretary shows his attitude on the hard money question and says the one who presents a paper for redemption must be given his choice of metals, as a change would work a hardship on the public and nation. This condition should be permanently remedied, except by great changes in the laws relating to the subject. The situation is the result, too, of three policies: The circulation of United States notes as currency and the current redemption in coin on demand; the compulsory reissuance of such notes after redemption; the excessive accumulation and coinage of silver and the issue of notes on certificates against it at a lower rate than is warranted.

With regard to the "Baltimore plan" for national banks the secretary says:

"As the plan in question proposes to exempt the government of the United States from all liability for the redemption of national bank notes and place the sole responsibility upon the banks themselves, a guaranty fund of not less than 30 per centum upon the outstanding circulation is regarded as a very proper and necessary feature of the system."

Then coming down to the tariff, he says:

"The raw material used in the production of commodities for the use of the people in their homes and in their various industrial pursuits should be free from taxation. If our industries are to be profitably conducted, reduced cost of production must precede or accompany reduced prices of the finished product."

The late act, while it places upon the free list a considerable part of most import raw materials used in our manufacture, left iron and lead ores and bituminous coal, together with several articles of less consequence, still dutiable, thus not only failing to put in force a consistent system of revenue reform, but leaving some of our most valuable industries at a great disadvantage as compared with their rivals elsewhere.

Two New States and Perishes. OSKOSH, Wis., Dec. 3.—Miss Minnie Lee, of Ormo, aged 17, was drowned Tuesday morning while trying a new pair of skates.

Convicts Compete with Farmers. JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5.—After his year convicts cannot be leased, therefore the board of prison control has contracted with a number of prominent planters to crop in shares, the crops being entirely under the state's control. More than 10,000 acres of land will be cultivated.

COUNT DE LESSEPS DEAD.

Distinguished French Financier and Engineer Passes Away.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been one of the most prominent characters in France for more than a quarter of a century, is dead. The end of his life came after a protracted illness, induced and aggravated by the severe strain to which



FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

the distinguished man was subjected during the Panama canal scandals, trials and reversals.

Ferdinand Marie, Viscount de Lesseps, was born in Versailles, November 11, 1805. He received his early education in Paris, but finished it with his father, a consular agent, and lived with him in Philadelphia in 1819-22. He was consular agent at Lisbon in 1825 to 1827, and served afterwards at Tunis, Alexandria, Cairo, Rotterdam, Malaga and Barcelona. He was then appointed successively minister to Spain and to Rome.

While on a visit to Egypt in 1845 he disclosed the project of a Suez canal to Said Pasha and two years later secured the desired concession. The canal was opened for steamers of light draught in 1859, and the full plans were carried to completion in 1869. Since 1872 Count de Lesseps has concentrated his attention to the Panama canal.

It was in 1875 that de Lesseps inaugurated the movement that culminated in the canal congress of 1879 and the adoption of the scheme to connect the Atlantic and Pacific at the isthmus of Panama. From the beginning the aged engineer and diplomat seems to have been badly deceived and victimized as the public lying circulars were issued and the Paris and Panama papers were induced to aid in the deception of investors. The magic of the name of de Lesseps caused the thrifty peasantry all over France to open their wallets and gold poured into the Panama treasury in a flood. The story of the extravagance and corruption which followed is still fresh in the public mind. It constitutes one of the most disgraceful, as well as one of the most gigantic swindles in history.

At the time the exposure came the actual cost of the completed fraction of the canal—variously estimated at one-fourth, one-fifth and one-tenth—was \$299,000,000, more than double the first estimate of the entire work. The money had gone into extravagant and useless outlay and into the pockets of the conspirator and those of leading financiers and contractors in Paris. There was not sufficient evidence that either de Lesseps or his son had received any of the money in a corrupt way, but to satisfy the public both were convicted, although the sentence against de Lesseps, Sr., was never carried out.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The New Instrument Awaits Presidential Proclamation to Be of Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Ratifications of the new emigration convention between the United States and China were exchanged at the state department Friday after office hours by Secretary Gresham and Minister Yang Yu.

Only the president's proclamation of the fact remains to make it binding upon the citizens of both countries. The convention was negotiated March 17 and agreed to by the senate August 13, after considerable debate in executive session. The convention will remain in force ten years, and unless six months before that time notice of its final termination shall be given by either party, it continues for a similar period. The convention is designed to provide reciprocity for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each country within the jurisdiction of the other. A synopsis of its provisions is as follows:

Article 1 stipulates that except under conditions subsequently specified the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2 exempts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled before leaving the United States to deposit with the collector of customs before he departs a full description in writing of his family, or property, or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be untrue.

Article 3 exempts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for commercial purposes, including laborers, of coming to or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4 it is agreed that the Chinese of this laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily in the United States shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of the most favored nation except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age and occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

Article 6 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age and occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

Article 7 exempts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled before leaving the United States to deposit with the collector of customs before he departs a full description in writing of his family, or property, or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be untrue.

Article 8 exempts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for commercial purposes, including laborers, of coming to or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4 it is agreed that the Chinese of this laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily in the United States shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of the most favored nation except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age and occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

Article 6 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and regulations to our Chinese registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age and occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

Article 7 exempts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property to the value of \$1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled before leaving the United States to deposit with the collector of customs before he departs a full description in writing of his family, or property, or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be untrue.

Article 8 exempts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travelers for commercial purposes, including laborers, of coming to or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4 it is agreed that the Chinese of this laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily in the United States shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of the most favored nation except the right to become naturalized citizens.

BRUTALLY SLAIN.

The Discovery of a Foul Murder in Chicago.

An Ax Used to Beat Out the Life and Mangle the Remains of a Janitor—Arrest of the Probable Murderer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A. D. Barnes, who was employed as janitor of the Hiawatha apartment building, 258 East Thirty-seventh street, was murdered in a shockingly brutal manner Thursday night in the basement of the building, and an elaborate effort was made by his slayer and accessories after the fact to conceal the crime by hiding the hacked and mutilated corpse in a hole under the sidewalk on South Park avenue, just south of the elevated railroad tracks on Sixty-third street.

The packing case in which the bloody remains were hidden was discovered Friday morning, and every person, except, perhaps, one woman, who is suspected by the police to have had any knowledge of the crime is under arrest. The circumstantial evidence so far secured against Edmund Jordan, the assistant janitor at the Hiawatha flats, is said to be of the strongest character.

The persons who are in the Woodlawn police station charged with the murder, complicity in the disposal of the body, or held as material witnesses are: Edmund Jordan, assistant janitor, Hiawatha flats, the alleged murderer; John Benson Jersey, alias "New Jersey," a boon companion of Jordan and the man who is suspected of being on the wagon with Jordan; A. R. Winslade, engineer and fireman of a flat building at 3744 Rhodes avenue; Mrs. Andrew R. Winslade, his wife, who is said to have been intimate with Barnes; Annie Mahoney, mistress of Barnes, who loaned him \$150 and did not get it back; Mrs. Edmund Jordan, wife of the alleged murderer, who is also said to have been unlawfully intimate with Barnes.

It is in evidence against Jordan and Jersey that they met shortly after the time the murder is supposed to have been committed and that Jordan said to him that the "job was done and it did not take him an hour to do it." This meeting was in a saloon near the scene of the murder. As to the motive of the deed the police say that Barnes received his month's pay Thursday and no money can be found in his bloody clothes or in the basement where the man met his death. Robbery on the part of Jordan, who was a good-for-nothing fellow, may have been one of the motives. Then there was the relationship which is said to have existed between the murdered janitor and the wife of the supposed murderer in chief. That may have prompted Jordan to strike the cowardly blows with the ax. But the police believe more than anything else that Jordan wanted to get rid of Barnes for the sake of getting his job, and that in this view of the case his pal, Jersey, was willing to aid in hiding the body, and as a reward be installed by Jordan as his assistant.

As for the circumstantial evidence which the detectives have woven around the neck of Jordan during the brief time since the discovery of the body, it can be said that the clothes which the murdered janitor wore Thursday night, all cut and covered with blood, were found in the basement hidden. The bloody ax with which Barnes life was taken was also found secreted in the same place. Red stains were detected on the floor of the basement of the flats in front of the furnace. This indicates that Barnes did not die without a struggle. Then the packing case in which the body was pressed was recognized as having been used in the basement for the receiving of rubbish.

Jordan was the first person to identify the body of his supposed victim after the police had removed him to the morgue and he immediately fell under the suspicions of the police. He had been employed in his position only three months and there is little known about him that is good. An effort was made to hide the blood-stains on the floor of the basement and walls by sprinkling fine ashes over the spots. It is believed that Barnes was struck from behind by an ax on the head, fracturing his skull and his body doubled up in the box, which was then carried from the basement into the back yard and lifted over the fence by Jordan. Jersey and probably another man, as the load was almost too heavy for two. The clothes were first removed and the body wrapped in odd pieces of carpet. The police have not been able to find out yet where the horse and wagon was taken from, but they are sure no expressman was hired for the purpose of removing the body to Woodlawn. The Mahoney woman and Barnes had severed their former relations on account of his failure to return the \$150 loaned.

Awarded \$10,000 Damages. CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The suit of Robert S. McClure, a minor, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company was submitted to Judge Dunne by agreement, and the plaintiff was awarded a judgment for \$10,000. Young McClure was injured in a collision at Englewood on the evening of November 8, 1893.

WIFE BEATER KILLED. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3.—Tom Edginton, living near Springfield, Ky., was killed by white caps a little after midnight Friday morning. Two men wearing white veils and long cloaks forced an entrance into his house. Edginton jumped out of bed, when one of the men grabbed him while the other pulled a pistol and shot him. Death was instantaneous. Edginton had been notified to stop beating his wife or he would be visited by white caps.

WOMEN IN POLITICS. MATOR-ELECT STRONG is credited with an intention of putting a woman at the head of New York's street-cleaning department. This is at least logical. Women, including their dresses, are trained in that direction.

Mrs. OMBUSTON CHANT tells a joke about herself. When before the London Music Halls licensing committee she overheard a gentleman ask another, pointing to two of the waitresses: "Which of those old cats is Mrs. Chant?" Mrs. Chant leaned over and said: "That particular tabby, sir, is behind you."

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Main Points in the Annual Report of Mr. Eckels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Suggestions have been received, says Comptroller of the Currency Eckels in his report, from many eminent financial sources, that the whole question of banking and currency system ought to be referred by congress, to a commission to be created by law, appointed by the president, and organized with proper authority.

"A commission non-partisan in its character," he says, "composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every particular, and one which would command itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics, and have it considered simply in its business aspects and upon merit alone; but if the present congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such a commission ought to be considered and acted upon."

The report also gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended October 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but 50 banks were organized, with a capital stock of \$5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital in any one year since 1879. The charters of forty-one banks were extended during the year, having an aggregate capital stock of \$4,143,000 and a circulation of \$1,676,000. Ten banks, with a capital stock of \$1,573,000, which were in the hands of receivers at the date of the last report, resumed business during the year and the charters of six, with a capital stock of \$695,000 and a circulation amounting to \$282,950, expired by limitation, five of which were succeeded by new associations, with a capital stock of \$9,000,000 and circulation amounting to \$92,200. On October 31, 1894, the number of national banks 31, and the total amount of national bank capital and deposits, \$374,922,055.77, of which their loans and discounts amounted to \$2,097,122,181.30, and money of all kinds in the hands of the banks \$1,728,418,819.12, represented individual deposits, \$324,121,002.10 surplus and net undivided profits, and \$172,331,978 circulating notes outstanding. The total circulation of the national banks on October 31, 1894, amounted to \$207,472,065, a net decrease during the year of \$1,741,561, and a gross decrease of \$8,614,834 in circulation secured by bonds.

The average annual dividends paid by the banks between March, 1890, the date earnings and dividends were first reported to the office, and the year ending March 31, 1894, were \$1,186,000,000, or 5.6 per cent, and dividends to 5 per cent, the smallest percentage of dividends ever paid by the banks, and the percentage of earnings falls below that of 1875 and 1877.

The usual statistics are furnished in regard to the banks other than national, which show that the number organized under state authority and in active operation July 1, 1894, were 1,084, and reports of assets and condition were received from 4,384. Reports were also received from 904 private banks and bankers, and these, together with the state bank reports, have been abstracted and their assets and liabilities are shown in detail in the tables which form a part of the report.

Information and statistics are also furnished as to the failures of banks other than national since the year of 1894. It is shown that 26 banks failed, and the total amount of deposits and liabilities of such banks not doing a banking business.

The comptroller suggests the maintenance of a safety fund to be provided by graduated assessments upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent, of the total of such outstanding circulation. This fund to be held by the government as agent, only for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. It is immediately to be replenished out of the assets of the banks on which it shall have a first and paramount lien and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

Continuing the comptroller says: "The general government ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people. No government has ever yet successfully engaged in so doing, and the experience of the government of the United States has proven no exception to the rule. The general cost and loss entailed upon the government and the repeated periods of uncertainty as to the government's stability of our monetary system, have been so great as to make the legal tender and treasury issues of 1890 one of the extraordinary burdens placed upon the people. The cost of redemption and cancellation, and the government thus enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped."

Wonderful Billiards. Ives Breaks the Balk-Line Record Twice at Chicago. CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Frank C. Ives broke the world's record at balk-line billiards, with the anchor barred, twice Thursday night, during the continuation of his tournament with Jacob Schaefer. Before Thursday night this record was 351, made at the New York tourney by Ives. By making 58 in the first inning added to his 281 of the night before (the two being one run) he broke his own record three points, and later in the evening by the phenomenal run of 359 again smashed it. No such billiard playing was ever seen in Chicago.

Killed by Highway Robbers. SHAMONK, Pa., Dec. 3.—While Samuel Leggett, a miner at Scott shaft, was on his way home from this place Saturday night at 11 o'clock, unknown parties attacked him and crushed his skull with an axe, robbery evidently being the motive. When found he was unconscious and died at midnight without recovering consciousness.

Col. Coit Did Not Drink. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—In the Coit court of inquiry Wednesday W. B. Hensley testified that Col. Coit did not enter a saloon with him, day or night, at Washington Court House. This supports Coit and controverts the testimony of men who say they saw Coit, or a "man pointed out as Coit," drink with Hensley.

New Indictments Against Howgate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The grand jury Monday presented two new indictments against Capt. Henry W. Howgate for embezzlement. It is presumed that the former indictments against him will hold good, as none were presented by the present grand jury for that offense.

Accidentally Killed. FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 3.—While playing Santa Claus at San Antonio Frank Jessner, aged 7 years, picked up a supposed unloaded target rifle and shot and killed Gustave Sherman, aged 12.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Comments of the Press on the Important State Document.

On the whole it is a satisfactory document, which clears up the situation amazingly, which was exciting but little hostile criticism, and which is a creditable American state paper.—Chicago Herald.

It is characteristic of him in its boldness, in its devotion to the principle of tariff reform, and in its happy application of the principle of non-interference in those principles of monetary science preached in bank parlors and practiced for the profit of bankers.—Chicago Times.

In the president's party the message will be read with much interest, and the approval of the conservative element to expressions of disappointment from the radical wing. His recommendations on the currency will be satisfactory to all who are not inflated with the greenback heresy or the free silver mania.—St. Paul Globe.

Mr. Cleveland's message would have been more useful if he had elaborated his views upon the currency and referred briefly to the reports of his secretaries on other subjects. Instead of stating other subjects fully and contenting himself with an endorsement of Secretary Carlisle's plan for a change in the currency, reorganization of the currency is by far the most important subject that he has urged by any president since the war.—St. Louis Republic.

The striking feature of President Cleveland's annual message is its lucidity and comprehensiveness. The surprising feature of the document is the absence of any recommendations that would invite contention. The message is written in the vigorous style and rugged period which mark all the state papers of Mr. Cleveland. It is likely to make a profound impression on congress and the country, and may stimulate such a measure of energy on the part of senators and representatives during the short session as will secure some of the important reforms recommended.—Kansas City Times.

The president is nothing if not tenacious of his opinions. He still clings to the idea that gold and iron should be placed upon the free list, but he gives no reasons for it. The president is silent, and by his silence approves the tariff on raw sugar. It strikes us that raw sugar is a pretty raw material, and if the logic is good against a tariff on coal, iron and wool, certainly he ought to advocate putting sugar on the free list. The policy which the president advocates of extending our commerce and enlarging our markets is to be commended by every patriotic citizen.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The democratic party will approve of the president's recommendations on the tariff question, the single tax and the repeal of the differential in favor of refined sugar is the least that can be done. The president has raised an issue in the currency which is destined to divide the democratic party into two hostile factions. The issue is made clear and distinct, and the war will be waged with increasing vigor until the government issues all paper money or none. The east will possibly applaud the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha World-Herald.

The message is a masterpiece of brevity and clearness. It has been presented to congress a more conservative and judicious address than that sent in by President Cleveland. It is free from radical views and aggressive proposals and should create a feeling of confidence in the president's advocacy of republican financing, but the west and south should resent the attempt to fasten a Wall street system upon the country.—Omaha