THE RECORD-UNION.

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THE MESSAGE

President Harrison Sent to Congress.

CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE.

Gerrymandering a Menace to Our Republican Institutions.

THE INCIDENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Little Comfort to Either Silver or Anti-Silver Advocates.

STRONG GROUND TAKEN ON THE CHILE TROUBLE.

A Special Message on the Subject to be Transmitted to Congress in the Near Future—A Fair Trial Should be Given the Tariff Law—The Indian Question Treated at Length—Trade Relations With Foreign Countries—Great Progress Made in Ship-Building and Ordnance.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The message of President Harrison was presented to Congress at noon to-day. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General made direct to Congress, furnish a comprehensive review of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs. It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive perusal by every member of Congress, and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious efforts which are given to the conduct of our civil administration. The reports will, I believe, show that every question has been approached, considered and decided from the standpoint of public duty, and upon considerations affecting the public interests alone. Again I invite to every branch of the service the attention and scrutiny of Congress.

The work of the State Department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual large number of important negotiations, and by diplomatic results of a notably and highly beneficial character. Among these are

RECIPROCAL TRADE ARRANGEMENTS,

Which have been concluded in the exercise of powers conferred by Section 3 of the tariff law, with the Republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definite trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

THE SEAL QUESTION.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in Behring Sea, I deemed it wise to propose to Her Majesty's Government, in February last, that an agreement for a closed season should be made pending the negotiations for arbitration, which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays, for which this Government was not responsible, an agreement was reached on the 15th of June by which Great Britain undertook, from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in Behring Sea, and the Government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing, and to limit the catch by the Fur Seal Company upon the islands to 7,500 skins. If this agreement could have been reached earlier in response to the strenuous endeavors of this Government it would have been more effective, but compliance, as it did, it unquestionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of seals by Canadian sealers.

In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by Her Majesty's Government for the adjustment of the long pending controversy over the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this Government have been agreed upon, and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

In view of the advanced position that this Government has taken on the subject of international arbitration, this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes, such as have arisen in Behring Sea, will, I doubt not, meet with the concurrence of Congress.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States whenever required by the increased border settlements, and especially for the exact location of the water boundaries in the straits and rivers.

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela touching the western frontier of British Guina, but the friendly efforts of the United States in this direction have thus far been unavailing.

This Government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of the American States. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration, where the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts readily ascertainable.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN MEATS.

The laws of the last Congress, providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and clothing the President with power to exclude foreign products from our market, in case the country sending them should perpetrate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this Government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discriminations against our meats. It is gratifying to be allowed to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products.

The removal of these restrictions in every instance was asked for, and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged. The State Department, our Ministers abroad, and the Secretary of Agriculture have co-operated with unflagging and intelligent zeal for the accomplishment of this great result.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany looking to equitable trade concessions in consideration of the continued free importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to Congress.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES IN BRAZIL.

The recent political disturbances in the Republic of Brazil have excited our solicitude. The information we possessed was too meager to enable us to form a satisfactory judgment of the causes leading to the temporary assumption of supreme power by President Fonseca, but this Government did not fail to express to him its anxious solicitude for the peace of Brazil, and for the maintenance of the free political institutions which had been recently established, nor to offer our advice that great moderation should be observed in the clash of parties in the contest for leadership. These counsels were received in the most friendly spirit, and the latest information is that the constitutional Government has been re-established without bloodshed.

NEW ORLEANS INCIDENT.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the Government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories of the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this offense against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it.

It was represented by the Italian Minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of the participants, and an indemnity to the families of those who were killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which these claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the questions involved, but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked.

The views of this Government, as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here, were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair, with a view of determining whether there were present any circumstances that could under such rules of duty as we had indicated, create an obligation upon the United States. The temporary absence of a Minister Plenipotentiary at this Capitol has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy the attention of Congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the Federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow in this state of the law, that the officers of the State charged with the police and judicial powers in such cases, must, in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as Federal agents as to make this Goverment answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had urged its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

CHILE WAR.

The civil war in Chile, which began in January last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions until August 8th, when the Congressional forces landed near Valparaiso, and after a bloody engagement captured that city. President Baimaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a Provisional Government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our Minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this Government so soon as it should have established a de facto character, which was done.

During the pendency of this civil contest frequent indirect appeals were made to this Government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout which this Government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon the part of European nations.

SEIZURE OF THE ITATA.

The Itata, an armed vessel, commanded by a naval officer of the insurgent fleet, manned by its sailors, and with soldiers on board, was seized under the process of the United States Court at San Diego, Cal., for a violation of our neutrality laws. While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was forcibly wrested from his control, and put to sea. It would have been inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of this Government not to have insisted that the Itata should be returned to San Diego, to abide the judgment of the court. This was so clear to the Junta of the Congressional party established at Iquique that before the arrival of the Itata at that port the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Provisional Government addressed Rear Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval forces, a communication from which the following is an extract:

"The Provisional Government has learned by the cablegrams of the Associated Press that the transport Itata, detained in San Diego by order of the United States, for taking on board munitions of war and in possession of a Marshal, left the port, carrying on board this official, who was landed at a point near the coast, and then continued her voyage. If this news is correct this Government would deplore the conduct of the Itata, and as an evidence that it is not disposed to support or agree to the infraction of the laws of the United States, the undersigned takes advantage of the personal relations you have been good enough to maintain with him since your arrival in this port, I declare to you that as soon as she is in reach of our order, this Government will put the Itata, with the arms and munitions she took in San Diego, at the disposition of the United States."

A trial in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California has recently resulted in a decision, holding, among other things, that inasmuch as the Congressional party had not been recognized as belligerents, the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of her neutrality laws. From this judgment the United States has appealed, not that the condemnation of the vessel is a matter of importance, but that we may know what is the present state of our law, for, if this construction of the statute is correct, there is obvious necessity for revision and amendment.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN CHILE.

During the progress of the war in Chile this Government tendered its good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached. But in this we were disappointed. The instructions to our naval officers and to our Minister at Santiago, from the first to the last of this struggle, enjoined upon them the most impartial treatment and absolute noninterference. I am satisfied that these instructions were observed and that our representatives were always watchful to use their influence impartially in the interest of humanity, and on more than one occasion did so effectively. We could not forget, however, that this Government was in diplomatic relations with the then established Government of Chile, as it is now in such relations with the successor of that Government. I am quite sure that President Montt, who has, under circumstances of promises for the peace of Chile, been installed as President of that republic, will not desire that in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority the policy of this Government should be other than which we have recently observed. No official complaint of the conduct of our Minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this Government, and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their origin in rival interests, and in a wish to pervert the relations of the United States with Chile.

The collapse of the Government of Balmaceda brought about a condition which is, unfortunately, too familiar in the history of the Central and South American States. With the overthrow of the Balmaceda Government, he, and many of his counselors and officers, became fugitives for their lives, and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso, and to the resident foreign Ministers at Santiago for asylum. This asylum was freely given, according to my information, by the naval vessels of several foreign powers, and by several of the legations at Santiago. The American Minister, as well as his colleagues, acting under the impulses of humanity, extended asylum to political refugees, who's lives were in peril. I have not been willing to direct the surrender of such of these persons as are still in the American Legation without suitable understandings. It is believed that the government of Chile is not in a position, in view of the precedents in which it has been constructed, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence has not thus far presented any such denial.

The treatment of our Minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and it was very gratifying to observe that the unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement, were at once rescinded or suitably relaxed.

ASSAULT ON THE BALTIMORE'S SAILORS.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people, and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this Government.

A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave, and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright, and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So savage and brutal was the assault that several of our sailors received more than two and one as many as eight stab wounds.

An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked; that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceful and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well-disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in its hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their Government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity.

The attention of the Chilean Government was at once called to this affair, and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilean Government that might relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this Government. The Chilean Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation. It is to be regretted that the reply of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government was couched in an offensive tone. To this no response has been made.

This Government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and that the result will soon be communicated to this Government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chile was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will, by special message, bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the Government of Chile will at an early day be submitted to Congress.

LEVYING OF TONNAGE DUES.

I renew the recommendation of my special message dated January 16, 1890, for the adoption of the necessary legislation to enable this Government to apply in the case of Sweden and Norway the same rule in respect to the levying of tonnage dues as was claimed and secured to the shipping of the United States in 1826, under Article VII. of the treaty of 1827.

SLAVE TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

The adjournment of the Senate without action on the pending Acts for the suppression of the slave traffic in Africa, and for the reform of the revenue tariff of the Independent State of Congo, left this Government unable to exchange those Acts on the date fixed, July 2, 1891. A *modus vivendi* has been concluded, by which the power of the Congo State to levy duties on imports is left unimpaired, and by agreement of all the signatories to the general Slave-trade Act, the time for the exchange of ratifications on the part of the United States has been extended to February 2, 1892.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese Empire has been a cause of deep concern, in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This Government can do no less than insist upon a continuance of the protective and punitory measures which the Chinese Government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China, but recent unofficial information indicates that what was at first regarded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreigners has assumed the form of an insurrection against public order.

BLAIR'S REJECTION.

The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the Minister of the United States, on the ground that as a participant, as a Senator in the enactment of existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers, he has become unfriendly and objectionable to China, and I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese Government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest so much upon the acceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.

CHINA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

You will be called upon to consider the expediency of making special provisions by law for the temporary admission of some Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with the exhibit of Chinese industries at the approaching Columbian Exposition. I regard it as desirable that the Chinese exhibit be facilitated in every proper way.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

A question has arisen with the Government of Spain touching the rights of American citizens in the Caroline Islands. Our citizens there, long prior to the confirmation of Spain's claims to the islands, had procured by settlement and purchase certain rights, to the recognition and maintenance of which the faith of Spain was pledged. I have had reason within the past year very strongly to protest against the failure to carry out this pledge on the part of his majesty's ministers, which has resulted in great injustice and injury to the American residents.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S DISCOVERY.

The Government and people of Spain purpose to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by holding an exposition at Madrid, which will open on the 12th of September and continue until the 31st of December, 1892. A cordial invitation has been extended to the United States to take part in this commercial relation, and as Spain was one of the first nations to express the intention to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition, it would be very appropriate for this Government to give this invitation its friendly promotion.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Surveys for the connecting links of the projected intercontinental railway are in progress, not only in Mexico but at various points along the course mapped out. Three surveying parties are now in the field, under the direction of the Commission. Nearly one thousand miles of the proposed railway have been surveyed, including the most difficult part—that through Ecuador and the southern part of Colombia. The reports of the engineers are very satisfactory, and show that no insuperable obstacles have been met with.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY LINE.

On November 12, 1884, a treaty was concluded with Mexico, reaffirming the boundary between the two countries as described in the treaties of February 2, 1848, and December 30, 1853. March 1, 1889, a further treaty was negotiated to facilitate the carrying out of the principles of the treaty of 1884 and to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes and alterations that take place from natural causes in the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers in the proportions thereof constituting the boundary line between the two republics. An International Boundary Commission, provided for by the treaty of 1889, to have exclusive jurisdiction of any question that may arise, has been named by the Mexican Government. An appropriation is necessary to enable the United States to fulfill its treaty obligations in this respect.

DEATH OF KING KALAKAUA.

The death of King Kalakana in the United States afforded occasion to testify our friendship for Hawaii by conveying the King's body to his own land in a vessel with all due honors. The Government of his successor, Queen Liliuokalana, is seeking to promote closer commercial relations with the United States.

Surveys for the much needed submarine cable from our Pacific Coast to Honolulu are in progress, and this enterprise should have the suitable promotion of the two Governments.

I strongly recommend that provision be made for improving the harbor of Pearl River, and equipping it as a naval station.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Arbitration Committee, formulated by the International American Conference, lapsed by reason of the failure to exchange ratifications fully within the limit of time provided, but several of the Governments concerned have expressed a desire to save this important result of the conference by an extension of the period. It is, in my judgment, incumbent upon the United States to conserve the influential initiative in this measure by ratifying the instrument, and by advocating the proposed extension of the time for exchange. These views have been made known to the other signatories.

RUSSIAN JEWS.

This Government has found occasion to express in a friendly spirit, but with most earnestness, to the Government of the Czar its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews of Russia. By the revival of anti-semetic laws long in abeyance, great numbers of those unfortunate people have been constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossibility of finding subsistence within the pale to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States—many other

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NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Struggle Over the Problem of Committee Membership.

PROBABLE APPOINTEES FOR CHAIRMANSHIPS.

Complicated Relations Between the State Boards and National Commission of the Columbian World's Fair—Many Lives Sacrificed in Two Fires at Louisville, Ky.—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Notwithstanding the fact that the organization of both branches of Congress has been perfected in the main details, it still remains for the managers at each end of the Capitol to supply committees before the fifty-second Congress can begin the discharge of its proper functions. Already the managers of both branches are struggling with the problem of how to accommodate each aspirant for committee appointment with his personal preference without causing discontent and with due regard to public policy.

In the Senate the only contest likely to be expected is one relating to a committee of minor importance, that on Library, where at least three Senators—Stockbridge of Mississippi, Dixon of Rhode Island and Wolcott of Colorado—are anxious to succeed the late Chairman, Evarts. A struggle is possible, however, over the vacancy on the Appropriations Committee, caused by Farwell's retirement.

Mitchell, who has been Chairman of the Railway Committee for two terms, expects to fill Spooner's place as Chairman of the Committee on Claims. Casey of North Dakota is as good as booked for Mitchell's present position of Chairman of the Committee on Railways. Possibly Wilson of Iowa, though a member of several hard-worked committees, may be induced to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Education, vacated by Blair, but this rather undesirable place may be handed over to a new Senator. Hoar goes by order and preference to the head of the Judiciary Committee, vice Edmunds, resigned. Teller takes his place as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. There is some talk of giving Pfeffer a place on the Agricultural Committee. Some politics are involved in this, and it may be the Alliance Senator will secure a more desirable place as the result of efforts of Republican and Democratic managers to keep him on their respective sides. Nobody has undertaken yet to place Kyle, the South Dakota Alliance Senator, but the expressed views of Irby, the South Carolian Alliance Senator, has caused him to be assigned to a minority representation.

It is said upon good authority that Speaker Crisp had not up to to-day offered a single committee Chairmanship to any member of the House, and for that reason reports as to his intentions are purely speculation. The Speaker has, to a few friends, outlined the policy which will govern him, as far as the individual characteristics of members will permit, in the make-up of committees. He will, it is learned, endeavor to give the West and North prominence, and avoid as far as possible charges of sectionalism. Mills is expected to be tendered the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, on account of his identification with the tariff reform movement, but personal considerations may induce him to decline this honor and prefer a place as simply a member of the committee. Ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows of Michigan are named as Republican members of the Rules Committee. There is reason to believe that Springer is almost certain of being a member of the Ways and Means Committee, if not Chairman. Holman of Indiana is the most prominently-mentioned representative for the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, but the name of McMillin of Tennessee was to-day also suggested. Hatch and Bland of Missouri are slated for the Chairmanships of the Agricultural and Coinage and Weights and Measures Committees. Amos Cummings of New York is the probable chief of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Postoffices will go to Blount of Georgia. its Chairman in the Fiftieth Congress, Herbert of Alabama has a sort of prospective right to the Naval Affairs Committee, through being its former Chairman, in which position he had an influential part in upbuilding the navy. Outhwaite of Ohio is the probable Chairman of Pacific Railways, unless he should prefer the Elections Committee.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.— Immediately after reading the journal in the Senate, the annual message of the President was presented and read.

The reading of the message closed at 1:45 o'clock, having consumed exactly one hour and a half. It was listened to throughout with close interest. The message was ordered to be laid on the table and printed and then the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

After the approval of the journal a recess was taken for fifteen minutes to await the President's message. After recess the message was received and read by the clerk.

The reading of the annual message in the House never did receive much attention, and this one proved no exception to the general rule.

On completion of the reading the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

A resolution requesting the Speaker in appointing his committees to apportion the same among the several States and Territories according to population, and to appoint at least a Chairman from each State and Territory, was presented and ordered referred to the Committee on Rules when appointed.

The House then adjourned until Saturday, with the understanding that a further adjournment will be taken until Wednesday.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

Annual Report of Secretary of the Treasury Foster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Foster shows that the revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30th last were $458,544,233, the expenditures $421,304,470, and surplus $37,239,762. There was applied to the payment of the public debt during the year $134,947,635.

As compared with the fiscal year 1890, the receipts for 1891 fell off $5,418,847. The postal and internal revenue showed an increase of over five and three millions, respectively, and there was also a large increase in the Pacific Railway Sinking Fund, sales of Indian lands and other items, the total of increase being $10,209,103 on the other side. The customs show a decrease of $10,146,379; profits on coinage, assays, etc., over two and a half millions, sales of public lands, two and a half millions, and other items bring the total to $15,627,951, leaving the net decrease mentioned above.

There was an increase of $57,636,198 in the ordinary expenditures of the Government, of which $30,729,306 was in civil establishments, $4,512,766 military, $5,356,006 naval, $1,819,422 Indian service, $17,479,096 pensions and $1,447,851 of increase in civil establishment.

For the present fiscal year the revenues are estimated as follows: Customs, $185,000,000; internal revenue, $152,000,000; miscellaneous sources; $25,000,000; postal service, $71,000,000; total, $433,000,000.

The expenditures are estimated: Civil establishments, $100,000,000; military establishments, $46,000,000; naval establishments, $42,000,000; Indian service, $12,000,000; pensions, $125,000,000; interest on public debt, $23,000,000; postal service, $71,000,000; total, $409,000,000; leaving an estimated surplus for the year of $24,000,000.

The report estimates the cash balance available on June 30, 1892, at $139,728,000. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1893 are $455,336,350. The estimated appropriations required for the same period, as figured by the different departments, are $441,300,093. Estimated surplus, $14,036,256. The requirements of the sinking fund for the current fiscal year are estimated at $48,913,025.

The amount of money in circulation has been largely increased since the close of the fiscal year. The amount July 10th last was $1,497,440,000, and the amount per capita $23 41. Since then the return of gold to this country, the operation of the Silver Act and the disbursements account, bond redemptions, pensions, etc., have enlarged the volume to $1,577,263,000, and the per capita to $24 38.

The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the Act of February, 1878, up to August 13, 1890, was 323,655,576.19 standard ounces, costing $308,199,261, an average of $1.058 per fine ounce. Amount purchased from August 13, 1890, to June 30, 1891, under the new Act, was 53,770,125.61 standard ounces, costing $50,577,498, an average of $1.045 per fine ounce. Up to November 1st last the total purchase under the new Act was 66,588,536 fine ounces, costing $68,626,565, an average of $1.03.

FATAL FLAMES.

Two Fires at Louisville Cause the Loss of Many Lives.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—While the firemen were raking away the ruins of the Boone Paper Company building at 4:30 o'clock this morning, there came the sound of a terrific explosion in Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s building, four stories high. In an instant flames broke out from every floor and shot out through the roof. The fire must have been smoldering for several hours in the cellar, and when each of the four stories had been filled with heated air and smoke the explosion occurred.

It was with great difficulty that the firemen prevented the flames from spreading further. A number of people were sleeping in the upper rooms, but all escaped.

A number of firemen were caught under the falling wall of Bamberger, Strong & Co.'s building. Fire Chief Hughes and Captain Weatherford are injured. Four dead firemen lay under the walls and four others are badly hurt.

The dead are William Moore, William Davis, Sam Baker and Tony Schlight.

The losses foot up a total of about $300,000.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

At 8 o'clock another fatal fire was raging at F. A. Emon & Co.'s wholesale candy and fancy grocery house, one square above the Boone Paper Company's building. The origion of the fire is a mystery. Forty girls were at work on the fourth floor and all were not able to escape. The bodies of six girls have already been taken out, burned almost beyond identification.

C. T. Menn, brother of the senior member of the firm, is supposed to have been burned to death, and the firemen think at least five other girls will be found soon. A thorough search is being made.

The fire cut off escape by the stairway leading from the fourth floor, where the girls were at work. Many jumped from the windows to the second-story projection, and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies. Others got out unhurt.

With its force weakened and demoralized by the accident of the early morning, the Fire Department was called to the disaster at the candy factory. To add to the confusion Major Chief Hughes of the Fire Department was so badly hurt in the accident of the early morning that he may not recover. He and Henry Weatherford, the Chief's assistant, while going to the fire, was run into by the Salvage Corps wagon and their buggy smashed. Both were trampled by the horses, but the injuries of Weatherford were not so bad as those of his Chief. A number of other firemen were badly injured at the candy-shop fire.

In the face of these disasters the firemen stood bravely to their work, and within another half hour the flames were under control.

Within this time half a score of lives had been sacrificed.

The work of searching for bodies in the buildings destroyed by fire this morning was still going on at midnight. The missing firemen are now believed to be in the ruins of the Boone Paper Company building, wedged between huge piles of paper that filled the cellar.

The dead recovered at Menne & Co.'s are Lulu Kein, Carrie Luckhardt, Barbara Bell, Amanda Dickey, William Hulsemeier, Charles Kimmel, Clara Ranch and Ida Parker.

The missing and certainly dead at the Boone Paper Company are Tom Moore, Sam Baker, Will Davis and Tony Schlick, all of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company. James Weinler and Thomas Brehulder, who worked at Mennes, were also missing this afternoon, but their relatives have not been heard from tonight.

The injured are: Katie McGarvey, Theresa Holthas, Edward Inninger, Lillie Grenwald, Major Hughes, James Nuttall, Patrick Sheehy, Allen Grimes and Henry Wetherford. Fire Chief Hughes has concussion of the brain.

How the fires originated is still uncertain. There were only two office fires at the Boone Paper Company's building, and it is certain the flames originated at neither. At Menne & Co.'s a number of fires were burning, but none account for the starting of the conflagration.

It is now doubtful if there was an explosion at Hamberger, Sterne & Co.'s, next door to the Boone Company, at the time the firemen were caught.

It is thought the total loss will reach three-quarters of a million.

AMONG THE HORSEMEN.

Proceedings of the National Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The annual meeting of the National Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association was held to-day. Hon. Leland Stanford, Hon. B. F. Tracy, T. D. Packer and C. H. Pratt were reelected members of the Executive Committee, and E. G. Doolittle of Connecticut in place of Charles Bachman, resigned. The sum of $250 was voted toward a fund for erecting a monument to the noted sire Hambletonian. Senator Stanford sent a check. The total is now $1,500. The election of officers for the following year resulted: President, H. W. T. Mali of New York; First Vice-President, Senator Leland Stanford of California; Second Vice-President, Hon. I. V. Baker of New York; Third Vice-President, A. J. Caton of Chicago; Secretary, D. T. Packer of New York; Treasurer, W. F. Redmond of Morristown.

RESCUED IN TIME.

A Mother's Discovery Saves the Life of Her Babe.

DANVILLE (Ind.), Dec. 9.—John Craig, who is Forepaugh's snake-charmer, and who winters in this place with his cage of performing reptiles, missed a fourteen-foot boa constrictor Sunday morning. The snake escaped the night before from its box in a barn. He hunted all day for it without success. This morning, at the open door, it crawled into the house of James Reasoner, while the family was in the rear portion, and when the mother entered the sitting-room she saw the monster stretched across the apartment floor beside her sleeping baby. Her screams alarmed the neighborhood, and when Craig arrived with some others they found that the serpent had already swallowed one of the child's legs, who awakening with a yell, had alarmed the inmates. The constrictor's jaws were pried open and the infant's leg was withdrawn, after which the reptile grew so furious that he had to be tied with ropes before he could be removed.

CHINESE MISSION SCHOOLS.

A Minister Objects to Young Ladies Teaching Mongolians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Rev. Dr. Valentine A. Lewis, of the Second Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn, is about to begin a crusade against the Chinese Sunday-school system by which young women are employed in teaching Mongolians. He believes the Chinese would not attend the Chinese mission connected with the church unless they had attractive young lady teachers. His view is that the average Chinaman who attends Sunday-school cares little about the Bible. He says parents are doing great wrong to their daughters in allowing them to teach Chinamen who go to Sunday-school only to sit beside the girls. He declares the practice is likely to cause trouble, and the evil should be stopped at once. Dr. Lewis has appointed a committee to investigate the management of the Chinese Sunday-schools, and expects to make some radical reforms.

THE BOMB-THROWER.

Hundreds View the Remnants of His Head.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The head of the dead bomb-thrower was viewed by hundreds this morning. A plaster cast will be made of the head. Experts will make another examination of the brain tomorrow. Mrs. Catharine Stumpf called to see the head. She had a picture of "Professor" A. A. Denton, which bore a striking resemblance to the head.

Southworth had little to say. Among his effects has been found a ribbon like that found Monday in Sage's wrecked office.

Russell Sage is not expected at his office this week, but is directing business affairs from home. Messrs. Osborne, Robertson and Laidlaw, severely injured by the explosion, are still confined at the hospital, but are progressing toward recovery.

Freight Rates Advanced.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—At the convention of the committees of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association, which assembled yesterday, a special committee, having in charge the wheat and flour rates between Texas and Washington and Oregon points, reported that an advance of twenty cents per 100 pounds had been made in these rates, and upon the committee's recommendation it was decided to take no action other than that to arrange for joint action on this rate in future, should Washington and Oregon lines desire to change it at any time.

Danger of a Coal Famine.

MACON CITY (Ia.), Dec. 9.—O. D. Buchecker, a large owner of mining interests in Illinois and a wholesale dealer, says there is not a week's supply of coal in the hands of dealers in Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas or Nebraska. Miners are working on half-time because of the scarcity of cars. The situation is not due to negligence of the railways, but to the development of the West, and the sudden demands for coal, caused by the cold weather, at a time when the cars are loaded with grain. There is immediate danger of a serious coal famine.

Sad Shooting Affray.

DENVER, Dec. 9.—A special to the *Republican* from La Junta, Col., says a sad shooting affray occurred here last night, which cost two men their lives. One was Joseph R. Lampkin, night watchman at the Santa Fe depot, and the other J. W. Knorsa, a passenger on the overland flyer from San Francisco to New York. He was crazy, and had left the train, and while Lampkin was inducing him to return he shot and instantly killed the watchman, and then cut his own throat, dying in a few minutes.

Two U. S. Marshals Killed.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Dec. 9.—A *Gazette* special from Uskogeeite says: Josiah Hoobey and Thomas Whithead, Deputy United States Marshals, were killed today near Tahlequah by Hampton, a Cherokee boy. Hampton and his father killed a man about a year ago, for which both were sent to prison. They boy escaped, and to-day's deed was the outcome of an attempt to arrest him. He is a young desperado, although but 16 years old, having committed several murders.

Tulare Swamp Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Commissioner Carter of the General Land Office to-day recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that all desert lands embraced in the so-called Norway survey, around Tulare Lake, Cal., embracing about 103,000 acres, be certified to the State of California as swamp and overflowed lands, under the Act of 1858. This case has been before the office several years on a question of the character of the land and the integrity of the survey.

The Medical Fraternity Mystified.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—Dr. Coomes, a physician of high standing here, has reported on the case of Mary Stuckenborg, the woman on whose person are exhibited every Friday the marks of the crucifixion. He cannot account for the appearance of the marks, but believes them of natural origin. He saw the spots in the woman's hands appear, bleed and disappear. He also observed the marks of the cross on her brow and shoulder. The investigation will be continued.

Mrs. Cleveland's Health.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—At Mr. Cleveland's office here this morning the reported illness of Mrs. Cleveland, now at Lakewood, N. J., could not be verified. Cleveland's partners in the law office believe she is as well as can be expected. Cleveland had said nothing to them about his wife's ill-health.

Secretary Foster's Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Dr. Hamilton said to-day that Secretary Foster is improving, and his gradual recovery is confidently expected. It will be, however, impossible for him to leave the house for some time yet.

Train Collision.

BARABOO (Wis.), Dec. 9.—C. A. Sterrs, a piano tuner of Elgin, Ill., was killed, and H. True, a fireman of this city, was badly injured by a collision between two trains on the Northwestern road near Merrimac.

Fatal Building Collapse.

LEHIGHTON (Penn.), Dec. 9.—A frame building being erected for an icehouse collapsed yesterday afternoon and two men were killed and five seriously injured.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

A Skeleton Unearthed on the Cliff House Beach.

CIRCUMSTANCES POINT TO A CASE OF SUICIDE.

A Would-Be Murderer Killed by a Constable Near Newhall While Resisting Arrest—Heavy Rainfall in Fresno County—Yuba County's Coroner Making an Investigation of the Death of Louis Sigourette, Who Took Poison and Was Subsequently Shot by His Wife.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—David Mack, who lives at 1125 Mission street, made a very startling discovery while engaged in digging postholes on the beach about a mile south of the Cliff House yesterday. He was industriously engaged in his work when his shovel struck a human leg buried in the sand three feet below the surface. Continuing his investigation Mack unearthed the remains of a man that, judging from appearances, had lain in the unmarked grave for some time, and had been placed there by some other agency than the waves, as the body lay above the highest high water mark.

The body was badly decomposed and the bones nearly barren of flesh, tending to show that life had been extinct for months. The clothes that surrounded the ghastly-looking body were of an unusually good quality, lending additional reason for the supposition that a homicide had been committed.

After the arrival of the remains at the Morgue a small bottle containing strychnine was found, and it is now believed that the man committed suicide and the drifting sand covered him.

FATAL SHOOTING.

A Would-be Murderer Killed by a Constable.

NEWHALL, Dec. 9.—Sefrino Acedo was shot and instantly killed near Castac, eight miles from here, by Constable W. E. Pardee and Charles Jenkins, his deputy, while resisting arrest. A warrant for Sefrino's arrest was sworn out yesterday by his father, whom he shot at. He also knocked his mother down with a rifle,