It contains for the improvement of the service should receive your careful considera-tion. The exhibit made of the condition of our Indian population and the progress of the work for their enlightenment, notwithstand-ing the many embarrassments which hinder the better administration of their conditions. the better administration of this important branch of the service, is a gratifying and hopeful one. The funds appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year just passed, with the available income from Indian land and trust moneys, amounting in all to \$7,500,775.12, were ample for the service under the conditions and restrictions of laws regulating their expenditure. There remained a balance on hand on June 30, 1886, of \$1,800,023,20, of which \$1,357,753,21 are permanent funds for the Bulailment for treaties and other like purposes, and the remainder, \$22,255,09, is subject to be carried to the surplus fund as required by law. The estimates presented for appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year amount to \$4,398,853,64, or \$132,356,20 less than those laid before congress last year. The present system of agencies, while absolutely necessary and well adapted for the management of our Indian affairs and for the ends in view when the conditions and restrictions of laws reg

Indian affairs and for the ends in view when it was adopted, is, in the present stage of In-dian management, inadequate, standing alone for the accomplishment of an object which has become pressing in its importance, the more rapid transition from tribal organ-izations to citizenship of such portions of the Indians as are incapable of civilized life. When the existing system was adopted the Indian race was outside of the limits of or-canized at the said territories and begand ganized states and territories, and beyond the immediate reach and operation of civili-zation, and all efforts were mainly directed to the maintenance of friendly relations and the preservation of peace and quiet on the frontier. All this is now changed. There is no such thing as the Indian frontier. Civilization, with the busy hum of industry and the influence of christianity, surrounds these people at every point. None of the tribes are outside of the bounds of organized government and society, except that the territorial system has not been extended over that portion of the country known as the indian territory. As a race the Indians are no longer hostile, but may be considered as submissive to the control of the government submissive to the control of the government as a few of them only are troublesome. Except the fragments of several bands all are now gathered upon the reservations. It is no longer possible for them to subsist by the classe and the spontaneous production of the earth. With an abundance of land, if furnished with the means and implements for profitable husbandry, their life of entire dependence upon government rations from day to day is no longer defensible. Their inclination, long fostered by a sible. Their inclination, long fostered by a defective system of control, is to cling to the habits and customs of their ancestors and struggle with persistence avainst the change of life which their altered circumstances pressupen them. But barbarism and civilization cannot live together. It is impossible that such incongruous conditions should co-exist on the same soil. They are a portion of our people, are under the authority of our government, and have a resultar time of the property and the same soil. ernment, and have a peculiar claim upon and are entitled to, the tostering care and protec-tion of the nation. The government cannot relieve itself of this responsibility until they are so far trained and civilized as to be able wholly to manage and care for themselves. The path in which they should walk must be clearly marked out for them, and they must be led or guided until they are familiar with

the way and competent to assume the duties and responsibilities of our citizenship. Pro-gress in this great work will continue only at the present slow pace and at great expense, unless the system and methods of management are improved to meet the changed conditions and orgent demand of the service. The agents having general of the service. The agents many cases of charge and supervision, in many cases of more than 5,000 Indians scattered over large reservations, and burdened with the details reservations, and burdened with the details of accountability for funds and supplies, have time to look after the industrial training and improvement of a few Indians only. There are many neglected and remain idle and dependent, conditions not favorable for proress in civilization. The compensation allowed these agents and the conditions of the service are not calculated to secure for the workmen, who are fitted by ability and skill to properly plan and intelligently direct the methods best adapted to produce the most speedy results and permanent benefits. Hence the necessity for a supplemental agency or system, directed to the end of promoting the general and more rapid transition of tribes from habits and customs of barber-ism to the ways of civilization. With an anx-ious desire to devise some plan of operation by which to secure the welfare of the Indians to relieve the treasury so far as possible from the support of an idle and dependent popunation, I recommended in my previous au-nual message the passage of a law author-izing the appointment of a commis-sion as an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians. It was designed that this committee commission should be commoned of six intelligent and can also per-

composed of six intelligent and capable persons, three to be detailed from the army having practical ideas upon the subject of the treatment of Indians and Interested in their welfare, and that it should be a charge, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, with the management of such matters of de talls as cannot with the present organization be properly and successfully conducted and which present different phases, as the in-dians themselves differ in their progress, disposition and capacity for improvement or immediate seif support. By the aid of such a commission much unwise and useless ex-penditure of money, waste of materials and unavailing efforts might be avoided, and it is hoped that this or some measure which the wisdom of congress may better desire, to supply the deliciency of the present system, may receive your consideration and the appropriate legislation be provided. The time is ripe for the work of such an agency. There is less onwestlen to the education and trains less opposition to the education and train

of the Indian youth as shown the increased attendance upon schools, and there is a yield-tendency for the individual ing tendency for the individual holding of lands. Development and advance-ment in these directions are essential and ment in these directions are essential and should have every encouragement. As the rising generation are taught the language of civilization and trained in the habits of industry, they should assume the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. No obstacles should hinder the location and settlement of any Indian willing to take land in severalty. On the contrary, the inclination to do so should be stimulated at all times when womer and expedient. But there is no tion to do so should be stimulated at all times when proper and expedient. But there is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and on others the allotments provided for are so small that the Indians, though ready and desirous to settle down, are not willing to accept such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribes may be settled bers of the different tribes may be settled upon homesteads and by their example teach others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting the love of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the state. The Indian character is such that they are not easily led while brooding over anadiusted wrongs. This is especially so regarding their lands. Matters arising from the constructing and operation of railroads across some of the reservations and claims bers of the different tribes may be settled across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best land within other reservations, require legislation for their final adjustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassment to progress in the work of leading the lu dians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation, the intuence and the protection of the universal laws of our country. The recommendations of the secretary of the interior and the com-missioner of the general land office looking to the better protection of public lands and of the public surveys, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants national forests, the adjudication of grants to states and corporations and of private land claims, and the increased efficiency of the public land service, are commended to the attention of congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands among settlers, of residence and cultivation, and thus taske the greatest members of individual forms was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the republic. This system was a simple one. This began with an admirable scheme of public surveys by which the humblest eithem could identify the track upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of lands was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest ploneer citizens of the country. It was seen, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land among the people of the laws was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general pre-comption net of 1841. The foundation of this system was

which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1841. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty ty years later the homestead laws, devised to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil, the

land was given without price, the sole con-ditions being residence, improvement and

cultivation. Other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the requirement and use of land in limited individual quantities. But in later years these laws, through viscious administrative methods and under changed conditions of administration and transportation, have been so evaded and violated that their beneficient purrose is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasion are set forth in detail in the reports of the ecretary of the interior and commissioner of he general land office. The rapid appropria-ion of our public lands without bona fide settlements or cultivation, and not only with-out intention of residence, but for the pur-pose of their aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the bards of foreigners, inites the serious and immediate attention of

The energies of the land department have been devoted during the present administra-don to remedy derects and correct abuses in the public land service. The results of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms n the process and methods of our land sy em as to prevent adequate estimates, but appears by a compulation from the reports of the commissioner of the general land office that the immediate effect in leading cases which have come to a final termination has been the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,700,000 acres, and that 2,570,000 acres are embraced in the investigations now pending before the department or the courts and that the action of congress has been asked to effect the restoration of 2.790. been asked to effect the restoration of 2,390,900 acres additional, besides which 4,000,000
acres have been withheld from reservation
and the rights of entry thereon maintained.
I recommend the repeal of the pre-emption
and timber culture acts, and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure
compliance with, and cultivation for the
period of five years from date of entry with-

out commutation or provision for specula-live relinquishments.

I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws unless it shall be the pleasure of congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuse. As the chief mo-tive for the evasion of the laws and the prin-ciple cause of their result in land accumula-tion instead of land distribution is the facil-ity with which transfers are made of the ty with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers, it may be deemed advisable to provide by legis-lation some guards and checks upon the alienation of vested rights and land covered thereby until patents are issued.

Last year an executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of tences which inclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such roder, but much of the public land still remains within the lines of these unlawful fences. The ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses, and the hardi-hood of the pretenses by which, in some cases, such inclosures are justined, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the interior. The removal of the fences still remaining which inclose public land: will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is or shall be invested by the con-gress for that purpose.

PENSION MATTERS.

The report of the commissioner of pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau. During the last liscal year the amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau and has been done at less cost in every division. On the 59:h day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensions on the rolls of the bureau. Since isol there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 78,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 521,754 of these applications allowed, including 50,178 to the soldiers of 1812, and their widows. The total amount paid for pen-sions since 1861 is \$808,624,811.56. The numstone stince 1861 is \$808,623,811.56. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1881. The names of 2,229 pensioners which had previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes a net inthe same time for various causes a net in-crease remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1881, to December 1, 1885 1,967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last mentioned date, and during the

ame laws.
It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its in-strumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under the present laws to the pension bounty of the government. But it is undeniable that cases exist well en-titled to relief, in which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worth cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau which the law and regulations of merit is ap-require, or which, though their merit is ap-parent for some other reason cannot be parent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through general law. These conditions fully justify application to congress and special enactments. But a report to the congress for a special pension act to overrule the careful determination of the pension bureau of the merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of the general laws it must be admitted overse. the general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to an allowance of questionable claims and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the legislature, applications conceded not within the laws plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist.

ast session of congress 664 such acts had be-

I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pension bureau, not only in this, but in prior administrations. The use-fulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the commis-sioner that there are now paid by the govern-ment 131 different rates of pensions.

Estimates from the best information he can obtain are that 9,000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported in whole or in part from pub-lic funds or by organized charities, inclusive of those in the soldiers' home under the direc-tion and control of the government. Only 13 per cent of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent, including their widows and relatives, have been or are their widows and relatives, have been of and now in the receipt of pensions. The Ameri-can people, with a patriotic and grateful re-gard for our ex-sonders, too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special ad-vocates, are not only willing, but anxious sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing, but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute soldier, dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's battle as those better able, through frieuds and influence, to push their claims. Every pension that is granted under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service injury or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of the many in which pensions are increased on many in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merits of the claim. work an injustice to the brave and crippled, but poor and friendless soldier, who is en-tirely neglected, or who must be content with

the smallest sum allowed under the general There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions, and they are largely due to a yielding in the pen-sion bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioner, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passes for the benefit of indi-viduals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they partici-pate in a grateful nation's remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers and the protection of the patriotic instincts of our citizens from perversion and violence point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which shall make unnecessary an objectionable volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pen-sions for service and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions sions for service, and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features. Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing ago or through sickness or misfortune. We are templed by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief. I helding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these exsudiers are to be relieved they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which their relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow citizens and interested withus

in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome law. They cannot be severed from their duty of citizenship by artful appeals to their spirit of brotherhood born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the patent office was on an average are and a bail months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was out three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining and examination of an ap-plication for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents dur-ing the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the num-ber received during the preceding year. The ber received during the preceding year. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregate \$1,250,167.50, enabling the office to turn into the treasury, over and above all expenditures, about \$163,701.73. The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including reissness trade-marks, designs and including reissnes, trade-marks, designs and labels, was 25,619, a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No in-crease of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the year ending

The amount estimated for the fiscal year inding June 30, 1888, is \$778,770.

ending June 39, 1888, is \$778,770.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The secretary of the interior suggests a hange in the plan for the payment of the inlebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the manimous endorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as directors of these roads and protect the interests of the United States in the board of direction. In considering the plan proposed, the sole mat-ters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the government as a creditor and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE. By a recent decision of the supreme court f the United States, it has been adjudged that the laws of the states are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon rail-roads if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another. This important field of control and regula-tion having been thus left entirely unoccu-pied, the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

THE LABOR QUESTION.
The relation of labor to capital, and of laboring men to their employes, are of the ut-most concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both interests, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general government within the limits of its constitutional authority to avert such a condition should be will-ingly accorded. In a special message trans-mitted to the congress at its last session, I suggested the entargement of our present labor bureau and adding to its present func-tions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employes and em-ployers. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states, the application of this remedy by the general government of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its con-stitutional powers, and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitration, if carefully selected and if enitled to the confidence of the parties to be effected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of the controversy, of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention the convress. But after all has been done the passage of laws, either federal or sta to relieve a situation full of solicitude, mu more remains to be accomplished by the re-statement and cultivation of a true Americ sentiment, which recognizes the equality American citizenship. This, in the light our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit our Institutions, would teach that a hear co-operation on the part of all interests is co-operation on the part of all interests is a surest path to national greatness, and it happiness of all our people, that capi should, in recognition of the brotherhood our citizenship and in a spirit of Americ fairness, generously accord to labor its in compensation and consideration, and the contented labor is capital's best protects and faithful ally. It would teach, too, the diverse situations of our people are separable from our civilization, that ev-citizen should in his sphere be a contribu-

alienate from the promoters true Americ sympathy and kindly feelings. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture, represeing the oldest and largest of national ind ing the oldest and largest of national indi-tries, is subserving well the purposes of organization. By the introduction of no-subjects of farming enterprise, and by ope-ing new sources of agricultural wealth a the dissemination of early information cocerning production and prices it has tributed largely to the country's prosper Through this agency, advanced thought a investigation touching the subjects it has charge, should, among other things, be pi tically applied to the home production a low cost of articles offered which are now ported from abroad. Such an innovat will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experi-ments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government. The interests of millions en-gaged in agriculture are involved in the improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute for those whose productive returns are a main source of our

to the general good, that capital does necessarily tend to the oppression of lat

and that violent disturbances and disord

progress and power.

The existence of pieuro-pneumonia has led to burdensome and, in some cases, disastrous effects in an important branch of industry, and affects the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such import-ance and of such far reaching consequences ance and of such lar reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the congress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the congress the report of the commissioner and his suggestions conthe commissioner and his suggestions con cerning the interest intrusted to his care.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every ness. It is a fact wormy of note that suity public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this rethose who understood it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government regardless of merit and efficiency nor by those who less of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers partisan work. They mean to public officers the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government, it is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood and that so many things, not included within its plan, are called by its name. When civil service yields more fully to examination the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its dereform may be imperfect in some of its de-tails; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake, or will fail of intent; it may some times tremble under the assaults of its enemy, or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends. But should the neople of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government, the operation of their government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungradging support of the congress. I renew my recom-mendation made last year that the commis-

sioners be made equal to other offices of the government having like duties and responsi-bilities, and I hope that such reasonable ap-propriations may be made as will enable then to increase the usefulness of the cause hey have charge of.

FREEDMAN SAVINGS & TRUST CO. I desire to call the attention of the congress to a phin duty which the government owes to the depositors in the Freedman Savings & Trust company. This company was chartered by the congress for the benefit of the most litterate and humble of our people and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably. I think, lead these simple people to suppose that the invitation to depeople to suppose that the invitation to de-posit their hard earned savings in this insti-tution implies an undertaking on the part of

their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$2,039,925,22 to 61,031 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent have been declared, and the sum cailed for and paid of such dividends seems to be \$1,648,181.72. This sum, deducted from the entire amount of deposits, leaves \$1,291,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be cailed for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16,000. I think the remaining 38 per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the government upon principals of equity and fairness. The report of the commission soon to be laid before congress will give more satisfactory details on this subject.

on this subject.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The control of the government of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the congress still retains all legislative authority pertaining to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the district and recommend their consideration. The laws of the district appear to be in pear to be in an uncertain condition, and pear to be in an uncertain condition, and their codification, or revision, is much needed. During the last year one of the bridges leading from the District to the state of Virginia became unit for use, and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the city of Washington is worthy the attention of congress. The commissioners of the District represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and gianting licenses therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers of charitable and penal institu-tions within the District. I suggest that the tions within the District. I suggest that the commissioners be clothed with the power to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this power, granted and carefully guarded, would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railupon this subject as will secure to the rail-roads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persions or property. The commission-ers again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district business and the safe keeping of val-uable books and papers, are entirely ineffi-cient. I recommend that this condition of attairs be remedied by the congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the District government.

In conclusion, I carnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of congress, as at present organized, its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Washington, Dec. 6, 1886.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Detailed Statement of the Business of the Country.

BOSTON, Dec. 6 .- [Special Telegram to the Ber.]-The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing houses of the United States, gives the gross exchanges at each point for the week ending December 4, 1886, in comparison with the corresponding period

CITIES.	CLEARINGS,	Increase.	Decrease
New York	8 905,905,114	22.1	
Boston	90,149,030	1.3	
Philadelphia	76,698,368	10.4	
Chicago	64,659,000		
San Francisco	27,837,024		
St. Louis	16,684,763		
Baltimore	14,171,548	6.6	
New Orleans	12,147,000	0.0	
Cincinnati	10,150,000	2.5	
Pittsburg	10,037,297	05.4	
Louisville	7,300,385	24.0	****
Kansas City	7,003,585	19.9	
Milwaukee	5,701,000	3.07.0	1111
Omaha	4.935.997	40.4	
		49,4	
Providence	4,878,200		1:
Minneapolis	4,406,744	24.8	
Detroit	8,825,788	113.4	
Indianapolis	8,804,437	119.4	
Cleveland	2,996,716	24.9	1.00
Memphis	2,575,108	132,4	
Columbus	9,900,951	28.3	
Denver	3,130,483	*****	3
Galveston	2,040,000		121
Hartford	1,694,533		1 8
New Haven	1,185,951	A 2 Y 2 Y 3	
Portland		11.8	Local
St. Joseph			
Peoria		22.0	
Springfield	989,124	3.4	
Worcester:	996,713		
Lowell	557,943		
Syracuse	568,860	6.6	
Total		19.9	
Outside New York	382,712,603	.8	

Denouncing the Railtond Pool. CHICAGO, Dec. 6,-The Chicago live stock exchange to-day endorsed the resolution adopted at the recent cattle growers' convention, which are in effect that the action of the pool roads in advancing rates on cattle and dressed beef is in direct opposition to the interests of all cattle growers, farmers and feeders of the west, and should not be en-dured; asking the roads to reconsider the matter. Other live stock exchanges join in the protest, and request legislators and mem-bers of congress to advote suitable legisla-tion to abate the oppression.

Jones Will Not Go to Washington. DETROIT, Dec 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Jones, or Florida, told the clerls of the Russell house, where he is stopping, that he did not mean to go to Washing He says he will stay in Detroit for good and has engaged his rooms for another period. No one knows the cause of this de-termination. The change in the affairs of Miss Palms, to whom, it is said, he is devoted, and which makes her mistress of seve millions may have influenced his decision.

The Shellenberger Case, NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 6,—|Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Much to the surprise of all, particularly to the prosecution, the detense in the Shellenberger case rested on the opening of court this morning, and after instructions had been read, T. B. Stevenson opened the argument for the prosecution and made a very able one. Mr. F. T. Ranson, opens this afternoon for the defense. The court room is crowded.

A Miser's Wealth. Boston, Dec. 6.-Hatvard college gets nearly \$500,000 by the death on Saturday of E. Price Greenleaf, an eccentric miser of this city, who lived almost a century. With hundreds of thousands of dollars behind the walls of the Safe Depositecompany, he denied hinself nearly all the privileges and most of the necessaries of life. He had to be immortalized by Haryard.

Another Charlie Ross. READING, Pa., Dec. 6,-Willie Arnold, a lad of twelve years, dlsappeared from his home in this city last Wednesday morning since which time no traces of him have been found. The lost boy is a son of William A. Arnold, reputed to be the richest man in the city. Detectives have been at work on the case, but as yet no clue has been obtained.

The Porte Consents. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6-The porte has is sued a circular to the powers to the effect that the sultan assents to the candidaey of Prince Nicholas, of Mingrella, for the Bulgarian throne, and invites the powers to co-operate for the speedy settlement of the Bulgarian onestion

Attorney Stone's Successor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The president ap pointed George A. Ailen United States at torney for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice William A. Stone, suspended for offensive partisanship. The president signed Allen's commission Saturday even-

Sr. Johns, N. F., Dec. 6.—The steamer Edith, from St. Pierre, for Longlaid, was last Sunday on a reef near Miquelon island.
All the crew, numbering thirteen, perished.
The vessel was loaded with provisions for the western supply of Miquelon.

A MUCH CRITICIZED MESSAGE.

Democrats Generally Very Much Dissatisfled With the Document,

NORTHERN PACIFIC MOVE

It Completes a Branch Road and Retains Land Which Should Have Been Forfeited-Our Legisla. tors All in Washington.

Dissatisfied Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- | Special Telegran to the BEE.]-President Cleveland finds few endorsers of his message among democrats in concress. Almost without exception they criticise it and in uncomplimentary terms too. Western members like his views on the tariff, but condemn those on civil service reform. They are also displeased with his refence to silver and the whole report of Secretary Manning. Eastern democrats express approval of his opinion on silver and finance generally, but do not like his tariff recommendations. Altogether the document is unsatisfactory to the democrats, while republicans pronounce it vague and a straddle on matters out of which political questions can arise. Senator Voorbees says that if the party went before the people on that platform at the next presidential convention it could not carry a single state, and if congress should earry out the president's recommendations the result would be the same, UNEARNED LAND EARNED.

The Pacific railroad committee and those members who last session so bitterly opposed

the Northern Pacific railroad have just had the fact flashed up before them that the entire work has been for naught. Early last year a bill was introduced in the senate to forfeit lands extending along a seventy-five mile branch of the road which was uncompleted. According to agreement it was to have been finished several years ago, and the senate took this as good ground for forfelture. The bill was finally passed after considerable warm debate. It was then sent to the house and referred to the committee on Pacific railroads. That body reported a sub stitute bill, providing for the forfeiture of all lands from Bismarck west to Puget Sound. After a lengthy discussion it was passed by a small flajority. In this shape it went back to the senate, and that body refused to pass it. A conference committee was then appointed and after numerous meetings could not agree and so postponed their work until agree, and so postponed their work until this session. All the while, much to the amusement of everybody, the attorney for the road was doing nothing, and every one thought he had given up the fight as a bad job. But during the recess the branch road was completed and the attorney has sprung a decision of the suprame court in the man a decision of the supreme court on the mem-bers of the house, to the effect that no rail-road lands can be forfeited after it has been completed, and that the lapse of time be-tween the completion and the introduction of the forfeiting bill is considered a waive of all rights. The Northern Pacific men are jubilant and the opposing members of the house are very much crestfallen.

NEURASKA'S LEGISLATORS ON HAND.

Both of Nebraska's senators and all three of her representatives were present when congress convened to-day. They were in a cheerful mood and entered the affray with a will and determination to do the best possible. They do not auticipate much legissible. They do not anticipate much legis-lation local to Nebraska owing to the short-ness of the session, but all that can be done will receive their attention. There was nothing of interest in the opening of the congress. It was stupid in fact. Members stood around for some time before they were called to order and explained to their friends their defeat or gave thanks for congratulations over success. In the senate the visitation of death upon ex-President Arthur and Senator Pike was called to mind by heavy drapery around the railings of the galleries. It is conceded that no work of consequence will be done before the first of the year. Nebraskans in congress expressed the opinion to-day that the conferees on the inter-state commerce bill will agree upon a measure which will be and explained to their friends their defeat or will agree upon a measure which will be passed at this session. If it is found that state courts can have jurisdiction in suits against inter-state roads they will be given it, otherwise the federal courts alone will have juris

CIVIL SERVICE "REFORM." Despite President Cleveland's platitudes Despite President Cleveland's platitudes on the question of civil service reform in his message to congress, five chiefs of divisions were removed at the pension department today to give place to democrats fresh from campaigns. Other removals are promised, although there are but two of three chiefs removaling in the bureau. It is Black's remaining in the bureau. It is Black's inten tion to remove every vestige of republican-ism, and merit and war records will stand for nothing. It is pointed out as a fine example of the sincerity of the administration's assumed position on civil service reform, that while the president is reading a lecture to congress and the country in support of it, his commissioner of pensions is removing old and efficient clorks for no other reasons than that they are republicans.

that they are republicans.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

This morning's Post in announcing
Jerry Murphy as a democratic anti-prohibition candidate for governor of lowa
nad a long interview with this statesman of
the operation of the temperance laws in his
state. He dilates at some length upon the state. He duates at some length upon the numbers of drug shops in the absence of grog shops there, and inquires why a drug shop would not smell as sweet by the other name, and says: "That the people in Iowa drink to extremes and that the prohibition laws does not make sobriety but demoralized men, draws from them a false declaration for the purpose of obtaining drink." At the conclusion of the interview and man its own and sion of the interview and upon its own thority, the Post adds that Mr. Murphy not talk from thestandpoint of the tippler that for five years he has been a voluntar teetotaler, and that drinking did not suit him There will be more news in this to the pec le of Iowa than the statement which ows, to the effect that Jerry means to fight for the governorship on the issue of personal

liberty. REGULATING INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The conference on the part of the senate and house on the inter-state comincree bill have agreed upon all important points except court jurisdiction, and have adjourned to Wednesday morning. An ex-amination of the existing laws is being made for the purpose of ascertaining whether suits against inter-state roads can be brought in state courts. If they can be, then the state courts will be given jurisdiction; if not, the federal courts will try cases arising under the low

THE DAKOTA GOVERNORSHIP. Jas. II. Hill, president of the Manltoba road, arrived in this city last night
and proposes to have a word to
say relative to the appointment of the
appointment of governor of Dakota. Mr. Hill
favors Mr. Day, and will push his claims before the president this afternoon. The fact
that Hill contributed \$200,000 to the Cleveland agreement fund may have good effect

that Hill contributed \$200,000 to the Cleve-land campaign fund may have good effect upon Day's chances.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPROPRIATION. Secretary Manning recommends congress to make appropriations as follows: For ex-pense of collecting internal revenue in Iowa, second district, \$1,800; third, \$1,200; fourth, \$8,000. For Nebraska he recommends \$15,000.

John A. McShane and C. H. Dewey, of Duraha, are in the city. II. E. Dewey, of Pierce Lake, was to day admitted to practice before the interior de-

partment. To-day the secretary of the interior allowed

To-day the secretary of the interior allowed a claim amounting to \$40 in favor of J. W. Powell. of Lincoin county, Dekota, on account of Sioux Indian depredations.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following lowa postunasters were appointed to-day: L. C. Ballinge, Lacey, Wabasha county, vice J. W. McKindey, resigned: A. C. Mctiew, Manhatran, Kookuk county, vice W. S. Miller, resigned. Felix Ward was to-day appointed posturaster at Lavinia, Hoit county, vice J. S Griffin, resigned. The postolises at Calhoun, Apostnoose county, and Deering, Winnebago county, Iowa, were discontinued.

Snow in the South. WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6,-The heaviest snow storm ever experienced is prevailing. Roads are impassable. The storm, combined with sleet, has done immense damage to

forest and shade trees.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—Almost continuous snow, hall and rain since Saturday morning have made the present storm one of the heaviest experienced for years. Appearances are favorable for several inches more of show.

SIOUX CITY SALOONS. The Sheriff is Given More Explicit In

complying with the orders he only went so

far as to satisfy himself that no liquors were

stored. The new orders of the court author-

ize the sheriff to seize and destroy all intoxi-

cating liquors on the premises and remove

and sell all fixtures, etc., and all movable

property used in carrying on the unlawful

business of selling or keeping for sale

intoxicating liquors in about the premises.

This is further enlarged to include all fix-

tures and furniture used only in part for

carrying on the business and part for some

other business, such as a restaurant. Further-

more the sheriff is to securely close the

premises for one year, whether intoxicating

liquors are found upon said premises or not,

unless sooner released by giving bond as by

law provided. The sheriff will at once pro-ceed to carry out these orders fully as ex-

A Keekuk Blaze.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 6.- | Special Telegram

o the Bur. |-The north half of the three-

story brick building occupied by Irwin,

Phillips & Co., wholesale dry goods, carpets

cause of the are is unknown, but is supposed

he fixtures. The south half of the building

Many Valuable Horses Burned.

WAHOO, Neb., Dec. 6 .- | Special to the

BSE.1-At the railroad camp, a mile and a

half west of this place, D. O'Connell's barn

burned down last night at about 7 o'clock.

It contained twenty-one horses and mules,

and all but three were burned to death. Loss,

barn, in Elk precinci in this county, was de-stroyed by fire, tog other with twenty-eight horses. O'Council and Wilson & Pritchard are contractors on the B. & M, railroad.

A Brakeman Loses His Hand

A few nights a go Wison & Pritchard's

plained above.

structions By the Court.

Stoux City, In., Dec. 6,- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Sheriff McDonald some A Large Audience Greets the Reassembling

of Congress. ime ago asked from the court more specific instructions with reference to the abatement orders placed in his hands for execution. In

THE SENATE BEGINS BUSINESS.

THE SHORT SESSION OPENS

Lively Scenes in the House and Congratulations and Condolences Exchanged-Several Represen-

tatives Sworn In.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The galleries of the senate chamber were, in spite of the inelemency of the weather, filled with spectators, when at noon the second session of the Forty-ninth congress was opened. In his prayer Chaplain Rev. J. G. Butler feelingly alluded to the mourning draperies with which the chamber was hung, in memory of the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire. Presiding Officer Shurman laid before the senate several annual reports of heads of departments, which were ordered printed. Resolutions were adopted fixing the daily hour of meeting at noon, informing the house that the senate was ready to proceed to business and nate was ready to proceed to business and for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the president for like purpose. Ed-munds and Saulsbury were appointed such

etc., burned at 10 o'clock tast night. The The credentials of Senator Williams of California, were presented and the oath of to be spontaneous combustion. There was office administered to him.

Several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Allison—To authorize the construction no fire in the building vesterday. The loss on the building is \$10,000 to \$12,000; insurance, \$5,000. The loss on the stock cannot be estimated exactly, but is probably \$125,000 to \$150,000. Insured for \$122,000, with \$5,000 on

By Allison—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river.

By Evarts—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the East river, New York, A recess was then taken for ten minutes. The recess was extended to 2 o'clock, at which hour Senator Edmunds reported that the joint committee of the two houses had waited on the president, and that the president had asked the committee to congratulate the senate and house on their safe return to the capitol and to say that he would communicate with them in writing. Immediately theremon the message was received.

diately thereupon the message was received and its reading begun.

When the senate reassembled Mr. Blair announced the death of his late colleague. Mr. Pike, and moved, as a mark of respect to his memory, that the senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the senate at 2.30 a. m. was agreed to, and the senate at 3:30 p. m

The House. Washington, Dec. 6 .- For an hour before

low. The executive and diplomatic galleries were, however, conspictionally empty. The desks of the various members were adorned

with floral designs, those presented to Har-mer, of Pennsylvania, and Wilson, of West Virginia, being very elaborate. The speak-er's desk was handsomely adorned. While congratulations abounded, Mr. Car-lisle was busy shaking hands with political friends and foes who seemed to vie with each other in average in the

to vie with each other in expressing the heartiest good will and good wishes. At pre-cisely 12 o'clock Speaker Carlisle rapped the

house to order and the chaptain delivered prayer, in which he feelingly referred to the deaths of Representatives Beach and Arnot,

and invoked Divine supervision over the pro-ceedings of congress. The clerk then pro-ceeded to call the roll, when 341 members

as such committee.

Mr. Hewitt of New York, rising to a ques-

tion of privilege, asked that S. S. Cox should be sworn in as a member of the house to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph Pubtzer. He stated at the same time

to Cox's qualifying and his personal popularity was manifested by a round of applause which greeted his re-entry into legislative

Henry W. Rusk, of Missouri, and Henry

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—Ross P. Harris, a Sioux noon to-day the floor of the house presented City & Des Moines brakeman, was so unan enlivening appearance. Groups of mem ortunate as to get his hand between bers crowded the cloak rooms and blockaded bumpers this morning, and as a result had to have his hand amputated. Mr. Harris is well known in the railway circles of this section, the isles, chatting, laughing, exchanging congratulations on success in the recent elections, or condolence upon deteat. The having been at one time a postal agent on the Rock Island road between Davenport and Council Bluffs. victors twitted the vanquished, and the vanquished jokingly commiserated with the vietors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of public life. Citizens of Washington, undeterred by unpropitious weather, crowded the galleries and looked down with interest and anusciment on the scenes being enacted below. The executive and diplomatic galleries. Bees Burned.

INDEPENDENCE, In., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—The residence of Mr. Downing, near this place, burned this morningr Thirty swarms of bees were burned in the cellar. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,000. Sionx City Saloons Opening.

Sioux Ciry, Ia., Dec. 6.—|Special Telegram to the BEE.|—New saloons are opening almost dairy, much to the disappoin tment of the majority of the citizens. Orion's well known Bank Exchange is again running, with John Webber as proprietor.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair; stationary emperature.

TERRORS OF THE LAKES. The Last of the Grain Fleet Caught in

responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted directing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was ready inform the senate that the house was ready a Storm. DETROIT, Dec. 6.—For the past week the last grain fleet of the season has been pushing to proceed to business. On motion of Mr. Reagan, of Texas, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three its way towards Buffalo. Chiengo was left in fair weather, but on Wednesday a cold snap members to join a similar committee ap-pointed by the senate to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was of almost unequalied severity attacked them and the fleet was compelled slowly to feel its vay along, nothing being visible, every wave ready to receive any communication he might desire to make. Messrs. Reagan, Breekenridge (Ky.) and Reed were appointed which broke over the deck freezing up the rigging and deluging the sailors with spray, which immediately froze upon them. All through the storm the gangs of men had to be kept at work on many of the boats choping the ice off the decks and throwing it over board as fast as it formed. It took nearly that the formal certificate of Cox's election had been received. No objection was made three days to reach Manitowoe, that time usually being sufficient to reach Buffalo Early yesterday morning they reached Lake St. Clair to find it impassable. The ferry boats Excelsior, Ariel and Fortune were sen to their assistance. Up in the lake the Ex-celsior found the tur John Ewen and her tow, the Michigan and Nicholson, fast in the Bacon, of New York, also appeared at the bar of the house and qualified, filling vacan-cies occasioned by the deaths of William II. ice and released them. It took the fee crushers all day to get the grain fleet down to Detroit. At 9 o'clock this morning the vessels left the various docks and moved down the river together with three ferry boats ahead, ready together have been personal the harbor Cole and Lewis Beach.
At 12:40 recess for thirty minutes was taken; after which further recess was taken ing the taken; after which further recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling of the house the committee appointed to wait upon the president announced it had performed its duty and that the president would communicate in writing forthwith. The president's annual message was then presented to the house and immediately read by the clerk.

to crush any heavy ice between the harbor and bar point. The value of vessels and car-goes is estimated at \$1,000.000. First Mate Dunn of the Tioga, speaking of "First Mate Dunn of the Tioga, speaking of the storm, says: "The storm struck us off Milwaukee Wednesday. We had the Jewett in tow, she having lost her ruider. Talk about snow—it was the warst I ever saw, and I've sailed across Lake Michican three win-ters. We had to run under cheek much of the time, for it was impossible to see any-thing ahead. Every see dashed up over the deck and froze the snow solid as fast as it fell. In the face of that the man on watch deck and froze the snow solid as fast as i fell. In the face of that the man on water had to heave the lead regularly, and with the spray flying over him you can imagine what the work was. The weight of the ice on the decks began to tell early in the storm and we had to keep a game at work all through the storm breaking the ice into pieces and throw ing it overboard. Outside doors exposed to the weather were frozen solid and we had to break through partitions to get from my room to the watchman's and wheelman's rooms. The fleet passed Amberstburg in enfety this evening.

COURT SENSATION.

Dramatic Scene at the Trial of the Milwankee Rioters.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6 .- There was a sensalonal scene in Judge Sioan's court this evening at the close of the trial of Paul Grottkan and Albert Moessinger; who are charged with inciting the labor riots at the Milwaukee garden last May. The entire day had been onsumed in argument, Judge Sloan had coneluded the delivery of his charge, the jury were just filing out, and the crowd that had immed the court room was on the point of departure, when their exit was arrested by a rapping to onler by the deputy sheriffs. Pionrishing a copy of Grottkan's paper, the Arbeiter Zeitung, District Attorney Williams advanced to the judge's desk, and in a foud voice said: "Your honor, I desire to call your attention to a gross scandal and a villainous libel and contempt in connection with this case," and he pointed to several marked articles in the paper. One was a poem taking Judge Shah for a topic, and containing the most scarridous abuse of him. The prose articles were of a similar tenor, and denounced the jury as bought up and the witnesses for the state as perjurers. The action of the district altorney created a great sensation. Grottkan turned pale and harriedly sought his lawyer. Judge Shan said he had heard of the publications and also that the wilness for the state had been creatly intimidated. He declared that a thorough investigation would be made, and appointed Monthly as the day on which Grottkan would be given an opportunity to explain. At a late hour to-night the jury is still out, with liftle prospect of an agreement. tion with this case," and he pointed to

A Wrecked Schooner.

Point Pleasant, N. J., Dec. 6.- The three-masted schooner wideh came ashore resterday above Townsend injet was boarded to-day by the life-saving erew and found to have settled. She is the Emily Shepard, of have settled. She is the Emily Shepard, of Middletown, Conn. No vestige of the crew could be found. It is supposed that the vessel sorung a leak during the gale of Saturday night and was abandoned, the crew taking to the boat. They have either been blown out to sea or have perished.

PHILADELERIA, Dec. 6.—The crew of the schooner Emily Shepard, which was wrecked off Point Pleasant, N. J., were nicked up by a passing sleamer and brought here.

Doven, N. H., Dec. 6,-d. L. Hersom & Son's tannery at South Berwick, Me., burned ils morning. Loss estimated from \$75,000 to \$100,000; insurance \$35,000,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- When Mr. Cox. of New York, took the oath of office to-day he found himself in the embarrassing position of having to occupy a seat on the outer row

Capital Miscellany.

upon the republican side. But from this emparrassment he was relieved by the courtesy of Representative J. D. Sayers, of Texas, who, upon being introduced to Cox, congratulated him, his party and country upon his return to legislative labors. Sayers then, in a spirit of courtesy, tendered his seat to Cox This seat is a prominent one on the democratic side and was occupied by Cox during several congresses, Cox, though loath to dislodge Sayers, was finally induced to accept the courtesy, and taking from his searf a pearl pin of the design of a star and crescent, presented it to Sayers as a memento

of the occasion. The supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the important extradition case of the United States against William Rauscher. Ranscher was officer of an American vessel who was extradited from Great Britain to answer for the murder of a seaman, and who was afterward brought to a trial for a different offense, viz: cruel and unusual punisliment of the same seaman whom he was charged with murdering. The case brings up an important question which has long been the subject of diplomatic negotiation hetween the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and which never before has been finally settled, viz: whether, under the extradition treaty in force between before has been bladly sected, Viz. Whether, under the extradition treaty in force between the two countries, a person extradited for one offense can be tried for another. The courts held, in the opinion by Justice Miffer, that the person who has been brought within the jurisdection of the courts by virtue of proceedings under an extradition treaty, can only be tried for one of the offenses with which he is charged in the proceeding for his extradition, unless reasonable time and apportunity have been given him after his release or trial under such charge to return to the country from whose asplica he had been forcely taken under those proceedings. Chief Justice Waite discents from the opinion of the court, on the ground that is does not and in the treaty mything when forbids the trial of a pri one for an offense other than that for which to was extradited.

The treasury department to-day accepted

The treasury department to-day accepted The treasury department to-day accepted an offer to compromise what is known as the Lester under valoution case. John T. Less ter, a heavy stock broker and capitalist of Chicago, recently imported a number of valuable paintines from Parls, which were selectly ension officers because of an alteged attempt to avoid the legal duties. Two invoices were used, one for the consigned and the other for the custom house. The value of the paintiness, according to the former, was \$12,000, and according to the former, was \$12,000, and according to the latter \$7,000. By the terms of the compromise Lexter will pay duties and costs amounting to about \$1,000 and a penalty of \$8,000.

Tannery Burned.