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WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

VOLUME XLI—NUMBER 9 1.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

How the President's Message Was Received in Both Houses.

MOST OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

Treated the Reading Discourteously, While Republicans Gave It Their Undivided Attention—The First Partisan Debate of the Session Precipitated by Mr. Vest—Several Bills Introduced—How the Message Was Received in the House—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—As soon as the secretary of the senate finished the reading of the journal of yesterday, Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared at the main door and delivered the President's annual message which was thereupon laid before the senate and read by Secretary McCook.

The commercial and business statistics given in the first part of the message and the sarcastic paragraphs as to the supposed effects of a tariff for revenue seemed to meet general approval on the Republican side of the chamber, while they attracted little attention on the other side. During the reading Democratic senators were for the most part chatting listlessly with each other or attending to their correspondence, while the Republican senators, on the contrary, paid the President the compliment of giving to his message their undivided attention.

Several bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Bate, to repeal the statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputies.

By Mr. Chandler, for the suspension of immigration for one year.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution reciting allegations in the public press charging gross misconduct on the part of census employees, especially of enumerators, in the State of Missouri, who are said to have taken lists of voters for partisan use; and also charging that certain clerks of the census bureau had been sent to the State of New York during the recent election to perform partisan service, and directing an investigation of such charges by the senate committee on the eleventh census.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the census committee, said that he presumed there would be no objection to the proposed investigation. The great census bureau had done immense work with but very little political bias.

Mr. Vest referred to the arrest of a census official in Albany, N. Y., for an attempt to induce thirty-five Democrats to go down the river on an excursion and to thus keep them away from the polls.

Mr. Mitchell—Does the senator think the result of the voting in New York showed that Democrats had been kept from the polls?

Mr. Vest—The result in New York has nothing to do with what I am saying, because the attempt was unsuccessful. The man was arrested and put in jail. He gave an assumed name, and I am credibly informed that he has been rewarded by being promoted and put in a higher and more lucrative position on account of his pernicious activity in the late canvass.

The resolution went over without action till to-morrow.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to increase the naval establishment, and it was referred.

After a ten minutes executive session, the senate adjourned.

In the House.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—In marked contrast with the bustling scene of yesterday was the meeting of the house to-day. There were few persons in the galleries and upon the floor, and the members seemed to have settled into the old routine. In a feeling manner and amid the devout attention of all the members, who remained standing, the chaplain alluded to the recent afflictions which the President had suffered and invoked the divine protection upon the bereaved ones.

Mr. Raynor, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the better protection of commerce and to establish a national quarantine, referred.

At 12:15 Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries was announced and presented the annual message which Clerk Kerr immediately began to read.

The reading of the message met with little attention. Many of the members left the hall, preferring to study the recommendations of the President at their leisure at home. Those who remained entered into conversation, or devoted themselves to a perusal of the newspapers.

An hour and a half was consumed in the reading of the message, which was then, on motion of Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, announced the death of Representative John J. Warwick, and in respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

C. \$72,983; time 300 days. H. T. Cushman & Bro., Martinsburg, limestone \$69,456; time January 1, 1895. F. Mertens & Son, Cumberland, Md., lime stone, \$68,800; time two years. Henry Shenk, of Erie, Pa., lime stone, \$36,740; sand stone, \$57,296; time 18 months. S. S. Leonard, Mobile, Ala., lime stone \$69,630. S. A. Wahlenhauser, of Martinsburg, \$65,000. A. M. Walkup, of Philadelphia, \$71,626.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS

Discussed by the Civil Service Commission in its Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The civil service commissioners today made public the ninth report to the president.

Of political assessments the report says: "This is the first time the civil service commission has, in the midst of a presidential campaign, actively interfered to prevent the collection of these assessments, and it believes its action had a most beneficial effect, and that there was much less assessing done than ever before, although it cannot be doubted that, as it was, altogether too much took place. In the opinion of the commission this practice will not be wholly broken up until it is made a penal offense for any person whatsoever to solicit a political contribution from a government employe in any place whatsoever."

The commission calls attention to the systematic attempts made in various states to collect assessments from government employes. In all the cases it promptly published the facts in full and handed the testimony over to the attorney general.

The commission declares that the classified service should be extended as rapidly as practicable. The National Letter Carriers' Association, in its capacity as a branch of the Knights of Labor, have recommended that all free delivery offices be classified. The letter carriers are just like other American citizens; they want to know that when they do the work of the public honestly, zealously and intelligently, they should not be made the spoil of local political bosses.

GENERAL ROSECRANS ILL.
The Old Veteran Likely to Collapse Any Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The condition of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, is now such as to cause his friends serious apprehension. Nervous prostration, heart weakness and a stroke of paralysis of the arm are destroying his vitality. As the general is now nearly 70 years old, it looks as if it will be but a question of a very short time when he will collapse entirely. He had a better night than usual last night and is feeling a little better this morning.

New Solution of the Silver Question.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Mr. Harter, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the house to-day that treats the financial question in a new way. It provides for the cessation of silver bullion purchases on January 1, 1893, and for the sale of one hundred millions of ounces of silver bullion for gold. Mr. Harter thinks the continuance of silver purchases would only increase the ultimate enormous losses of the country growing out of the act of March 1873; that these purchases are destroying confidence at home and abroad and stand in the way of national prosperity to-day. The cessation of these purchases of silver would, he thinks, cause a renewal of foreign purchases of American securities upon a large scale and the repeal of the present law would start gold from Europe towards America.

Davenport Ignored.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the house committee investigating the administration of the federal election law in New York city it was decided to take no notice whatever of the petition submitted to the house yesterday in behalf of John L. Davenport, in which the latter asks for a hearing at the bar of the house.

NEVER NATURALIZED.
But Has Been Voting the Democratic Ticket and Holding Office.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Dec. 6.—A petition was presented to the county court to-day asking the removal of P. B. Gebhardt from the office of road commissioner in the Union district. Gebhardt is a native of Germany and has been voting the Democratic ticket and holding office of various kinds for eight years. Now it transpires that he has never been naturalized.

He Gave Bond.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 6.—The report that Sheriff-elect J. W. Dudley, of this county, wouldn't be able to give bond has been knocked in the head beautifully. This afternoon he qualified, gave bond, and took the oath of office.

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POLICE FORCE IN CITIES.

A Paper Read Before the National Prison Congress.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—At the session of the National Prison Congress to-day Major R. W. McClaughy, superintendent of police of Chicago, read the report of the committee on "Police Force in Chicago." The subject was divided into three parts.

1. What has been accomplished in organizing of police forces and the improvement of police methods to this date.

2. What obstacles or difficulties present themselves to further improvement.

3. What is the outlook for the future and what is demanded of the public in regard to police systems and management.

Among the recent improvements in the police system the report laid particular stress upon the more accurate distribution of the squads, the introduction of the covered patrol wagon and the adoption of the telephone and telegraph as a means of quick communication.

The obstacles to reform were three in number, namely:

1. Political interference in appointments.

2. Lack of proper classification of the different grades of criminality; and

3. Allowing fees to magistrates for receiving bail.

"No problems of municipal government," said the report, "can be more important in years to come than those which are connected intimately with the organization and direction of the police systems of our great cities. The rapidly approaching centralization of the population in great cities behooves patriotic Americans to look to it at once that our police departments are not made tools of designing politicians, nor managed in the interests of those whose action is governed by solely mercenary motives, with the additional duties laid upon them almost daily, duties which have to do with their dearest concerns of business and social and family life. No effort should be spared to bring about the day when the police forces of our cities shall be composed of the best material, physically, intellectually and morally, that the cities can produce. Drunkards and incompetents must not be permitted to remain in the ranks because of their political pull."

THE BRIGGS CASE.
Dr. Birch Finds Witnesses in the Bible Against the Accused.

New York, Dec. 6.—In the Briggs case to-day Dr. Birch read nine passages of scripture to which he asserted Dr. Briggs' doctrine of salvation, through the light of reason, is in direct conflict. The texts are recorded in Isaiah, 8, 20; Matthew, 10, 33-34; Luke, 16, 29-31; John, 5, 39; John, 14, 6; I. John, 5, 10; Galatians, 1, 9; II. Timothy, 3, 15-17; and II. Peter, 1, 19-21. These citations, the speaker declared, proved the charges beyond question.

Dr. Birch then summoned, as he said, four scriptural witnesses to the stand and examined them on the question at issue. The witnesses thus conjured were the Ethiopian eunuch, the centurion Cornelius, the scholarly Bereans, and Apollas, the friend and coworker with St. Paul. All of these found the scriptures essential for salvation. The scriptures are therefore equally essential for James Martineau's and Cardinal Newman's salvation. To deny the necessity of the scripture is to deny the integrity of God.

The same line of argument was used in the proof of charge 2.

The argument of the prosecution on the charges remains to be presented. Then Dr. Briggs will be called upon to answer the accusations.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.
Carries Death and Destruction With It—Houses Swept Away.

ATLANTA, TEXAS, Dec. 6.—About one o'clock this afternoon a disastrous cyclone occurred three miles east of here sweeping away farm houses and outbuildings and leaving death and general destruction in its path.

The residence of Sam McAdams was destroyed, and he and three children fatally hurt. Charles Carey's gin-house with all its contents was destroyed. The house of Wes Dawson, colored, was demolished and several children fatally injured.

Bessemer Mill Closed.
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Bessemer mill rail of the Bethlehem Iron Company shut down this morning. The cause is lack of orders, and about 150 men are thrown out of employment. The change does not affect armor plate and gun construction in the ordnance works.

Margaret Mather's Company Disbands.
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—Margaret Mather is very sick and unable to fill her short season before the final disbandment of her company, and the company was given notice that the season was therefore at an end. They are now in Omaha waiting for something to turn up.

Town Nearly Destroyed.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—The business center of Alexandria, Madison county, comprising nearly a quarter of the town was burned at midnight this morning. The loss will reach \$120,000, half of which is insured.

THE SATOLLI MISSION.

The Pope's Delegate Sent at the Request of Cardinal Gibbons.

HIS POWERS ARE NOT SO GREAT

As Reported at First—He is to Settle the Difficulty Between Dr. McGlynn and Archbishop Corrigan Without Appeal—The Cahensy Matter a Subject for His Offices—Cardinal Gibbons as a Diplomat—Satolli's Position in America Only Temporary.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—It may be stated upon the authority of close friends of Cardinal Gibbons that he and Mr. Satolli have a perfect understanding about the duties to be performed by the latter in this country. The impression prevails in clerical circles that Cardinal Gibbons requested the pope to send Mr. Satolli to America to investigate the troubles resulting from Cahensyism and the dispute between Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. McGlynn. The cardinal is a diplomat, not an auto-crat. He had quietly investigated the matters of contest and arrived at the conclusion that the only way to prevent an open rupture, which might even lead to a division in the American church, was to have the disputes arbitrated or adjudicated by a special emissary from the Vatican, whose recommendations or decisions could not be construed as showing partiality to either side. Mr. Satolli will take no action without first consulting the cardinal and reporting to the pope.

Mr. Satolli, as he himself says, has been empowered by the pope to investigate and decide without appeal the existing controversies; but it was on Cardinal Gibbons' advice that he was vested with this power, and whatever disposition is made of the cases of Dr. McGlynn and Father Corrigan, the cardinal's opinion will not be overlooked. At a recent conference between Cardinal Gibbons and Mr. Satolli in this city the former explained the whole situation to the latter and the plan of trial and settlement of the troubles was agreed upon.

The above is the view taken of the matter in the inner circles of the church. Cardinal Gibbons wants it to be understood that Mr. Satolli's power in the matter is supreme. There is a perfectly satisfactory understanding between the pope and the primate of the American hierarchy.

A STRONG HOPE.
That a Vessel Supposed to be Lost is All Right.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—The bark Sereno, Captain Holmes, has arrived after a stormy passage of thirty days from Ivgituit, Greenland. The Sereno is the last of the Kryoiloite fleet to arrive, and brought news that revives some hope that the bark Platina, one of the Kryoiloite fleet, which has long been given up as lost, may not have gone down. Captain Holmes says that a few days before he left Ivgituit some Eskimos brought word that a ship manned by Europeans had put in about forty miles further up the coast. The Eskimos reported that the vessel was bark rigged and painted green, which corresponds to the color of the Platina. The Danish government sent the man Edlin Holmes a vessel, but as Captain Holmes was compelled to sail before they returned he did not learn the outcome of the quest.

An Opinion of De Rothschild's Scheme.
PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Journal De Debats, whose financial editor was a member of the committee appointed by the international monetary conference to consider the Rothschild proposals, declares that the scheme was only a slight modification of the project advanced ten years ago by Professor Levi, a German. The paper adds that the proposals would not have received any attention if they had not been presented by Mr. Rothschild.

Continuing, the Journal says that though the committee rejected the Rothschild proposal, it served the useful purpose of eliciting distinct declarations that it is useless to rely upon any legislative check to the production of silver in the United States and Mexico, and that if the conference proves futile its purchases of silver and India will adopt a monetary standard. The paper concludes the article by declaring that the mysterious tactics of the American delegates prevent definite proposals.

The German Army Bill.
BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The members of the Centre party in the reichstag have held three conferences to decide upon the course the party would follow regarding the army bill. It was generally believed that a split would occur in the party over the measure, and that thirty-four of the southern members would vote with the opposition and the seventy-six others with the government. The result of the conferences proves that this belief was unfounded. At the last meeting it was decided that the party would vote for the first reading of the bill. The dissenting minority was found to consist, not of thirty-four members, but of the southern ultramontanes, who wield small influence. The army bill will not cause a split in the party.

English Opinions of the Message.
LONDON, Dec. 6.—Commenting on President Harrison's message, the Morning Post says: "A perusal of Mr. Harrison's message suggests rather the dogged courage of a gladiator than the foresight of a statesman. It is singularly characteristic of his country that the retiring President finds it consistent with his position to indulge in a flourish of impotent menaces against Canada."

The French Cabinet.
PARIS, Dec. 6.—The new cabinet formed by M. Ribot held its first meeting to-day. A draft of the policy of the ministry was approved, and the programme will be read in the chamber of deputies when that body reassembles on Thursday.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, cool or snow; variable winds, mostly south; rain in Ohio and West Virginia.

Steamship News.
HAMBURG, Dec. 6.—Arrived, Markomania, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Arrived, Catalonia, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 6.—Arrived, Palestine and Georgian, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived, Anchora, Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—The North German Lloyd steamship Havel arrived here to-day, and after taking on board the passengers of the disabled Spre, proceeded to New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, cool or snow; variable winds, mostly south; rain in Ohio and West Virginia.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

FOR FREE TRADE.

The Man Who Wrote the Democratic Tariff-Blank Says that the Election Means Protection Must be Abolished.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—The Young Men's Democratic club, of Canton, O., to-night celebrated the Democratic victory with a banquet. Speeches were delivered by local orators, but letters of regret from a dozen prominent Democrats were read. Among them were letters from Congressmen Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Wilson, of West Virginia; Governor Boies, of Iowa, and Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and Lawrence T. Neal, who drew the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. In his letter Mr. Neal says the Democratic victory was a glorious one, and it has established the principle of a tariff for revenue only. The party, he says, could not have won had it ignored principle. He adds:

"We stand then as a party unalterably committed to the overthrow of McKinleyism in every shape and form. Nothing short of this will fulfill the instructions and requirements of the people. Their support for our party was obtained by our bold denunciation of 'Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the few,' and by our courage in the denunciation and advocacy of the principle of a tariff for revenue; and we must see to it that the expressed will of the people shall not be stifled or defeated by a failure of our senators and representatives in Congress to enact such laws as will forever expunge the foul blot of protection from the fair escutcheon of our grand and mighty republic."

TWO GOVERNORS.
Conditions in Wyoming Similar to Those in West Virginia Four Years Ago.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Dec. 6.—Wyoming still has the remarkable spectacle of two allotted governors. Governor-elect Osborne and a party of his friends called at the capitol this morning and announced that they wanted to canvass the votes. Acting Governor Barber refused to have the vote canvassed, or to let Osborne be present when the canvass took place. It begins to look as though trouble might come at any moment.

The New Canadian Cabinet.
OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 6.—A government paper gives the following as the personnel of the new ministry which will be finally submitted for his excellency's approval:

Sir John Thompson, premier and minister of justice; Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce; Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance; Sir A. P. Caron, postmaster general; Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state; Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries; Hon. John Haggart, minister of railways and canals; Hon. J. A. Oulmont, minister of public works; Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia; Hon. T. M. Daly, minister of war; Hon. A. R. Anderson, minister of agriculture; Hon. William B. Ives, president of the privy council; Sir John Abbott, Hon. John Carling and Hon. Frank Smith, ministers without portfolio. The above form the cabinet; Hon. N. Clark Wallace, controller of customs; Hon. J. F. Woods, controller of inland revenue. It is understood the ministers will be sworn in to-morrow.

Pugilist Mitchell's Sentence Confirmed.
LONDON, Dec. 6.—This was the day fixed for the hearing of the case of Charlie Mitchell, the pugilist. When the case was called Mitchell responded. His counsel said that Mitchell wished to withdraw the appeal and serve the sentence imposed on him by the police magistrate. When Mitchell's counsel had finished Judge Edin silently scrutinized the pugilist. After a little time he asked Mitchell if he had anything to say for himself. Mitchell curtly responded that he did not wish any delay in beginning to serve his sentence.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,440,050, and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

NEW INDUSTRIES.
The Textile World for July, 1892, reports that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York cotton exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,306,000 bales, and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales.

From the year 1889 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent, while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The report of Isa Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terra plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. Plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000 and the estimated rate of production 300,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

INCREASE OF WAGES.
The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that state embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing sixty-seven different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of \$31,315,130.08 in the value of the product, and of \$3,377,925.00 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that state paid \$129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against \$126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of \$3,385,945, and that there was an increase of \$9,932,490 in the amount of capital, and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

IRON PRODUCTION.
During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,810 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,875,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previously unprecedented yearly product of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.
The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,680,610, an increase of \$128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase is shown by the fact that the increase in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of \$17,513,754.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to \$1,030,278,148, exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of 1891, and exceeding the value of the imports by \$202,975,636. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265,142,051, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was \$829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by \$135,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$467,999,538, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce.

The value of the imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent of the total value of imports, as compared with 43.35 per cent in 1891, and 43.66 per cent in 1890.

OUR COASTWISE COMMERCE.
In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last of our years an increase of 18 per cent. The statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,205,960 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and tributaries, in the same year the traffic aggregated 20,405,046 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,681,000 tons.

The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,481,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,401,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,222,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season for the Detroit river was but 228 days, while, of course, in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the St. Marys canal for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to



THE PROSPERITY OF THE NATION.

President Harrison's Fourth Annual Message to Congress a Grand and Business-Like Document.

THE MOST PROSPEROUS PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNION

Embraced in the Past Four Years—A Complete Review of the Work of the Administration—How the Nation Has Prospered Under Republican Tariff Policy—Figures That Tell an Eloquent Story—The President Throws the Responsibility for a Change and Its Consequences, Whatever They May Be, on the Congress Chosen as a Result of the Calamity Cry—Facts that Disprove Democratic Campaign Claims Regarding the Condition of the Country—Our Wage Workers the Most Prosperous Workingmen in the World—Industrial Progress and Commercial Activity Unprecedented. To Reverse Things by a Repeal of the Tariff, as Democrats Are Pledged to Do, Would be a Crime—Our Foreign Relations—Work of the Departments of Government—Important Recommendations—Glorious Record of an Honest Administration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Following is President Harrison's annual message sent to Congress to-day:

In submitting my annual message to Congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions, affecting the commerce and industrial interests of the United States, are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1890 was \$16,159,600,000. In 1890 it amounted to \$20,010,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1890 was 30,028; in 1890 it was 107,744, an increase of 448 per cent, and it is estimated that there will be about 40,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The official returns of the Eleventh census and those of the Tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

GREAT PROGRESS.