THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

HIS FINAL MESSAGE

President Harrison Ably Reviews the Condition of Affairs of State.

A PERIOD OF GENERAL PROSPERITY

All Classes of People Enjoying Better Circumstances Than Ever Before.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF PROTECTION

Policy of the Ropublican Party Which Will Not be Abandoned.

TRADE EXTENSION UNDER RECIPROCITY

Progress Made in Every Department of the Government and a Satisfactory Aspect In All the Branches of the Country's Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6 .- President Harrison's message reads as follows: TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES: In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affeeting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the ex-isting conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that such a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by

our people. The total wealth of the country in 1890 The total wealth of the country in 1890 was \$16,159,616,068; in 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1800 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,-741, an increase of 448 per cent; and it is es-timated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 4892.

Figures From the Eleventh Census.

The official returns of the Eleventh census and those of the Tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnished the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1889, the capital invested in manufactur-ing was \$1,252,849,670; in 1890, the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,900,735,884 1880, the number of employes was 1.301,388 n 1890, the number of employes was 2.271. 134. In 1880, the wages earned were \$501,-965,778; in 1890, the wages earned were \$1,221,170,454. In 1880, the value of the product was \$2,711,579,099; in 1890, the value of the product was \$4,860,286,837.

am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain in-dustries in 1880, which were included in 1800. recounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But after making full allow-mees for differences of method and deduct ng the returns for all industries not included the census of 1880, there remains in the reports from these seventy-five cities an it crease in the capital employed of \$1,522,745.-604; in the value of the product of \$2,024,-936,166; in wages carned of \$677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of \$56,029. The wage carnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$380 in 1880 to \$547 in 1890, or 1.71 per cent.

. New Industrial Plants Established. The new industrial plants established since

was \$820,402,402, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by \$135,215,940. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS by \$135,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$457,999. 658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55,35 per cent of the total value of im-ports, as compared with 43.35 per cent in 1891 and 33.66 per cent in 1890.

Our Coastwise Teade.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statis-tics show that no such period of presperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1860 aggregated 28,255,050 tons. On the Missioned Mission and Oble stream and Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,404,406 tons and the total the Detroit river during that year was 21 654,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,442,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel toppage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season for the De-troit river was but 228 days, while of course in London and Liverpool the season was for

The vessel tomage passing through the SL Mary's canal for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,528 874 tons and the freight tomage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,019 tons in 1891.

The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,308,690 tons of freight, compared with 601,344,437 tons in 1850, an increase of 13,054,172 tons.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

Increase in Bank Deposits and the Produc-

tions of the Farm. Another indication of the general prosper-ity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,860 in 1860 to 4.258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent, and the amount of deposits from \$194,277,504 in 1800 amount of deposits from \$104,277,504 in 1800 to \$1.524,844,506 in 1899, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings batks was \$1.623,072,749. It is es-timated that 90 per cent of these deposits represents the savings of ware earners. The back clearances for the nine months end-ing September 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,049, 380,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to \$45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of \$4,140,211,139. Work Amounted Wares Uter

Work Abundant and Wages High.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abindant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the cur-reacy in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops I have maniformed the general average of prices has

mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general presperity. participation in the general presperity. The value of our total form products has increased from \$1.363,646,866 in 1890 to \$4,500,000,000 in 1890, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,525,106 and their value \$210,103,025; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,338,019 and the value \$241,931,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 35,575,648 and the value \$344,27,005; on January 1, 1892, the the value \$544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,259 and the value \$570,749.

No Cause for Complaint.

155.

naval establishment and it was referred. enate adjourned.

Both Branches Listen to the Communication from the President.

FLOW OF BILLS TURNED ON THE SENATE

Senator Peffer Leads Off with a Petition from His Kansas Constituents Concerning the Railroads Short Day in the House-Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec., 6 .- In the enate, as soon as the secretary finshed reading the journal, a messenger handed him the president's message, which he proceeded to read.

A petition presented by Mr. Peffer from the citizens of Kansas alleging the existence. of a combination between elevators, millers, and railroads of Minneapolis and St. Louis to depreciate the price of grain raised the question as to what disposition should be made of it. The vice president intimated that as the anti-options bill had been reported the petition should go to the table, but Messrs. Paddock, Washburn and Harris favored its reference to the committee on agriculture and it was referred.

Several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Bate— To repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of election and special deputies. By Mr. Chandler—For the suspension of immigration for one year. By Mr. Vest—To create a bureau in the Department of Agriculture for the giving of public information as to the product

and shipping of live stock. Mr. Vest also introduced a joint resolu-tion which he said he would call up tomortion which he said he would call up tomor-row for the appointment by the president of the United States of three commissioners to confer with the proper authorities of the five civilized tribes on the Indian Territory, with a view to making such an agreement and ar-rangement as will induce them to take home-steads in severalty and sell the remainder of their lands to the United States.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution rediting al-legations in the public press charging gross misconduct on the part of census employes. especially enumerators in the state of Mis-souri, who are said to have taken lists of voters for partisan use, and also charging that certain clerks of the census bureau had been sent to the state of New York during the election to perform partisan service, and directing an investigation of such charges by the senate committee of the eleventh census.

the senate committee of the eleventh census. Mr. Hale, chairman of the census com-mittee, said that he presumed there would be no objection to the proposed investiga-tion. He could not help thinking that the senator from Missouri had been led into offering the resolution by what would be found to be a matter of no substance. The great census bureau had done an immense work with but very little political blas.

work, with but very little political bias. Mr. Vest referred to the arrest of a census oficial in Albany, N. Y., for an attempt to induce 350 democrats to go down the Hudson river on an excursion and thus keep them

away from the polls. Mr. Mitchell-Does the senator think the result of the voting in New York showed that democrats had been kept from the polls? Mr. Vest-The result in New York has nothing to do with what I am saying, because the attempt was unsuccessful. This man was arrested and put in jail. He gave an assumed name, and I am creditably informed that he has been rewarded by being promoted and put in a higher and more lucrative position on account of his pernicious activity in the last canvass. The resolution went over without action until tomorrow

If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that the wages or prices,

After a ten minute's executive session the

were emphasized today in a bill introduced by Mr. Otis of Kansas, having the volumi-nious title: "To Change Our Monetary System, Reduce Interest, Fix the Unit of Value, Supply the States with a Circulating Medium and for Other Purposes."

The bill is amendatory to one introduced at the last session. It fixes the dollar as the unit of value, and declares that all paper at the last session. It fixes the dollar as the unit of value, and declares that all paper money mentioned in the act shall be abso-lute upon its face, and not in the form of a promise. All money specified shall be full legal tender, provided that fractional currency shall be legal tender in such to the amount of \$5 in any one transaction. In addition to the provisions for free coinage in the previous bill, this measure provides that the monay paid for the builton in the treasury shall be covered into the treasury as a part of the "general reserve fund." Immediately upon the passage of this the secretary of the treasury is required to have coined all the silver and builton in the hands of the general government for any purpose; and to have prepared at an early date as possible, \$1.500,000,000 of paper money, shall be used to form part of the general reserve. The secretary of the treasury is interest to prepare an amount of paper money up to to exceed in volume 50 per cent of the assessed when it is all earts of the breasury is directed exceed in volume 50 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate of the United States, as shown in the last census, to be held in the general treasury as the "states improve-ment fund," and only to be paid out on the order of the respective governors and secre-

Any state may avail itself of the provis-ions of this act by joint resolution of the legislature, and the state is required to pay to the United States an appual tax of 1 per eent on all sums drawn and retained during each year and to open and keep in operation an exchange and general deposit department at the capitol of the state.

Washington Gossip.

A bill to "Protect American Workingmen," A solution (1) to be a measure introduced in the house today by Representative Chipman of Michigan. According to its provisions no alien who is a non-resident of the United States shall work at any mechanical trade or any manual labor within the borders of the United States.

Mr. Harter of Ohio introduced a bill in the Mr. Harter of Ohio introduced a bill in the house today that treats the financial question in a novel way. It provides for the cessation of silver bullion pur-chases on January 1, 1893, and for the sale of 100,000,000 ounces of silver bullion for gold. Mr. Harter thinks the continu-ance of purchases of silver would only in-crease the ultimate enormous loss of the country growing out of the act of March. 1878; that these purchases were destroying confidence at home and abroad and stand in the pathway of national prosperity today The cessation of these purchases of silver would, he thinks, cause a renewal of foreign purchases of American securities upon a a large scale, and the repeal of the present law would start gold from Europe toward America

The president today sent to the senate a large number of appointments made during the recess.

Sioux City Bank Goes Into Liquidation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The comptroller of the currency has been advised that the Commercial National bank of Sioux City has one into liquidation. The First National bank of Sanborn Ia.,

has been authorized to do business, with a capital stock of \$50,000; president, William E. Harker; eashler, J. H. Daley.

WATCHED HIS OFFICE BURN.

Characteristic Conduct of George W. Childs at the Destruction of His Paper Plant. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6 .- The Public Ledger building at Sixth and Chestnut streets was almost gutted this evening by fire. The damage by fire was confined to the composing room on the top floor, but a torfruitless. The Levi proposal would involve the withdrawal of the half sovercien, so it Mr. Hale introduced a bill to increase the aval establishment and it was referred. would be equally fruitless to discuss that plan, since Great Britain is unwilling to tween \$250,000 and \$340,000.

IT FAILED TO FIND FAVOR De Rothschild's Proposition to the Monetary Conference Withdrawn by Its Originator. ADVERSE CRITICISM FROM ENGLAND

British Delegates Point Out Their Objections Mr. McCreary Shows That it Asked

Too Much of America-What Might be Done.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The International monetary conference resumed its sitting today and continued its discussion of the report of the committee which examined into the Rothschild proposals.

Sir Rivers Wilson, who said his views were entirely shared by Sir C. Freemantle, deputy master of the British treasury, said: Now, we believe that all the governments who have delegates here recognize the presence of a great danger. A note of warning has reached us from America, and, to say the least, it is doubtful whether the American government can continue indefinitely the gigantic efforts it has fruitlessly undertaken for so many years to maintain and raise the price of silver. We need not inquire whether the policy which governed the currency legislation of the great republic was wise in conception, but it cannot be denied that it has not realized expectations and is greatly the cause of our present positions.

'In any case, the suspension of American silver purchases has become a practical question of the day, and if it occurred might lead to the suspension of coinage in India. Certain high authorities believe the sudden cessation of purchases of silver by America and the closing of India's mints would lead to heavy falls of silver and a disastrous disturbance of commerce. Others contend that the fall is already discounted, and that the removal of the uncertainty at present weighing on the market, would have a quieting effect and bring stability.

What Great Britain Wants.

"In view of these divergent ideas, what course should be adopted? A plan might doubtless be worked out which_would be more or less a continuance of the American experiment, in the hope of succeeding where experiment, in the hope of succeeding where America failed, or we may do nothing, leav-ing the ratio between gold and silver to settle itself. Naturally our instructions re-quire us, before concluding that matters must be left as they are, to examine with the greatest care any plan submitted for the purpose of extending the monetary use of silver. of suver.

"In order to avoid a misunderstanding, I desire to state that Sir Charles Freemantle and myself are pure mono-inctallists and do not admit that any other system than a single gold standard is applicable in Great Britain. We have thus far studied only the Rothschild and Levi plans, and are willing to admit that the adoption of either, or both, to admit that the adoption of either, or both, would not be incompatible with our princi-ples; but is it enough that these schemes are defensible in principle? We ask our-sclves whicher either would have the least chance of meeting with a preponderance of support that would justify us in recommending the British gov-erament to consider it. The Rothschild plan has not received such support, and this is sufficient to decide us to abstain from a dis-cussion of its details which we know will be fruitless. The Levi proposal would involve

and constant shrinkage of values. In con-cluding, Mr. McCreary said: "I believe the best aim of the conference to be the general remonetization of silver and the unrestricted coinage of gold and sil-ver into money of debt-paxing power with a permanent international ratio of 100°, or 16 to 1, and 1 prefer the latter. This, in my opinion is a system, that would give mits opinion, is a system that would give unity and stability to the value of money and would furnish the best remedy for the existing evils from which all civilized nations are Mr. de Rothschild followed Mr. McCreary All, de Rothschild followed Mr. McCreary, He said that as America, would not support his propositious, he considered that it would be most in accordance with the respect due the conference to withdraw them.

How England Was Converted.

Sir C. F. Molesworth, one of the delegates for India, combated the theory that Great Britain owed her commercial superiority to the gold standard. On the contrary, he de-clared that the gold standard from first to last had been a source of inconvenience and danger. Great Britain had been sived from serious danger only by the bimetallism of France. Notably this had been the case when Europe was flooded with California and Australian gold. The whole question required to be examined from the point of view of industrial interests as well as that of the monetary and financial interests. He regretted that industrial interests had not on more strongly represented in the conference

Another Elaborate Plan.

Sir William Houldsworth, one of the Brit-Sir William Hondsworth, one of the Brit-British delegates, then presented his plan. He said that his plan was not a new one, as it had been suggested to every monetary conference. He assumed that France, the Latin union and America would support such a plan, and it only remained to be seen to what extent the gold standard countries could support it. He proposed that a bi-metallic union should be formed by nations willing to enter into such an agreement, and that mathem profession to such as a greement. that untions preferring to retain a single gold standard should undertake to establish the following or a similar agreement, viz. That their mints should receive silver bul-lion in not less quantity than a fixed minimum against receipts, the quantity and value at a specifid rate per ounce, to be de-termined by international agreement, the quantity so specified to be delivered by weight to be are r whenever demanded, and no other manner or any other account whatsoever, the receipts to circulate as money. He said he believed that receipts would circulate at par and be used as bank reserves, and that so long as the mints of the bimetallic union were open to the free coinage of silver the ratio would be maintained between gold and silver coin in the union and bring gold and silver receipts in

The conference adjourned until Thursday,

other countries

London Financial Review. [Copurighted 1892 by James Gordon Beanett.] LONDON, Dec. 6 - [New York Herald Cable -Special to Tun BEE. |--On the whole the stock market presented a more or less unfaverable appearance and new business was very much restricted. Consols, however, Improved from I 1-16d to 3.d. Indian sterling loans improved 1gd, but Indian rupee paper has fallen Se, owing to the weakness of silver and apparent failure of the monetary congress at Brussels to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the silver ques-tion. Foreign government securities close very irregular. Argentine and Baenos Ayres very irregular. Argentine and Buenos Ayres cedulas bonds are generally lower, owing to the premium on gold advancing to 281 per cent. Costa Rica bonds have given way 252 per cent, while Venezuelan improved 1 per cent. Interbourse stocks are mostly a per cent, interportse stocks are nostly strong, owing to the firmness in continental bourses, except Brighton deferred, which is 3% per cent higher. Home railways close dull. Americans were more or less depressed all day, and closed flat on New York selling orders. The principal movement is a fall of 21s per cent in Illinois Central. Atchison and Union Pacific have given way 1s per cent, Norfolk & Western preference I per cent.

ROBBED AND BURNED SEVERAL BUILDINGS Part of the Stock Supposed to Have Been Consumed Discovered in a Wisconsin Town Where it Had Been Shipped.

NUMBER 170.

Arrest of an Iowa Man on a Serious

Charge.

TO

CONCEAL HIS CRIME

Storx Crrv, Ia., Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE |- It has been ascertained that a fire that recently destroyed \$75,000 worth of property at Gowrie, Ia., was of incendiary origin. Nels Christianson of Gowrie has been arrested on the charge of arson and burglary. Two boxes containing several thousand dollars' worth of goods, identified as part of the stocks burned, were found at Racine, Wis., where they were shipped by Christianson from Gowrie the morning after the fire there. It is claimed that he robbed the stores and fired them to conceal his crime.

WILL NOT BE MOBBED.

Iowa Citizens Determined to See Mayhor

Fairly Tried. SIDNEY, IA., Dec. 6.—The Mayhor poisoning case is creating intense interest throughout Fremout county, though many of the reports sent out are greatly exaggerated. The report published Sunday that the grave of the fourth wife of Mayhor, formerly Miss Lamp, who died suddenly about three years ago, had been opened and found empty was purely imaginary. It is probable that the coroner will order the disinterment within a few days in obedience to public sentiment.

The report that a mob was being organized at Thurman, the home of Mr. Lamp, fatherin-law of Mayhor's fourth wife, is denied by prominent citizens at Thurman. The sheriff prudently placed additional guards around the fail, but he fears no danger from any mob and it is believed the law will be allowed to take its course. The grand jury is investigating the case and will probe it to the bottom. A large number of witnesses has been subported, and the evidence is said to be startling. The counsel say an in-dictanent will be found.

Mayhor will be found. Mayhor will be defended by Lawyer C. S. Keenan of Shenandoah, to whom Mayhor has decided the fine sixty acre homestead, where his last wife recently died in great agony. It is probable that Lawyer Keenan will make is probable that Lawyer Keenan will make an application for a change of venue, as the belief in the guilt of Mayhor is undoubtedly held by a large majority of the people in Fremont county. A few personal friends of the accused man strongly assert his inno-cence, holding to the theory of Mayhor that his wife took the strychnine herself with suicidal intent. The whole case is envel-ored in mystery and strating incidents are oped in mystery and startling incidents are

oped in mystery and startling incidents are constantly being revealed. When in the custody of the officials at Riverton, Mayhor asked to be taken to Conger's drag store, and while there secured a bottle of strychnine, which the sheriff soon after found in his pocket. Mayhor de-clared he would have poisoned himself had he not been discovered.

he not been discovered. Dr. Conger of Riverton, who is not only the family physician of Mayhor but the father-in-law of George Mayhor the eldest son of the accused man, arrived at the bed-side of Mrs. Mayhor about thirty minutes after ber death. He said at once that the woman had died from strychnine poison, and Mayhor indignantly denied that there was any strychnine about the place. Dr. Conger said the woman's body hore evidence of ter-

October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Econonist.number 145, and the extension of existing dants 108. The new capital invested imounts to \$40,449,050, and the number of

additional employes to 37,285. The Textile, World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the pres-ent calendar year 185 new factories were built, of which forty are cotton mills, fortysight knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, forty physh mills and two linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills twentyne have been built in the southern states Mr. A. B. Shepherdson of the New York Cotton exchange estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 185,000,000, an increase

september 1, 193, at 185,000,00, an increase of 60,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotion by American mills in 1891 was 2,335,000 bales, and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1800 to 1892 inclusive there has been an increase in the consumption of cotion in Europs of 92 per cent, while during the same period the increase of consumption in the United States has been about 15 per in the United States has been about 15 per

Tin and Terne Plate Manufacture

cent.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury department, shows at the date of September 30, 1820, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing in and terme plate in the United States and fourteen companies uilding new works for such manufacture be estimated investment in buildings and ants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1803, if existing conditions were to be con-tinued, was \$5,000,000, and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per an ium. The actual production for the quarte-inding September 30, 1892, was 10.352,725

pounds. The report of the laber commissioner, Peek, of New York shows that during the year 1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that state endurated within the special inquiry made by him, and representng sixty-seven different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1800 of \$31,315,130.68 in the value of the product and f 86,877.925.69 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor or the state of Massachusetts shows that for the state of Adasscentras the shows that 375 industries in that state paid \$129,102,485 in wages during the year 1891, against \$129,-630,303 in 1890, an increase of \$3,355,345, and that there was an increase of \$3,352,340 in the amount of capital and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period. period. In the Iron Industries.

During the last six months of the year 891, and the first six months of the year 1892, the total production of pig from was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,209,708 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual proyear 1800, which was the largest annual pro-duction ever obtained. For the same twelve months of 1801-1892 the production of Bes-semer ingots was 3.878,584 tens, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly production of 3.688,871 gross tons in 1860. The production of Bes-semer steel rails for the first six months of 1862 was 772,486 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tors during the last six months of the Year 1891

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Results More than Gratifying Fnormous Increase in Exports.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports) during the last fiscal year was \$1.857,680,610, an increase of \$120,263,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchaudise for the ten fiscal*

years prior to 1891 was \$1.457,322.019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of \$7.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports, of \$17,513,254. The value of our exports during the fiscal year value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,030,278,148, exceeding by \$14,797,358 the experts of 1891 and exceeding the value of the heavies he \$200 \$57 \$51. imports by \$202,875,686.

A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265-142,671, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which

the returns for honest toil, are inadequate they should not fail to remember that there s no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturiat would be glad to 10 exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION.

Its Benefits to the Country-Democracy's Proposed Changes.

I believe that the protective system, which now for something like thirty years has prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. 1 have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for these home attrac-tions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet: They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our constitu-tion and government were framed and in stituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the confort, independ-ence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citi-

cuship in peace and which will bring them as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

Must Accept the Result. It is not my purpose to renew here the ar gument in favor of a protective tariff, result of the recent election must cepted as having introduced a new j The must assume that the present tariff, con-acted upon the lines of protection, is to be called and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely for rev-ense; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American work-mun, but that is every case such a rate of daity is to be imposed as will bring the treas-ury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contention has not been be-tween schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the mevailing party will not carry into legisla-tion the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in acord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

Give the Democrats a Chance.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming con-gress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign ods in view of the prospect of tariff re-actions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

will take effect. These who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disas-trous forecasts of a change of policy disap-pointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign made goods and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in "the markets of the world" of a greater value than the home market that we surronder: that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without dimin-ishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent unce in wares than is paid in the forcent more in wages than is paid in the for-eign mill and yet to compete in our markets and in foreign markets with the foreign producer: that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without re-ducing the wages of those who produce

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

In the House,

The house met at noon. The chaplain in his prayer feelingly alluded to the president's late bereavement. Mr. Ray-ner introduced a bill for the bet-ter protection of commerce and to estab-lish a national quarantine, which was re-ferred A measurement from the which bereaferred. A messenger from the white house then appeared with the president's message, which the clork at once began to read. At the conclusion of the reading the mes age was referred to the committee of the The death of Representative Warwick of Ohio was announced, and as a mark of re-spect the house adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Its Annual Report To Retaliate on Canada

-Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6,-The Civil Service commission calls attention to the systematic efforts made in various states to collect assessments from government employes. In all the cases it promptly published the facts in full and handed the testimony over to the attorney general. The commission declares that the classified service should be extended as rapidly as practicable. As, for instance, to clerks and writers in many yards, to the internal revenue service, to custom benses with twenty-five employes and to free delivery post The National Letter Carrier association.

cting in its capacity of a branch of the Knights of Labor have recommended that all free delivery officers be classified. But letter carriers are just like other American citizens. They want to feel that when they do the work of the public honestly, zealously and intelligently they should not be made the sport of local political bosses.

The commission also arges the adoption of a new classification of the customs and postal a new cases of a modification of the rules so that the number of excepted places and of places subject to noncompetitive examination, may be greatly reduced in all branches of the service. The commission thicks the ex-ceptions from examination in any postofflee may be becaused imited to the nextmaxter ceptions from examination in any postoffice may be properly limited to the postmaster, assistant postmaster, cashier, private secre-tary and perhaps superintendent of the number of excepted places in the department at Washington should be greatly reduced. Very serious harm, in the commission's judgment, results from allowing the chiefs of divisions to be excepted from examination. of divisions to be excepted from examination. and it thinks they should be put under the general rule and be appointed by a promotion from within the service.

Getting Back at Canada.

A bill introduced by Mr. Frye in the sen-ate today smacks very strongly of retalia-tion and at the present time is of more than usual interest. It amends the laws regu-lating the transportation of goods by de-claring that no merchandiae shall be transclaring that no merchandiae shall be trans-ported from one part of the United States to any part of the United States in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power, and such transportation via any foreign port shall be deemed a viola-tion of law. The sailing of any foreign ves-sel from any United States port to another is not prohibited provided no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from a foreign port shall be carried from one part a foreign port shall be carried from one port to mother of the United States. The bill provides that the president may.

The bill provides that the president may, by proclamation, suspend the right of carry-ing merchandise in bond through the United States provided for in the bill, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time de-prive the citizens of the United States of the use of canads in the Dominion in terms of in-equality with Canada, as provided by article **xxv** of the treaty of Washington. It is so provided that in the case of any experter, any duty continues to be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on the portion of American territory in the state of Maine, watered by the St. John and its tributries and flowed down the river to the sea, where watered by the Si John and its tribulities and flowed down the river to the sea, where the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, the president may suspend all rights of carry-ing provided for in this section as long as the export duty is levied.

Third Party Financial Vagaries.

The financial theories of the third party

The Ledger building is a five-story block. The fire originated at 6 o'clock in the basement and went through the air shaft.

spreading to the top story. The files of the paper were all saved and the many costly articles in the offices were all carried out. In the meantine a dozen streams of water had been turned on the fire in the cellar and the flames there were soon extinguished. The flames in the composing room had been playing havoe. The fire burst through the roof and shot up in a great column toward the sky. About this time Mr Childs arrived, He posted himself in the doorway of the court house across the street from the burning building and watched his building go up in flames. He said he liked to watch the fire. While the firemen were at work they were

spurred to greater efforts by the promise of Mr. Childs to distribute \$500 among them for their gallant work. Neither was Mr. Childs unindful of the firemen's comforts for he ovided them with what they wished at a highboring restaurant.

The composing room was completely urned out and the roof went with it. While the fire was still burning fiercely the work getting out tomorrow's paper was gun. The city department was removed the Board of Trade room in the o the Board of Trade room in the Drexel building and the reporters got to-rether the daily happenings in a great city. The Ledger has a complete new plant at 15 Locust street, and there the compositors are setting type for tomorrow's paper. As the resses were rendered untit for use tonight by water, Mr. Childs accepted the offer of

Villiam S. Singerly of his presses. Mr. Joel Cook, business manager of the pa-er, said tonight that the Ledger's loss was timated at \$150,000, including the building nd contents. The loss is \$50,000 on the perfecting

resses, engines and other machines in the ellar. Their only damage is by water. They re valued at \$250,000.

The Public Ledger was established in 1856 by Messis, Swain, Abel & Simmons, In 1856 the paper was purchased by Mr. George W. Childs, who has since owned the paper. The present Ledger building was creeted in 1868. Repairs on the building will begin at The insurance on the building was \$160,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.-The business center of Alexandria, Madison county, com-prising nearly a quarter of the town, was burned at an early hour this morning. Among the buildings destroyed were Pearon's saloon, Hoover's real estate office, Pat-erson's restaurrat, Baritan's harness shop ad store, Manlove & Buildris' hardware tore, Kelly's saloon, Cartwright's fruit ind store. store. store, Abbott & Corbett's bakery, Spauld-ing's clothing house, Dwiggin's restaurant and Churchill's tin store. The loss will reach \$120,000, half of which is insured.

PULLING BOTH WAYS.

Letters from Democratic Leaders That Argue to Opposite Ends.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6 .- The Young Men's Democratic club of Canton. O., tonight celebrated the democratic victory with a banquet. Speeches were delivered by local orators. Letters of regret were read from Congressmen Breckinridge of Kentucky and Wilson of West Virginia, Governor Boles of Iowa and Governor Russell of Massachu-setts, and Lawrence W. Neal, who drew the tariff plank in the Chicago platform. In his letter Mr. Neal says the democratic victory had established the principle of a tariff for revenue only. The party, he says, could not have won had it ignored that principle. He adds: "We stand, then, as a party

malterably committed to overthrow McKin-eysim in every shape and form. Nothing short of this will fulfill the instructions and requirements of the people. Congress must enact such laws as will forever punge the oul blot of protection from the fair es-utcheon of our grand and mighty republic." In the course of his fetter, Governor Boies foul blot of

said: • In the excitement of its joy over the victory it has won, the democratic party must not forget that even and exact justice to all classes and to every individual is in-despensable to listing success in any poliical orgination. That party has no war to make upon nanufacturing industries of this country. It must be ready at all times to recognise the importance of these industries in the great struggle for supremacy among the civilized countries of the globe in which we are engaged.⁹ we are engaged."

o such inconvenience sented in conjunction with a plan offering sented in conjunction with a plan offering advantages which all the powers recognize. "Another plan may, however, be formu-lated and approved by the conference, and if it does not conflict with the principles we have laid down it will receive serious con-

sideration from the British government." Asks Too Much of America.

Mr. James B. McCreary of the United States delegation proceeded to point out the difficulties and perils of the existing situa-tion. He said that whatever was the cause the fact remained that a remedy was im-peratively needed. He appreciated the at-tention which Mr. Rothschild has given to important business of the conference aut he colud not support the de Rothschild plan.

Plan. * "I cannot admit," he said, "that it is just the proper remedy for America to continue to purchase 51,000,000 ounces of silver annually at the price not to exceed 100 cents on the dollar, on condition that European powers make purchases yearly to the amount of 5,000,000 pounds for five years at not to exceed 43 pence per ounce. A Armagost trial yesterday, the time being And that silver should raise above that price, pur taken up by witnesses to prove the friendly chases to be immediately suspended. I can-not see why we in America should and affectionate feeling that existed benot see why we in America should be required to pay 100 cents on the dollar if necessary, while the European powers pay only 73 cents on the dollar. It seems an unequal distribution that we should be expected to purchase twice as much silver as Europe. The object of the conference should be not to fix a price which would keep silver below par, but to cularge the use and restore it to a parity with the tween Mr. and Mrs Roberts and expert tween MR, and MRS RODERS and experi-testimony on the subject of poison and the similarity of symptoms of arsenical poison and other diseases. This line of testimony was continued this forenoon and the defense rested its case. Several witnesses have been examined in rebutthl and several more the hotsedicard. It is therefore the are to be introduced. It is thought that the case will be argued tomorrow. the use and restore it to a parity with the value it had with gold prior to 1873, when it was first outhwed. Mr. de Rothschild's

statement that if the conference should dis-solve without definite result, silver would depreciate to a frightful extent, perhaps leading to a monetary panie, is very signifi-cant, but his plan seems to be insufficient to need the grave situation he predicts, and is nadequate as a remedy for decreasing prices and distress in agriculture."

Willing to Resume a Double Standard.

Mr. McCreary then referred to the com-plaints of the British Chamber of Commerce noted to recent declarations of Archbisho Walsh and Mr. A. J. Balfour and contended that the situation demanded a broader recognition and a better remedy than that suggested by Mr. De Rothschild. The American delegates, he said, were ready to co-operate with the other delegates in a candid and carnest effort to maintain the monetary standard of both metals. Therefore after submitting the general plan of bi-met-allism, favored by America, they also submitted the plan favored by themallism, solves. It was a plain business proposal and if it were adopted the necessary details could be easily arranged. It announced no could be easily arranged. If announced no new theory and proposes no untried system. It only opened a way to return to the time-tried and time-honored system under which gold and silver were for many years par and gold and silver were for many years par and were equal instruments in exchange of Parliament, laws of congress and edicts of monarchs had changed the real value of the metals. If an international agreement re stored silver to all its former privileges and powers, as money on a fair and just ratio, a parity of value of the metals would soon be established. It should be understood that the American delegates had so power to bind their country. They were author-ized to consult the other delegates for the purpose of elucidating and solving the im-portant problem, and if a solution was agreed upon, they were to report the result agreed upon, they were to report the result to their government, and congress would take such action as would give such validity to the work as seemed proper. In order that the situation in the United States should be fully known. Mr. McCreary ex-plained the position of the different political parties, and added that he believed that the needed in general without seemed in the people in general, without regard to po-litical affiliation, endorsed the American plan.

His Personal Opinion.

Referring to the silver bullion law, he said the law was not entirely satisfactory to either party, and in support of his state-ment he quoted from the platforms adopted by the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions. A shrinkage of the volume of money would decrease prices and tend to concentrate wealth, enrich a few and impoverish many The volume of gold and silver in the world The volume of gold and silver in the world was nearly equal when silver was stricken down and the amount of coin reduced, resulting in a diminished amount of money

nearly all others l_4 to l_5 per cent. Philadel-phia & Reading was exceptionally active and closed l_5 per cent higher. Grand Trunks, in sympathy with Americans, close dull at a In sympathy with Americans, close due at a decline of 4_4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Canadian Pacific has fallen $\frac{1}{2}_4$ per cent. Money was quite a drug. Short loans were obtained at from 1 to 1 4 per cent. The discount market was quiet. Two and three months' bills were quoted at a discussion of the second state.

4 per cent. Mitchell Goes to Priso

Loxnos, Dec. 6 .- Charlie Mitchell, the pugilist, this morning withdrew his appeal from the sentence of imprisonment for uncovoked assault on an old man, imposed on aim by a police magistrate, and was at once taken to prison.

ROBERTS' MURDER TRIAL.

To Avoid Disgrace.

Snow at Tecomech.

TECUMSER, Neb., Dec. 6 .- [Special Tele

storm struck this city about 10 o'clock this evening and at midnight it still continues.

The change in temperature has been re-markable within the last twelve hours, ranging from 60° to 28° .

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 6 .- [Special

Telegram to THE BEE.]-Another Otoc

county pioneer has sought his last rest. W. W. Adams, a resident of this county since

COULD NOT BE PROSECUTED.

No Provision in Wyoming's Statutes to

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 6 .- [Special Tele

gram to Tug Brn.]-The republican state

central committee today went to Prosecut-

ing Attorney Davidson to have him draw up

an information against Governor Osborne,

charging him with usurpation of office

Davidson, who is a republican, found after

examination that there was nothing criminal in the act and would do nothing in the mat-ter. The state canvassing board today is-sued a circular letter to the chairmen of the

respective committees asking them to have three men to be present at the official count

of the vote on Thursday. None of them can be men who have been candidates. Osborne

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

At Hamburg - Arrived - Markomannia, from New York, At Kinsalo-Passed - Angloman, from

oston for Liverpool. At Fustnet-Passed-Teutonic, from New

York for Liverpool. At Liverpool-Arrived-Catalonia,

is thus excluded.

Boston.

Cause Oshorne Trouble.

1858, died last night, aged 74.

Nebraska's Death Roll

the law,

Expert Testimony on the Subject of Poison Introduced

EXCITEMENT AT DES MOINES.

teriously Disappears. Des Moixes, Ia., Dec. 6.-Great excitement was created in this city today by the unnouncement of the mysterious disappearance of Edgar Lewis, the young stepson of James Windsors, the well known packing house millionaire. Lewis left home last Tuesday estensibly for St. Louis or Chicago, and was expected back Friday, but has not been heard from since. He was head book-

coper and one of the managers of the Des PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 6.-[Special Tele-Moines-Liverpool Packing Co., and rumors were rife today of a shortage in his accounts, atthough his friends deny this. The idea that there is a woman in the case is also ve-benently denied by his friends. His young wife, a well known magazine writer, is algram to THE BEE]-Lizzie Grebe, the 16cear-old daughter of George Grebe, a machinist at the B & M, shops, not long ago discovered that she was in a delicate condi-tion, and vesterday concluded that she would rid herself of trouble. She purchased medi-cine to produce the desired effect, of which she took a large dose and another today. most heart broken.

HELD UP THE WRONG TRAIN.

Missourl Highwaymen Lose Their Game by

senger train parrowly escaped being robbed between Wyaconda and Medill, Mo., Saturday night. The robbers stopped a freight by nistake, and when it reaches Medill the conductor telegraphed a warning to the passenger train. When it reached the point the robbers tried to stop it, but the engineer gram to THE BEE.] -A light snow; the first of the season, commenced falling about 9:30 this evening. The ground is now covered about an inch deep on the level. NEBRASKA CITT, Neb. Dec. 6.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—A drifting snow pulled the throttle wide open and dashed

Loan Agents Swindled.

paint.

Storx City, Ia., Dec. 6.-[Special Tele-gram to THE BER.]-Victor Fish and George Stiser have been arrested here on the charge of conspiracy and fraud. Stiser was in the of conspiracy and traud. Suser was in the employ of Bond Brus., brokers and loan agents. He and Fish conspired to bent the brokers. Fish signed fletitious names to chattel mortgazes on property described as located at different street numbers that never existed. Stiser went to inspect the fletitlous property for his employers and would report if there, in good condition and worth all that was represented. On his rep-resentations Fish got about \$5,000, which the resentations Fish got about \$5,000, which he livided with Stiner.

Attacked by Highwamen.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 6.-[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]-John Brady, a well-todo farmer, was attacked by two masked highwaymen about a mile west of highwayned about a line work of here last evening. His horses were trotting rapidly and he could not stop when he saw the levelled revolvers and heard the robbers' command. As he passed both men shot at him and the bullets whistled by uncomfort-ably close to his cars. This is the second highway robbery attempted here within two weeks. two weeks.

Bank Officers on Trial

DUBCQUE, Ia., Dec. 6 -- In the United States court today the hearing was commenced of President Graves and Cashier Harris of the defunct Commercial bank, accused of mak-ing faise reports to the comptroller of the currency. The case is exciting great inthe currency. The case is exciting great in-terest in banking circles and many prominent witnesses have been summoned. Judge Woolson today refused to hear a demurrer for

rible suffering, and Mrs. Glenn, a neighbor of Mr. Mayhor, says she never witnessed so much physical agony. Dr. Conger, by reason of his relationship to George Mayhor, who is a young man of fine character, is reticent in discussing the tragedy, but he uaded that Mayhor administered the poison to his wife. Mayhor says that at the proper time he will prove that his late wife confided to sev-eral persons that she had contemplated sul-

eide and had ovepared strychnine twice since her marriage, but her nerve had failed her. Acquaintances of Mrs. Mayhor declare this is preposterous, and say she was a bright and attractive woman of 31 years, in perfect mental and physical health, and was hast person, in their opinion, to seek

> The case promises to be one of the most remarkable in the history of the criminal juris-prodence in the west.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Dec. 6.- [Special to Tim BEE. |- Nothing of interest occurred in the

Edgar Lewis, a Prominent Young Man, Mys-

She was thrown bits violent convulsions and a physician was summoned, who saved her life. Her indignant father says he will n Mistake. KEOKUK, Iz., Dec. 6.-The Santa Fe passute her betrayer to the full extent of