president's fame or harmonize the conten-tions in his party.

Better Fitted for London.

Senator Manderson—The message, as a digest or syllabus of the reports of cabinet officers, is valuable. As a communication

recommending to congress such measures as the president shall deem necessary and expedient, it is of little value. Its recom-

expedient, it is of little value. Its recom-mendations of legislative action by passage of laws are weakened by its statements of difficulties that stand in the way of their enactment. It suggests that we should con-tinue the building up of a therough and effi-cient navy, and says that the depleted con-dition of the treasury prevents an appropria-tion to continue new work. It suggests the

that will close more mills, put out the fires of more furnaces, deaden the sounds of pro-

ductions in more factories, and increase the

ductions in more factories, and increase the great army of the suffering unemployed. In recommending an income tax it offers a premium upon dishonesty and makes a bld for perjury. The propositions of the message as to internal policy are most mischievous. Its suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the great republic in its intercourse with foreign proposes.

with foreign powers are exasperating. It certainly was most fitting that the message with its abandonment of Americanism in in-

with its abandonment of Americanism in in-ternal commerce, its substitution of the essence of free trade for protection, its striking of the stars and bars in foreign lands, and its general surrender to England should have been published this morning in

London before it was made public in Washington. It is better fitted to the smoky atmosphere of the great city on the Thames than the clear sunshine of the capital on the Potomac. The American people will con-

Should Be Well Received.

Senator Voorhees-In the main the mes-

Scuator McPherson-It is excellent all the

cratic thought. I have no especial objection

Nothing Striking to It.

Senator Hoar-The message treats the

most important questions feebly and briefly The imputation of the president concerning

civil service reform, to the effect that the

lic opinion, and not because of the convic

tions of the legislators who enacted it, is without precedent. This reflection comes

with an ill grace from a president whose ap-pointment of Van Aleu has been such an of

the house before the committee has deter

blow at the industries of the Pacific coast.

Mostly Quite Harmless.

was taken up with perfectly harmless routine business. The clause about Hawaii

appears to announce the extraordinary doctrine that it is our duty to overtura a government we have recognized in order to recognize another government. On this theory we ought to instantly restore Texas to Mexico, and France, which entered into

an alliance with us during the revolution, ought now to restore us, by force if neces-sary, to England. The statement in regard

to the tariff contains one very interesting clause. This morning it was understood

that the democratic members of the ways and means committee had not yet agreed as

to new taxes to raise internal revenue, but

the president states in his message what those new taxes are to be. It has always heretofore been believed that under the constitution the right to inaugurate money bills rested with the house of representa-

tives. By this message it appears that now taxes are to be first determined by the president, who communicates them to con-

gress, where there is nothing to be done ex

essage is not satisfactory to the friends opponents of the administration.

Mr. Hopkins of filiois—A large part of the message is flat, stale and unprofitable. He vouchsafes to the people no information regarding the Hawaiian situation. He confirms, however, the rumor that he is thoroughly committed to the overthrow of

the present provisional government and the restoration of the queen. Hereafter the slogan of democracy should be "God Save Our Queen." The message on the silver

Lacking in Force.

Senator Dubois-R is lacking in force, strength and Americanism and must be a

great disappointment to the country. Con-cerning his recommendation about bonds

cerning his recommendation about bonds and the internal revenue monetary commission. I can only say it looks decidedly as if the president thinks he can deal with the financial affairs of the country better than congress and the people. His statement of the Hawatian question will be generally and justly criticised and cannot be defended. Senator Jones of Nevada—The message contains no suggestions or recommendations.

question is vague.

ment.

fense to the country's sense of decency.

demn it. The English will applaud it,

READY FOR WORK AGAIN

Fifty-Third Congress Convened in Regular Session Yesterday.

RECEPTION OF CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE

How the Reading of the Lengthy Document Was Listened to by the Nation's Legislators and the Curious Public Which Crowded the Galleries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The first regular session of the Fifty-third congress convened at high noon today pursuant to the constitutional provisions. The "inaudible and noiseless foot of time" had apparently tripped lightly through the lives during the brief vacation period and brighter faces greeted one another than when, thirty odd days ago, tired and showing signs of a parliamentary struggle unequaled in the history of the government, the representatives of the states left the national capital. All traces of that memorable battle seemed effaced and the greeting among senators bore the evidence of warm fraternal friendship and personal regard.

The senate champer presented a handsome appearance, arrayed in its winter apparel. A Brussels carpet, pleasing to the eye and soft to the touch, had supplanted the light chintz matting which covered the floor during the recent extraordinary session. Highly polished desks and chairs awaited senatorial use, while the happy owners of sixteen smiling little faces sat on the steps of each side of the vice president's rostrum, eager to carry out the wishes of the sen-

On some of the desks were floral designs and flowers whose fragrance sweeted the atmosphere and lent an additional charm to the scene. On the desk of the vice president reposed a basket of roses, while a handsome floral horseshoe awaited Senator Voorhees, the gift of admiring Indiana friends, who also remembered his colleague, Senator Turple. A large bunch of roses lay on the desk of Senator Dolph, and the doughty champion of the white metal, Senator Stewart, was the recipient of a basket of beautiful Marcchal Niels. Senators Harris, Perry. Proctor, Hansbrough and others were also favored with flowers.

In the galleries a large crowd had gathered to witness the opening of the session and the bright colors in the ladies' gowns and bonnets were the more conspicuous because of the somber-hued background. As the massive clock over the main entrance announced the hour of 12 the blind chaplain was led to the vice president's desk, and, after an eloquent prayer, while all senators present in the chamber remained standing, Vice President Stevenson called the senate

to order.
Joint Committee Deputed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Sherman the roll was called and fifty-six senators responded. The usual resolutions notifying the house of representatives of the meeting of the senate and the resolution for a committee of two and the resolution for a committee of two senators to join a similar committee of the house to wait upon the president and inform him that congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make, were offered and agreed to. The chair appointed McPherson of New Jersey and Mr. Sherman of Ohio as the committee on the part of the senate. After a resolution had been adopted that the hour of daily meeteren adopted that the hour of daily meetng of the senate should be 12 o'clock, or the motion of Senator Harris a recess at 12:10 was taken for one hour to enable the committee to wait on the president.

At the expiration of the recess, at 1:10 p. m., the senate resumed its session and received a message from the house of repre sentatives announcing that a quorum of the house was present and that a committee had been appointed to join a similar committee of the senate to wait upon the president. Then another recess of twenty minutes was taken upon motion of Mr. Harris of Tennes-see. Promptly at 1:30 the scuate resumed its session and Mr. McPherson of the committee to wait upon the president appeared at the bar of the senate and announced that the president would communicate with the

Senators Worn't Much Interested. Executive Clerk Pruden at once steppe

forward and delivered the message, and it was laid before the senate by the vice president, who directed its reading. The secretary

All present, with few exceptions gave close attention when the reading was begun. Senator Cameron seemed at first more inter ested in a newspaper when the secretary began his task, but soon laid it aside and afterwards listened intently for a short time. Senator Dolph gave attention to his old file of bills for a few moments, but pricated up his ears as the reading reached the Hawalian paragraph. Senator Gordon found opportunity to prepare a brief bill during the progress of the reading, while Senator Hoar was apparently more interested in a newspaper than in the first part

Hawail Left Out.

There was a general changing about in the seats of senators when the portion of the document dealing with Hawaii was ap-proached. Many of the senators had, however, anticipated the secretary's reading by turning in their printed copies to this por-tion, so that few of them apparently ob-served that the page containing the presi-dent's brief communication on Hawaii was turned without being read by the secretary. Senator Kyle was one of the few senators who followed the reading sufficiently close to observe the emision, and he called attention to the oversight by sending up a note calling attention to the fact,

After this incident there was an evident falling off in the interest shown by the sonators, but the attention was renewed when the paragraph concerning bonds was read. When this paragraph was passed senators gradually left their seats and drifted out into the cloak rooms, so that by the time the reading had been two-thirds concluded there were only tweaty-five senators in the chamber and a majority of these were engaged in conversation among themselves. The reading of the message was concluded at 3 o'clock, having occupied approximately one hour and a half.

Dolph Wanted to Know. Mr. Dolph of Oregon immediately rose and said there had been distributed in the senate printed copies of what purported to be the message of the president, in which, on page message of the president, in which, on page 9, he found a part of a page devoted to Hawaii and he did not hear that portion read from the desk. He desired to know, and thought the country did also, whether that part was inadvertently or purposely omitted by the secretary or whether the copies which had been circulated were not true rootes of the message.

which had been circulated were not true copies of the message.

The vice president responded that the por-tion of the message relating to Hawaii had been inadvertently omitted by the secretary and directed that it be read.

This was done and Mr. Delph gave notice that he would tomorrow address the senate

on that part of the message. The message was ordered to lie on the

Numerous petitions were presented and many bills introduced and referred to approprinte committees. A joint resolution per-mitting Colonel Anson Mills, U. S. A., to serve as engineer on the commission to survey and fix the boundary between the United States and Mexico was passed.

A message was received from the house amouncing the death of Hon Churles O'Neill and Hon. William Lilly, tate representatives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania offered a resolution expressive of the sorrow of the senators at the sad intelligence, and Senators Dury Manderson Committee. and Senators Quay, Manderson, Carey, Smith

and Kyle were appointed a committee on the part of the senate to attend the funeral. As an additional mark of respect to the deceased, the senate then, at 3:53 p. m., ad-

IN THE HOUSE.

Three Hundred Representatives and Many Outsiders Listen to the Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The encircling galleries of the house were filled to overflowing with eager and expectant persons when Speaker Crisp, dignified and stately, ascended the rostrum at high noon today and rapped the regular session of the Fifty-third congress to order. Fully 300 members were in their seats. Conspicuous upon the floor were the two vacant chairs of Representative O'Neillof Pennsylvania, the father of the house, and his colleague, Mr. Lilly,

stone state. Among the distinguished visstone state. Among the distinguished visitors when the house convened were exPostmaster Don M. Dickinson of Michigan.
Rev. Mr. Bagby, in his invocation, referred to the death of "Father" O'Neill and
Mr. Lilly. According to the rules at the
opening of the session, the speaker then
directed the clerk to call the roll to officially
assertian the presence of a ground.

the representative-at-large from the Kev-

ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Chairman Sayers from the appropriations committee asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill appropriating \$50,000 additional to pay the salaries of officials engaged in the enforcement of the Chinese deportation and registration act of last May and the amendment to that act passed at

Mr. Baker of New York objected. He afterwards withdrew his objection, however, and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Hines of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Lehigh Valley strike, its causes, the loss of life and property and to recommend any feasible general legislation for the prevention of strikes in the future.

ture. Mr. Kilgore of Texas objected and the resolution was referred under the rule.

Upon motion of Mr. Dockery, the house then, at 12:55, took a recess until 1:10 p.m.

There Was a Quorum Present.

There Was a Quorum Present.

The roll call showed 240 members present General Grosvenor of Ohio then escorted H. S. Bundy of Ohio, elected to succeed the late Representative Enochs, to the bar of the house, and the speaker, with uplifted hands, administered the oath of office to him. The formal resolutions necessary to set the wheels of the legislative machine in order adopted, the first by Mr. Sayers notifying the senate that a quorum was present in the house and that it was ready to proceed to business, and the second by Mr. Wilson for the appointment of a committee of three to join a like committee from the senate and inform the president that congress was ready to receive any comthat congress was ready to receive any com-

that congress was ready to receive any com-munication.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson, Outhwaite and Burrows. Mr. Griffin the successor of the late Mr. Chipman of De-troit, was sworn in and following this various reports of bureau officers were taken from the speaker's table and formally laid before the house.

At 1:25 the committee appointed by the house marched down the center aisie and faced Mr. Wilson, the chairman, and announced that they had discharged their duty, and that the president had said he would immediately communicate a message in writing. would immed in writing.

How the Message Was Listened To.

At 1:30 p. m. Mr. Pruden, the white house executive clerk, appeared with the presi-dent's message and Speaker Crisp laid it before the house, Clerk Kerr reading it in a clear voice. The galleries remained silent and the members leaning forward in their chairs, listened attentively to Mr. Cleve-land's views as they fell from the lips of the clerk of the house.

During the reading of the first portion of

the message, relating to our foreign relations, ex-Speaker Thomas Reed burst through a side door and came running across the area in front of the speaker's rostrum. When he reached his seat he deliberately lighted a cigar and sat puffing away complacently while the reading proceeded. As the reference to the Hawaiian affair was reached the members straightened up and gave the closest possible attention, but no expression, either of approval or disapproval, was induiged in. There seemed to be a ger eral feeling of disappointment that so little

space was allotted to this question. The recommendations relative to an in-ternational monetary conference and the request for further authority for the issue of bonds caused many significant shakes of the head on the part of the extreme silver men. The president's bold endorsement of the pension policy of the Interior department. pension policy of the Interior department, of civil service reform, and his appeal for rigid economy in appropriations also at-tracted attention.

Tariff Fetched Them.

When the reference to the tariff was reached the members crowded about the clerk's desk. The forceful utterances relating to the duty of congress and the hearty endorsement given the Wilson bill seemed to please the democratic members greatly but much surprise was shown when that part of the message was read stating that the ways and means had embraced in its plan several additional revenue taxes and a small tax on the incomes of certain corporations. As it was understood the internal revenue fea tures and the income tax had not been absolutely decided upon, the president's announcement came in the nature of a surprise. A roar of applicuse greeted the conclusion of the reading of the message

General Bingham, who had been selected by the Pennsylvania delegation to make the announcement of the death of Representa-A committee consisting of Messrs Mc-Dowell and Mutchler of Pennsylvania, Northall of Ohlo, Robinson of Pennsylvania, Curtis of Kansas, Whiting of Michigan and Tate of Georgia was appointed to attend the funeral of the late Representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania, and then, at 3 p. m. as a further mark of respect to the memory of

the deceased members, the house adjourned. COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

Amount of Money Asked for from Congress for the Coming Year.
Washington, Dec. 4.—The book of estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year

1894 and 1895 was sent to congress today. The amount estimated necessary to carry on the government for the fiscal year is \$411,879,041, as against estimates for 1893-94

of \$421,012,215 and appropriations for 1894 of The estimates for 1895 are made up as

State department. Creasury department. Var department Treasury department
War department
Naval department
Interior department
Postoffice department
Department of Agriculture
Department of Justice
Department of Justice

Will Be a State in the End. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The members of the Cherokee commission met today to receive instructions. The instructions given them are to enter into negotiations with the five civilized tribes to secure the allotments in severalty of the lands belonging to the In-dians, and to progue the cession to the United States of lands not found necessary to be allotted or divided. These negotiations will be entered into with a view to the ulti-mate creation of a territory of the United States and its admission as a state into the union.

Prendergast's Itia Postponed Cuicago, Dec. 4-The trial of Prendergast, the slayer of Mayor Harrison, which was set for today, has been postponed until Wednesday.

The postponement was at the request of State's Attorney Kern, who said he was not leady to proceed today.

Ligin Butter Market. Erors, Dez. 4. Butter, active; sales, 29,-000 lbs. at 20c; 22,000 lbs. at 27c.

JUST TWO OPINIONS ON IT

Republicans Find but Little to Please Them in the Message.

DEMOCRATS CALL IT ABLE AND CONCISE

His Declaration of the Ways and Means Committee's Decision on Income Tax, Before Its Announcement to the House, Strongly Condemned.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- It is not often the public awaits a president's message with the intense Interest which has been manifested in the document today sent to congress, The message was listened to with close attention in both houses, and the views of members on the document are pertinent and

interesting just at this time. Ex-Speaker Reed said: "I dislike to comment on the message, because it would not be seemly to do it in adequate terms. It is exceedingly disappointing, both in matter and manner. It is largely made up of a wearisome resume of the reports of his secretaries, which are hardly improved by condensation. On the Hawaiian question we are left as much in the dark as ever, and must await the next steamer just as we have been waiting so long. That part of the message which relates to the tariff is most surprising. It asservates that the house committee in charge of that subject has formulated plans and devised methods of taxation which, as a member of the committee, I have not even heard proposed. It is a rather unusual sensation to learn of the deeds of the committee, not in the committee room, but from the president of the United States. Has that committee ceased in form to be composed of both parties and has it, without even the formality of a word in open committee, informed the president of its determination in such a way that the president can officially communicate it to the house? How slong has it been a part of our system that a committee of our independent branch, and above all, the committee controlling the purse. shall report to congress through the president?

"Is this the result of the rumored blend ing of the appointive with the legislative power? It is bad enough to have a tariff bill made up by a little cotorie, but to have it communicated to the president before it reaches even the committee, still less the house, shows a determination to be moved by no facts and modified by no arguments, which makes apparent the absurdity of appointing republicans on the ways and means committee at all."

Clear, Able and Forcible.

Mr. Springer of Illinois said: "In reference to the tariff the message is clear and forcible. In this the message will receive the cordial commendation of every democrat in the land. In reference to the currency, the president very hopefully anticipates that a survey of the situation, after public confidence is restored, will lead to a permanently sound currency. The president is evidently opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of state banks. In refereuce to Hawaii the president takes the only course consistent with international honor and comity."

Mr. Holman of Indiana-It is an able an forcible document. The earnest expectations of economy contrast strongly with the messages heretofore presented.

. Creary of Kentucky, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee—It is an able and appropriate document. He presents our foreign affairs, monetary matters and the tariff with great ability, and I think his rec-

mmendations are generally good. Formal and Unsatisfactory.

Mr. Dolliver of Iowa—The message is in most respects formal. In the matters of public interest that are in dispute the mes-sage lacks any satisfactory expression. In respect to Hawaii, the president conceals from congress all information that is important and seems to know really less about the situation than is known to the genera public. As to silver, the president lacks the courage to state his views and commits the whole subject to the policy of delay. On the question of issuing bonds to maintain our currency and to meet the deficit of insufficient revenues the president's language is wanting in definiteness and makes no pretense of a leadership of public opinion. He seems to have exhausted his power of leadership in the midsummer attack on the interests of silver. The president's views on the tariff are well known and his ardent support of the proposed Wilson bill surprises nobody.

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means mittee-The president's message is all right.
Mr. Cobb of Missouri—I am heartily in

accord with the measure and its conclusions, Mr. Tracey of New York-1 am satisfied with it. It is a good message.

The Message in a Nutshell. Mr. Gear of Iowa, Member of the Ways and Means Committee-The president says he will restore Liliuokalani; gives the jority of the ways and means committee away on the income tax, and agrees with Hancock that the tariff is a local issue and

asks the people not to kick.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana, Member of the
Ways and Means Committee—It is a very concise, but clear statement of the multi-tude of questions congress will be called

upon to consider.

Mr. Pickler of South Dakota—The assertion of the president that there are great and gigantic frauds in connection with the ension rolls, and a large number of fraudu ent pensioners upon the rolls, is wholly unsubstantiated by facts.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine—It is the first ex-ecutive document which directly impugned and charged malfeasance in office and prac-tically treason upon a United States minis ter, against whom nothing was charged by the administration up to the time his res-ignation was accepted. The people of London may be aware of the policy the president pursues and his authority for making war, tearing down and putting up governments.

Remarkably Disappointing.

Mr. Payne of New York, Member of the Ways and Means Committee-The message is a remarkably disappointing document. On important matters it gives little informa tion. On Hawaiisn affairs it gives us no in formation. His announcement of the in ternal revenue feature of the plans of the ways and means committee is astounding This is the first information the minority members have bad that any conclusion had been reached. If reports are correct the people of London are informed on this important matter much earlier than members of the committee. The question now seems to be whether all legislation must originate

to be whether all legislation must originate at the white house.

Mr. Daizell of Pennsylvania, Member of the Ways and Means Committee—The president says that "after a full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of tariff reform, and have confided the work of the accomplishment of it to the hands of those who are solemnly piedged to it." I infer that by the latter expression the president means the majority of the ways and means committee, and by "tariff reform," the proposed mongret bill given to the president may be it would seem the president has not yet heard the news from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, lowa and Massachusetts. When he refers to the reduction of tariff charges on the necto the reduction of tariff charges on the necessaries of life, i suppose the means champague and brandy. The fact that the president relisserts the time-worn and so often, and, under the operation of the McKinley

Tennessee, Walthait of Mississippi.

law, so emphatically disproved assertion, that a protective tariff increases the cost of goods to the customer shows what a hilebound theorist the president is, and how facts weigh nothing with a tariff reformer. On the whole, he must be a most devoted admirer of the president who can find in the message any strengthening of the democratic position on the tariff question,

Mr. Hepburn of lown—The message is a business paper, devoted mainly to the business of condensing the statements and recommendations of the secretaries. Necessarily it is tedious and dreary. He favors tariff reform, but whether it is tariff reform of the variety of 1888 or 1892 is left in doubt. I don't think the message will add to the president's fame or harmonize the conten-REBELS MAKE GREAT GAINS

Report Brought to El Pass by a Courier from the Revolutionary Camp.

MANY BRUSHES WITH FEDERAL TROOPS

Fighting Every Day Now in Southwestern Chihuahua and the Government Said to Have the Worst of it Every Time.

DENVER, Dec. 4 .- A special to the News from El Paso, Tex., says: A courier arrived here this afternoon from the Mexican revolutionary camp at Ascension and reports that two other couriers, who left the camp last Thursday, were shot by the frontier custom guards, who are now patrolling the border in detachments of eight or ten each between Juarez and Palomas.

He reports considerable fighting to the dition of the treasury prevents an appropria-tion to continue new work. It suggests the necessity for a lasting and comprehen-sive financial plan, but offers none and proposes a waiting policy, and recommends the dead rot of masterly inac-tivity. It offers no method by which the stifled industries of the country shall be re-invigorated, but holds out renewed threats of legislation to be known as tariff reform that will close more mills, but out the fires south of Ascension in the country north of Guerrerro in southwestern Chihuahua, and that the rebeis have met with success in nearly every instance. Where they have not routed the troops, they have succeeded in doing considerable damage with little loss to themselves. He further stated that the camp at Ascension will be abandoned and the forces moves further south.

> DIAZ SHOWN UP AS A TYRANT. Appeal of Mexican Revolutionists to the

Soldiers of Mexico, DENVER, Dec. 4 .- A copy of the pronuncia

mento of the Mexican revolutionists was received at the headquarters of the Department of the Military of Colorado today. It is as follows:

"Mexican Soldiers—Today we direct our-selves to you, in confidence that we are going to talk with our own brothers. We are sons of the same mother, ours is one flag, one territory; we speak the same language one territory; we speak the same language and seek the same aggrandizement of the country and our mutual felicity. Why, then, do we meet with arms in hands, destroying one another? Because the tyrants of the village are cumping enough to deceive us. The army in the democratic countries is composed of free men, also citizens who love their country, so they may defend it of as many dangers as may threaten it. But you do not grasp arms of your own will. You lived in tranquility in your town by the side of your mother and brothers; you had a wife that took care of you and your children; that greeted you with casage is a sound, strong document. I have not examined it critically and cannot go into details. I think it will be well received by your children; that greeted you with caresses. From night until morning you were confined in fall and afterwards by a subordinate official taken to a room where you are registered and in the name of your counschator McPherson—It is excellent all the way through. I was especially well pleased with the recommendations with regard to the general finances and the tariff and as to the principles involved in the tariff bill.

Senator Murphy—It is a good message.

Senator Palmer—The president goes more into detail than usual with him. The suggestious are generally in the line of democratic thought. I have no especial objection.

try deprived of your liberty.

"Your mother and brothers remain abandoned, your wife and children have no protection, and since then you live in a square, piled together like stubble and guarded like cattle.

cratic thought. I have no especial objection to what he says regarding pensions, but I have an idea that his impressions are wide of the mark concerning fraudulent pensions. I do not know how it is among the colored ex-soldiers of the south, but my information leads me to believe that in the north not 2 per cent of the pensions are fraudulent. "Is this the condition of free men that subject themselves to military discipline? Answer with your hands on your hearts. No: A thousand times, no! Does the country demand these sacrifices for us! He deprives you of your libert; he would deprive you of the right to live in tranquility by the side of your family. It is not the country, but Porlirio Diaz, that had Mexican who has mortgaged Mexico in foreign markets, that Senator Kyle—There was nothing striking in the message, though it contained some good points. I was pleased with his recommendations for an income tax, but what he said about Hawaii and his recommendation concerning the issuance of bonds were not to my little.

cursed son who murders his brothers and de-bases them.

"You then grasp the arms to defend a despicable tyrant; but not to save the coun-try from any danger. We meet face to face my liking.

Senator Morrill—The president's endorsement of a tariff bill not yet acted on by the committee was very unexpected and remarkable. because you attempt to defend an injustice, You are the strength sustained by a tyrant at tortures the country to pay you wretched wages. We are the strength of right, we think what we do; nobody pays us to grasp the arms. The wicked and the lackeys give us the name of 'bandits,' but our conscience gives us the name of patriots

We want to live free or die, but not to be "We have read a book that was written with the blood of our forefathers. There we are shown to elect our general officers by means of free suffrage, there we are shown to think as citizens and we are elevated to the category of freemen. That book is named message is further remarkable in stating the report of the ways and means committee of the political constitution of 1857. If the tyrant who pays you to murder us would govern by that law we should live in tranthe house before the committee has deter-mined upon it. Such a course is a breach of the privileges of the public, and would not have been tolerated in other times. Senator Mitchell of Oregon—The Wilson quil peace, cultivating our land and caring for our families. But we see the injustice committed every day; we perceive the danger in which the country is bound, and we have not hesitated one moment to abanbill the president endorses, and he strikes a don everything and have rushed in the battle Senator Lodge-The most of the message

field to defend the rights of our outraged "Mexican soldiers, if you want to avoid doodshed join the revolution. It is not just that our mothers remain unprotected, our wives, widows and our sons made orphans to let a tyrant en-joy and distribute the spoils of the nation. We, the revolutionists, defend a principle and seek the salvation of the country. You defend a man who makes you slaves and you seek his aggrandizement, Down with the tyrants! Hurrah for the revolution! Hurrah for Tomachy! "Now we pass to manifest to the entire

nation the last account of the 14th of April 1893, to date. After having been defeated citner for lack of resources or for lack of greater strength of forces, we had to abandon the places we occupied, making our march under fire. "About two leagues from the place of siege, the soldiers and chiefs of the law could have exterminated the revolutionists. Those events having passed they should have followed us and succeeding in the arrest they should have gone to a competent

they should have gone to a competent authority that we might be tried according cept to adopt them.
Senator Power—I understand the message was printed in London this morning. It should have been out there yesterday, so our "We have seen in the official papers, which give the number of the dead to be forty-of British neighbors could have had more time to tell us what to do about it. Mr. Cannon of Ellingis—It seems to me the the revolutionists-which is incorrect and

"In the battle of Santo Tomas only twenty three died. Now the result, according to the list we have before us, there were shot thirty-one men. Of this number pos-sibly five or six might be guilty of revolu-tion, the rest innocent. If the tyrant has believed he can spite us with fear, convert-ing himself and his forces into murderers, it is to the contrary, as each day we find our-selves more offended and we do not hesitate

serves more ellended and we do not hesitate to grasp our arms and protest with our last breath in struggling for the defense of our brothers and our country.

"Oh, fatal destiny! He has blindfolded you and he has engendered malice in your breast. He is a second Nero, Borgia, Cain, the natural son of covetousness, and you have made yourself (Porfirio) the disgraced and fatal enemy of justice." and fatal enemy of justice."

BEFRIENDING THE TRIMPS. Governor Lewelling Emphatically Forbids

Arrests for Vagraucy or Begging. TOPEKA, Dec. 4 .- Governor Lewelling rose from a sick bed today in opposition to the advice of his physicians, and this afternoon sprung a highly sensational document in the shape of an executive circular addressed to all the boards of metropolitan police commissloners. The letter is of about 1.500 words

contains no suggestions or recommendations which hold out any nope for sliver while the present administration is in power. Senator Carey-The message is a disap-Senator Platt-It searcely deserves com and in very flowery language pictures the Senator Hansbrough-It is very weak and distress existing in the United States and Europe, all of which leads up to an order Senator Shoup—I was disappointed to a certain extent, as the president had not made any recommendation for silver and I was surprised to hear the international confrom the governor to the police boards to arrest no tramps on the charges usually was surprised to hear the international conference was to be abandoned.
Senator Dixon—It was a very wearisome message and without suggestion as to the immediate interests of the country.

A number of other senators, most of them democrats, were seen by the Associated press reporter, but declined to give their views. Among these were: Sherman of Ohio, Aldrich of Rhade Island, Hill of New York. Daniel of Virginia, Mills of Texas, Coke of Texas, Jones of Arkansas, Cockreil of Missouri, Suath of New Jersey. Hards of Tennessee, Wathail of Mississippi. brought against this class, namely, riding on brought against this class, hamely, riding on freight cars, vagrancy, begging, etc. The governor says that the ordinance fining tramps and compelling them to work on rock piles is unconstitutional and opposed to lis-erties guaranteed by that instrument. He declares that the tramp's arrested and made a "municipal slave;" that the fines cannot be paid, and the tramp's are but on to rock piles and into ball news, that these

to rock plies and leto bull pens; that these are merely instruments to oppress the poor and unfortunate; that this is a "slavery not imposed as a punishment but solely as a means of collecting debts;" that the bull pen the history of maritime warfare.

and rock pile are instruments of torture and compare with the nuction block, and should be relegated to the past eras and no longer be a disgrace to cities of Karsas under metropolitan police commissions.

WILLIS WAITING FOR ORDERS.

Situation in Hawam Not What His Instructions Had Anticipated.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 4.-The bark entine Klickitat, Captain Cutler, arrived today from Honolulu with advices to Novem ber 20, four days after the steamer Alameda sailed for San Francisco. In an interview published in the Evening Haru, Minister Willis is reported to have said:

"You are authorized to say no change in the present situation will take place for several weeks. I brought with me certain instructions from the United States government on the Hawaiian situation. Since my arrival contingencies bave arisen about which neither the United States government nor myself were aware when I left Washington. I have thought best in exercise of the discretion allowed to submit these matters to Washington before proceeding further to carry out my original instructions. No one need fear trouble and no lawlessnes will be permitted.

HORRIBLE BEYOND BELIEF.

Crime of a Father White Crazed from the Effects of Morphine.

Ente. Pa., Dec. 4.-Edward Cady, a me chanic of this city, while suffering from a morphine debauch, planned the murder of his entire family today, and but for the opportune arrival of his wife, whose grief seemed to disarm him, he would have succeeded.

Cady last evening gave his son Walter a heavy dose of morphine and kept his horrid secret until his wife detected his crime. All night long he tore through the house weeping for his boy and in terms expressive of fear of public exposure. Early this morning he succeeded in borrowing a revolver from an unsuspecting neighbor. Then getting his wife out of the house for a moment be gan the revolting work of murdering his in nocent children.

When his baby Hazel saw the revolver she threatened to tell her mamma, but desisted under a threat. Cady first dispatched little Bertha, who was too much engrossed by her school studies to observe her father's actions. He then sent a ball through Walter's brain as he lay on the bed suffering from the poison he had given a few hours prior. Cady turned to kill the oldest son, a lad of 10 years, but the latter ran out and escaped the deadly missile, and called to his mother. Baby Hazel was the next victim to be added to the pyre, but Mrs. Cady's distracted cries caused the murderer to pause long enough to enable her to snatch the child from the verge of the grave. Cady glared a moment at his wife, and then seeming to relent, turned and fired a ball through his own disordered brain. The tragedy was the bloodiest and most revolting in the criminal annals of this city. It is feared Mrs. Cany will lose her reason. Cady was man of 42 and had been married eleven

JOHN TYNDALL DEAD.

Noted English Scientist Succumbs at His LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Prof. John Tyndall died at 6:30 this evening at Hazlemere, in Surrey,

where he resided.

John Tyndall, LLD., D. C.L., F. R. S., was born of none too wealthy Irish parents, at Leighton Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, August 21, 1820. Having had a fairly good elementary education in England, he accepted, at the age of 27, an appointment as teacher in a colege for the preliminary technical training of agriculturists and engineers. While here he began the original investigations which later placed him in the front rank of scientific inquirers. Having spont three or four years in Germany studying under Bunsen and other famous professors, he returned to England and was elected a tellow of the Royal society. In 1953 he was elected professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and in 1868 succeeded the great Faraday as superintendent, Meanwhile he had been pursuing his researches on radiant heat, which disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter, and with Prof. Huxley had several times visited Switzerland to study the structure and motion of glaciers.

In 1872 Prof. Tyndail visited the United States and delivered a course of thirty-five lectures. From these he realized a sum of \$23,000. He deducted his expenses from this and carefully invested the remainder, which was very soon worth \$33,000, and this was devoted to the founding of scientific scholarships in Harvard and Columbia colleges and in the University of Pemsylvania, "in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." where he resided.

scarch.

During his life be published a number of
works on heat and light and kindred subjects.

He married in 1876 the eldest daughter of
Lord Claud Hamilton. In 1891 he had a long severe illness, and from this he never en tirely recovered.

NO SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

Arbitrators Fail to Agree on the Solution of the Lehigh Strike.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 4.-A conference between the joint arbitrators representing the boards of the states of New York and New Jersey on one hand and the representatives of the Lehigh Valley strikers began here this afternoon, and the situation was discussed in all its phases for three hours, at the end of which time no definite conclusion having been reached, the conference adjourned until this evening. Information as to what transpired during the day's session was denied reporters.

General Manager Voorhees today said: The situation today along the line is fine and everything is in very good shape."
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Within two
days past forty-eight cars have been sent west from Manchester on the Lehigh. The western division of the road is demoralized by the strike and a heavy snow fall. Engine No. 302 was burned at Manchester today. A yard engine was disabled. Fifteen "scabs" deserted their posts today, influenced by the strikers. The Lebigh coal trade here is paralyzed, a

strike will end this week. READY FOR BATTLE.

few scattering carloads only arriving.
The advisory committee has hopes the

Mello's Fingship Soon. St. Thomas, S. I., Dec. 4 .- As this dispatch is sent the Brazilian cruisers Nietheroy and America are preparing to sail under sealed

orders for some port in Brazil. The Nictheroy arrived here on Monday and steamed outside on Tuesday and Thursday, where some excellent Hotchkiss target practice was done. The gun crews handled the new weapons in the most admirable manner.

The crews of both vessels feel full of fight and are auxious for a brush with the enemy. Cable messages are said to have been ex-changed here between the commanders of changed here between the commanders of the Brazilian cruisers and the home authorities, and they are said to have been notified that Admiral Melio has left Rio de Janeiro in order to meet the two ships. This has causes all the more enthusiasm among the

The Associated Press correspondent board the Nictheroy has been well treated by the officers of the ship and anticipates

Report to Congress of the Condition of the Country and People.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Hawaii, Silver and the Tariff the More Vital Topics Touched On.

WILLIS TO GIVE THE QUEEN A SHOW That's All That Will Be Said Until More

Definite News is Received.

REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT. SALUTARY

Further Silver Legislation Should Be Delayed for More Needed Light.

NOTHING SO IMPORTANT AS THE TARIFF

Reforms Proposed by the Wilson Bill Fully Approved by the Executive.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE THE PRINCIPLE

Smith's Course Approved-Various Suggestions on the Conduct of the Different Departments.

But Discrimination Must Be Used-Hoke

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - The president's message delivered to congress today was as fol-

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to its consideration such matters as he shall judge necessary, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful consideration of the detailed statements and well supported recom-mendations contained in the reports of de-partments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supas is consistent with its purpose, I shall sup-plement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate. While our for-eign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perthe past year been entirely free from per-

the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by these states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

governments. Attitude in Brazil.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggie being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain cof the navy employing the vessels of command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration. I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus, the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists I deemed it affairs as now exists I desired it necessary to disayow, in a manner not to be misunderstoo1, the un-authorized action of our lite naval com-mander in those waters in sainting the re-volted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratu-itous sanction to the local insurrection.

The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settle-ment and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying to the United States and Chili. The vexations question of so-called legistion asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented arew in Chill by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving in his official residence two persons who had failed in an

Concerning the Chittan Commission.

attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum, as applied to this case, is not sanctioned by the best precedent case, is not sanctioned by the best precedent and when allowed tends to encourage sedition and strife. Underno circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted under the all-defined fiction of extraterritoriality, to interrupt the ad-ministration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government, for the expression of Chilian government for the correction of the conduct in the instance mentioned the minister was instructed no longer to harbor

Geary and the Chinese.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provision of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required dined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test upon proceeding by habcas corous was brought before the supreme court and on May 15, 1898, decision was made by that tribund sustaining the law.

ment of the act extending the time for regis-tration the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now

who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may, to a great degree, be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States minister at Pekin, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

missionary work in the interior. No Arms or Liquor for Congo Natives. By article xii of the general act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression