illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails, that a debt due to renience to the citizen.

THE ARTI POLYGAMY LAWS

It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Terribeen but six convictions in the terri-tories of Utah and Idado under the laws of 1832 and 1882, punishing polyg-amy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under those laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinand the statites of 100% and the chick of the course of that under such a firm and vigitant exocution of those laws and the suvance of ideas opposed to the forbinden practice, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

THE MORMON ORUGED BUITS.

The suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3.1, 1887, for the termination of the corporation known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day saints, have resulted in a degree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and eschanting their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than \$800,000 is in the hands of a re-ceiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the Secretary of the the report of the Sectionary of the Interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs, connected with that department and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can be here made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of Congress, and trust the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too street outly insist upon the importance of providing measures to insist a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but it forecast of the consequences to inture generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well-distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightment, equal and fraternal citizens. They come into the national possession with the waruing example, in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship, which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excess for the violation of principles, orgently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts, which have for some time exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open the doors to fradulent acquisition, or administration which permits the rapacions seizure by a favorite of the expanded areas that the many should enjoy, are accessory to oftenses against our national well-fare and humanity, not to be too severely condenned and punished It is grafifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over 80 000,000 acres have been wreated from illegal nanreation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, etc., be taken for the homestends of honest and output acres have oven wreated from illegal nearpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, etc., be taken for the homestends of honest industry although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the legal and the greater and afford a profound gratification to right afford a profound graitfication to right feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggless of the recovery. Our dear experience lought sufficiently to orge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the use of actual husbandry and gaunine shomes, nor should our vast tracts of so called desert lands be yielded up to the incupoly of corparations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. The lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment, how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but thick it perflous to suffer these lands, or the sources of their irrigation, to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taked to secure accorate and 8c entific information of the conditions, which is the prima basis of inteligent action. [Intil this shall be shall be keo to secure tific information of the condi-tions, which is the prime basis of intel-tigent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a supersion of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common in-terests. No harm can follow this cau tionary conduct. The land will remain and the public good presents no de-mands for basty disposition of na-tional ownership and control.

I commend also the commendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants of the States for internal imgrants of the States for internal improvements and of awamp and overflowed lands as well as to adjudicate and finally détermine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the sections upon the localities effected, and now that their existence is more pressing than ever to fix as soon as possible their THE INDIANS.

The condition of our Le dian popula-tion continues to improve and the proofs maitiply that the transforming proofs maitifly that the transforming change so much to be desired which shall substitute for barbajism, enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious clisorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consuderation and humanity which has governed the later memods of dealing with them and its continued observance. Allotments in severally have been made Allotments in severally have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not simed no much at ranid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements, which shall nest conducing a stefaction with the results of the allottients made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered the allotruents made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered ou from which more may be fairly howed, if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarities nowd, while at the same time, the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon, any reservation. it should be made complete, so that al are brought to the same condition and as soon as possible, columnity in lands as soon as possible, columnity in lands should cease by opening suob as remain malloted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers, will, perhaps add a healthy emulation, which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the ameleoration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension urged by the Secretary of such complete facilities of education as shall at the earliest possible day embrace all teachable Indian months of both sexes and retain them with a kindly and beneficent, hold until their characters are formed and their facilities and dispositions trained to such pursuits characters are formed and their factories and dispositions trained to such pursuits of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saven and the sh of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be proscuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian, nor for the interest and good name of the nation. interest and good name of the nation. The average attendance of Indian pupits in the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrollment reached 1-521. The cost of maintenance was not hasterially relead. The number of teachable Indian youth is now 4 000 or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools: It is braited the obstacles in the way of instructing all are anymountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

THE SIQUX.

The Sioux tribes on the great reervation of Dakota refused to assent
to the act passed by the Congress at
its last session for opening a portion of
their lands to their settlement. Notwithstanding the modifications of the
terms we suggested which met, most
of the objections, their demand is for
the immediate payment of the full
price of \$125 per acre for the ontire
body of land, the occupancy of
which they are asked to relinquish.
The manner of submission, insured
their fair understanding of the law, and
their action was undoubtedly as thortheir fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as theroughly untelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of overreaching can in any manner be against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed.

I concurrin the suggestion of the Secretary regarding the Turtla Mountain Indians, the two reservations in Colorado and the Crees. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

general pension laws should be termined adjusted to mest, as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meriting the properties of the calling the control of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have received land and the calling the public

justice to the pensioners or to the government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed are predicated upon the imperiection of the general laws. While they increase, in many cases, existing inequality and injustice, they lend additional force to the recommendation for revision of the general laws on this sphinat general laws on this subject.

recommendation for revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity officeas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of theing altogether ignored, and already pomsions are often daimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than up m any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of various precedents be continued, the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrevalent considerations, and if the honorable name of a veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constently clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the lame and patriotism of many whom our citizens delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aronsed unjust to me itorious applicants for pensions

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has continued, with almost messare of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and angment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, infroduced and tested new plaurs, checked the spread of contagious discusses of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural tabor the highest rewards of effort, and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the seaand the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1898 has been one of medium productions. A generous supply of the deniands of consumption has been assumat, and a surplus for exportation, moreotate in certain products and bountiful to others, will prove a benefit alike to bayer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered and try of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the Enropean the rapid extension of the Enropean lung plague of plure-pneumonia. Farions ontbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee arrivals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York, and from one to four counties in the east of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected. With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with enormous/death and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and ener-

and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic actoios could be successful, there were in none of these States any laws authorizing this department to era icate the malady or giving the State officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority.

and authority.

By socuring State co-operationing unnection with authority from Congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extributed from [the western States and also from the eastern States with the extention of a few restricted or which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexations Blate restrictions which were deemed processary for a time. deemed necessary for a time.

SUGAE MANUFACTURE,

SUGAE MANUFACTURE.

During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the man, ufacture of engar from sorghum and sugar cane, has been introduced foto this conutry and fully perfected by experiments carried on by the Department of Acriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most conomical, and it is thought the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firmer basis on the read to its future success. The mioption of this diffusion process is also extending into Louisiann and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also within the same period been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the hest analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has a roalized, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions were 452,557. Of these there were 866 curvivors of the war of 1812; 10 787 widows of those who served in that war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers; 102 [different] rates of pensions are paid beneficiaries ranging from \$2 to \$416 66 per month. The amount paid for censions during the fiscal year was \$3,775,861 92, being an increase over the preceeding year of \$5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension burean during that period was \$3,262 524 67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau \$82 038 386 57, neing 21½ per cent. of the total expenditures of the government during that period was \$3,262 524 67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau \$82 038 386 57, neing 21½ per cent. of the total expenditures of the government during that period the government during the year.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meri-

ever, to fix as soon as possible their torious caser. The fact that 162 different tween the government and the railroad bounds and determine the threats of rates of pensions are paid, cannot, in companies which have received land fromble which arise from uncertainty. The public problem is a soon as possible their torious caser. The fact that 162 different tween the government and the railroad bounds and determine the threats of rates of pensions are paid, cannot, in companies which have received land from the public problem.

oreditin aid of the construction of their roads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these-roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case, whars the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension and the greinforcement of their opinion by gentlement of undoubted business judgment and experience appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to the final realization of the indebtedness by the government rather than as a question to be decided upon prijudice of by way of punishment for provious wrongdoing.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several opartments of the district government, and furnishes evidence that the fluancial affairs of the district are at present in such a satisfactory condition as to

the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the district government, and furnishes evidence that the fluancial affairs of the district are at present in such a satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements. The commissioners recommend certain legislation which in their opinion, the commissioners to advance the commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the District I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will onable the commission, without detay, to collect, digest and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed; and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only. With great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make and such desirable amendments to the laws relating to license granted for carrying on the tetail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment of taxes, to the speady punishment of minor offenders and to the management of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by Congressional appropriations, are commended to your care and consideration.

are commended to your care and consideration.
I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the dauger of life and property attending the oporation of, street railroads through, and across the public streets and roads of the district; the property guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens, is manifest. The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasion no fear that ment of the condition of our country and its wants, occasion no fear that anything ommitted is not known and appreciated by Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in habil of a great nation and a confiding people. As public corrupts we shall do our duty weil if we constantly gnard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsulfied our love of country and with unselfish purpose atrive for the public good.

(Signed) Geover Cleveland.

Washington, D. C., December 3, 1888.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The criminal court room was crowded this morning when the Hronek dynamite trial was

when the Hronek dynamite trial/was resumed.

The first witness, a detective, gave the jury the details of the confession made by Hronek.

Hronek said many of the bombs found in Lingg's possession were made by a man named Schneider. Schneider also made the bombs which he (Hronek) had. The dynamite which Hronek had in his heuse, some 120 sticks, he got from a man named Karaflate.

The state rested its case after the The state rested its case after the

defense had cross-examined Inspector Bonfield.

FOR THE DEFENSE.

FOR THE DEFENSE.

Hyonek was put on the stand. He denied that he was an anarchist, and said he never had been one. He had been one was playing a had part. He denied also that, he was present at the Haymarket riot, and as he had never been harmed by Bonfield, Gary or Grinnell, he had no reason for seeking revenge on them nor did he ever do so. He explained the alleged visit to Grinnell's house by saying that ou July 4th Capek and Chieboun asked witness to go with them to the lake, where they would take a bath. On the way over Chleboun said he had heard Grinnell lived in a pretty park and suggested going to see it. Then it was that witness suspected Chleboun was going to sel us out. The trio waiked around the square hut never said anything about revenge. Karafiate, he said, left the BOMBS AND DYNAMITE

BOMBS AND DYNAMITE

at witness' house in October, 1886, and never returned for them. After awall: witness grew afraid and threw fifteen of them into the river.

adjournment was taken until Friday

throat having been cut from ear to ear.

Cerb was placed under guard, and during the night committed shicide by taking poison, thus escaping lynching. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that the girl had been outraged and then murdered.

Late this afternoon the coroner's invy returned a verdict that decided that the girl had been strangled by Cerb and that he had committed suicide hy taking poison. Opinion is very much divided as to the girl's death and the motive of the murder. Tho mother of the dead girl says Cerb had been visiting her daughter since last August, but they were not engaged. She says the girl was engaged to another school teacher named Homer, who lives in the neighborhood, and had been so engaged for two years. Cerb was a school teacher, and has taught for more than a year. It is admitted that an outrage on the girl was committed. mitted that an outrage on the girl was

committed.
AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Stone, the conspirator in the oplam smaggling case, continued his testimony in the United States Court. He approached Collector Little on the subject of snitting the only mand substituting worth. United States Court. He approached Collector Little on the subject of shifting the opium and substituting worthless stuff about June 20. He told him that Haines, of Seattle, and Gardner wanted it done. Haines would send a man on and all he need do was to let him have the opium which was in the room adjoining his office.

"Little thought we ought to bribe the janitor and commissary. I assisted in shifting some of the opium and the spurious stuff was sent on from Chicago and the transfer made at midnight. I was subsequently arrested and taken to Buffalo."

Judge Brundage — When did you make up your mind to squeal?

"When I learned Haines and Gardner intended to use my letters to get themselves out of trouble."

Question-"You are under indictment for larceny, are you not?"

"It is not."

J. J. Crowly, special government agent at Chicago, told that the colum deal was worked in that city by Gardner and bis confederates. Recess.

The evidence was all in fur the defense at 10:30 o'clock tonight and the court adjourned until tomorrow, when the summing-up will begin.

THE WHITE CAPS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—A special from Sardinia, Obio, says Mrs. Annie Joster and her grown daughter were taken out and wnipped last night by the White Caps.

White Caps.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The Journal's correspondent at Columbus, Ind., says: Will Schriber, the teller of the First National Bank of this city, bas Right National Bank of this city, has fied to Canada after robbling the bank.
Redfield, Darota, Nov. 30.—The announcement is made that County Treasurer Winchell has left for parts nuknown and is a defaulter to the amount of \$12,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 30.—The coroner's jury adjudged U. A. G. Wood guilty of

BOMBS AND DYNAMITE

It witness' house in October, 1886, and lever returned for them. After awhil: witness grew afraid and threw fifteen after a short cross-examinatiou and disconsistent was taken until Friday norming.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 28.—J.W. Hath-