

If the animals only played foot-ball, what a full-back the dromedary would make!

The trouble into which Prince Encalitch has fallen in St. Louis serves him right. He should have known better than to go to a town where they don't know a real prince from a barber's son.

JOE JEFFERSON was enjoying a quiet dinner at the Delmonico when that New York crank fired in through the window. There will be a realistic touch in his Bob Acres hereafter that has never been able to impart to it heretofore.

WHEN a well-known character was told that the people of France were rebellious because they had no bread she asked: "Why do not they eat cake?" Since a new method has been found for dispensing with a cook and the kitchen fire, instead of seeking a way to abolish poverty the question should be, Why do you not get a chafing dish?

THE English language, like the Anglo-Saxon race, goes forth conquering and to conquer. The German scholar, Prof. Scher, has just confirmed the dictum of Mr. Girdstone that our mother tongue is the coming world-speech. During this century the English-speaking population of the globe has risen from less than 25,000,000 to more than 125,000,000—an increase without precedent.

AN Illinois murderer sentenced to be hanged asked the Sheriff for "lots to eat" before the time came for the execution. It appears that the fear of death does not at least take away a man's appetite, and he always seems to sleep well on the night previous to his taking off. The man with a clear conscience, who sleeps only at intervals and who cannot eat a "square meal" once a week, may take to reflecting on these facts, but he should not think on them too long lest he become a criminal merely for the benefit of his health.

THE New York newspapers are in a state of mind because one man—just one man—was run down and killed by a Broadway cable car last week. One paper is inclined to believe that "the cable system is too dangerous for use in this city." Poor unfortunate, they haven't fairly tasted the bitter cup yet! Let the New Yorkers wait till the juggernaut gets fairly going. There are no tunnels on Broadway or Third avenue to furnish real first-page sensations such as they have in Chicago, but dangerous crossings abound. If, after the cable car, begin running full time, the death list does not average one a day instead of one a week the good people of New York may conclude that they are under the especial protection of Providence.

FREE mail delivery has been in operation experimentally for the past two years in forty-six towns and villages varying from 800 to 4,000 inhabitants. The results are not encouraging to the belief that free delivery in country places will result in a large increase of business. It will pretty certainly result in an increase of postal expenditures by \$20,000,000 or more, and then not give the rural public. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones has had charge of this delivery, and he will recommend that it be suspended at the close of the fiscal year. The postal revenues last year increased nearly \$5,000,000, or seven per cent. The improvement of country roads is for the present a more practical benefit to the farming population than would be carrying their mail to them through the mud. It will be only a pleasure. Farmers are shut up at home too much as it is, and this isolation is what drives so many of them to the cities and large villages for companionship—American Cultivator.

WHEN the announcement was made that the Czar of Russia took 300 trunks with him on his recent visit to Copenhagen some surprise was expressed that his Majesty was so well supplied with funds as to justify such an array of baggage. It had been supposed that money was pretty tight in St. Petersburg. In fact, the recently developed affection of Russia for France was thought to have a money-borrowing side to it. It appears, however, according to a presumably veracious London paper that the Czar has never been short of funds. When threatened with financial stringency he simply put into operation a law providing for the seizure of 75 per cent. of the money transmitted to or by his subjects through the mails. The subjects get government bonds for these forced loans, and thus the exchequer is replenished. The fact that Russian bonds are about as desirable an investment as stock in the late Chicago Spectatorium has nothing to do with the case. The Empire would be shaken to the foundation if the Czar had to start for Copenhagen with only 200 trunks.

TRAIN robberies have set the able editors writing about the desirability of a Federal statute for the punishment of this form of brigandage.

There is no objection to such an enactment, but it would probably do no particular good. Train robbers are the most desperate class of criminals. Burnlars and even highwaymen seldom meet with vigorous armed resistance. Their victims are confused or frightened and unable to act quickly and intelligently. But when train robbers attack an express car they know that they are likely to be met by armed men, vigilant and determined and on the alert for just such attacks. They take these chances deliberately and they stake their lives on the wage of battle. They care nothing about laws—State or federal. They kill or are killed, and they know that if captured they need expect no mercy. For such men a Federal statute has no more terrors than a State enactment. They don't know the difference, and if they did know they wouldn't care. They are gamblers who stake their lives against a rich haul of plunder, and if they are to be hanged, they will care but little whether a Deputy Sheriff or United States Marshal springs the trap. Such men are not to be deterred from crime by the name of the Federal Government or by anything else short of cold lead in allopathic doses—Chicago Herald.

THE larger the number of German battalions the louder the cry of the German Emperor for peace. The more he arms the greater his protest that he is without hostile purpose. The reichstag called together anew has been addressed by the German Emperor in person. Without compunction he informs them and through them the country that he proposes to tax further for the maintenance of arms. In his speech from the throne he says that "Germany's foreign relations are unchanged. The country continues in the closest friendship with allied powers who with us follow common, peaceful aims. Germany's allies also maintain peaceful relations with all the powers." The dullest intelligence discerns the hollowness of these pretensions. More than ever Germany is an armed camp, more than ever its people are burdened by the mighty cost of maintaining a vast standing army withdrawn from the fields of gainful pursuit and eating the bread of idleness. Talking peace to the National Legislature the Emperor upon the same day took part in a different scene. The troops from barracks and in about Berlin were massed about the castle and required to take an oath of allegiance, a ceremony in which both Protestants and Catholic chaplains, nominally servants of the Prince of Peace but actually in the pay and entirely subservient to the Prince of war, assisted. The remarks of the Emperor to these troops showed his belief that he is in fact absolute as a monarch. "You have sworn to me allegiance," he said, "by the Fahneneid, and you are bound to serve me by land or water." Even in this army, where individuality is dwarfed by the necessities of military discipline, there must have been at least mental dissent against the proposition that these great masses of troops were held together for no other purpose than to serve an Emperor. Some of them must have held the opinion that their service was primarily to the State. But wherever militarism is the rule the absolutist flourishes.

TOO Cautious. A striking instance of an effort at self-protection which was carried to an egotistical, selfish extreme, and which brought about its own severe punishment, is related by the author of a narrative of curious incidents of the French Revolution. The father of Gueau de Reversaux had been a distinguished lawyer, and through his influence he held important offices under the Government. When the Revolution began he gave up his office at La Rochelle, and retired to Chartres. From the time that the Revolution began Gueau de Reversaux devoted his attention exclusively to preserving his own safety. He wrote no letters, he saw no visitors, and paid no visits; he spoke to no person, and allowed no one to come near him. It would have been impossible to be more prudent than he was.

However, he wanted some sheds built on his farm near Chartres, and ventured to consult a carpenter. The carpenter told him that he could not undertake the work immediately, as Gueau de Reversaux wished, because most of his workmen were drafted to the army at once. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

Costa Rica's Friendliness. Costa Rica has lately shown a friendly attitude toward the United States in the sense of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that this friendly attitude will induce the United States to make with most of the Central American Republics a compact to which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing in the vessels of their command in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and chief of port, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our Government has been to maintain a impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs, we have been in a position to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander in those waters in saluting the rebels. The special envoys appointed to represent the United States in the Pacific have been instructed to give a full and frank account of the conduct of the rebels to the local insurrection.

Relations with Brazil. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Eastern part of the United States alerts to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy have been sent to the Atlantic and are stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Government, which controls the machine of state, and the insurgents, and with whom we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing in the vessels of their command in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and chief of port, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our Government has been to maintain a impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs, we have been in a position to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander in those waters in saluting the rebels. The special envoys appointed to represent the United States in the Pacific have been instructed to give a full and frank account of the conduct of the rebels to the local insurrection.

Relations with Chile. The legislation of last year, known as the Costa Rica's Friendliness.

## MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

### The President Submits His Annual Address.

### REVIEW OF AFFAIRS.

### HAWAII TO RECEIVE ATTENTION LATER.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers—Finances of the Government—Work of the Several Departments—Advises Delay in Dealing with the Currency Subject—Passage of the Wilson Tariff Measure Is Recommended—Course of the Pension Bureau Approved, Etc.

President Cleveland's message to the Fifty-third Congress in regular session was delivered to that body without delay in its assembling at Washington.

The organization of both branches having been effected at the late special session, there was nothing to interfere with the regular order of business. The message is of unusual length, exceeding in this respect Mr. Cleveland's famous address of 1885. A considerable part of the document is devoted to the Wilson tariff bill, silver purchase repeal, and the subject of pensions. Hawaiian matters are but briefly touched upon, the President indicating that he will submit a special message on this complication later. The message reads as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commanding the attention of the several committees of the House and of the Senate to the subject of the Hawaiian Islands, established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal, were not completed.

The company has been seriously embarrassed by a financial difficulty, and the subject of pensions has in charge. That it should be accomodated under a distinctively American and patriotic plan, and that the subject of pensions be definitely organized under the law of 1888, is the opinion of the House.

The House of Representatives has:

"Ordered, That the House of Representatives do now adjourn.

During the calendar year 1892 the productions of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,936,735 fine ounces of gold, and 2,045,162,59 fine ounces of silver. The value of the gold was \$6,074,745, and the value of the silver \$1,032,723,000. The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1891 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The total output of all metals in the United States for 1891 was estimated to be 1,972,087 fine ounces of gold, and 2,045,162,59 fine ounces of silver.

The value of the gold was \$6,074,745, and the value of the silver \$1,032,723,000.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1890 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1889 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1888 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1887 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1886 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1885 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1884 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1883 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1882 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1881 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1880 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1879 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1878 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1877 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1876 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1875 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1874 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1873 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1872 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1871 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1870 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1869 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1868 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1867 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1866 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1865 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1864 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1863 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1862 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1861 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1860 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1859 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1858 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1857 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1856 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1855 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1854 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1853 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1852 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1851 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1850 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1849 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1848 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1847 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6,074,745 in gold.

The value of the silver produced in the United States in 1846 was \$1,032,723,000 in silver dollars, and \$6