

ability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards are of the utmost importance.

Danger of Abuse.
The law providing that, except in especially cases, no one can be classified as Indian agent, it is hoped will prove a successful experiment. There is danger of great abuse, especially in the prosecution of claims for Indian annuities and rents, and the law, if properly made, will be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description. The appropriations on account of the Indian Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1891, amount to \$7,954,961.90, a sum which, compared with the year preceding,

is \$37,131.93.

Private Control of Public Lands.

The vast area of land which, but a short time ago, constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the best interest of the government will be supplied from the public domain to the industrious and worthy home-seekers who often transacted. Through the speculator, who stands with extortions purpose between the land office and those who, with their families, are inviting the government to settle on the public lands, is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes.

Opening of the Strip.

The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee outlet, embracing an area of 6,000,000 acres, notwithstanding the uncertainty in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops, furnished an exhibition, though perhaps in a modified degree, of the malevolence, the violence and the wantonness of the operation, and accompanied previous openings of public lands. I concur with the secretary in the belief that these outrages incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a change in the laws of the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction will be favorably considered.

Preserve the Forests.

I especially commend to the attention of the congress the statements contained in the secretary's report concerning forests. At the same time, with sufficient insistence, should be taken on the protection of our forests from indiscriminate and remorseless destruction. The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to those who are interested in the welfare of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations. On the 7th of March, 1893, there were upon its payroll 2,410 employees. This number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of the increased cost of labor and the imperative demands of the people for economy in the administration of their government, the secretary has entered upon the task of rationalizing expenditures by the elimination of the payrolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department.

Cutting Down Expenses.

During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregated \$3,770, as against \$4,012,427 for the corresponding period of the next year ending June 30, 1892. The secretary makes apparent his intention to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by \$904,326 than those for the present year. Among the heavy reductions in the department the changes have been exceedingly few. Three vacancies occurring from death and resignations have been filled by the promotion of assistants in the same divisions. These promotions of experienced and faithful assistants have not been in the interest of other departments, but have suggested to those in the department who look for retention and promotion that merit and devotion to duty are their best reward.

Economy Is Urged.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been suspended for the ensuing year, and the largest stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectively guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle. While cattle are still plagues to the country, they are eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pneumo-cocci, is still prevalent.

Investigations have been made during the past year on the various means of combating and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in cooperation with the authorities until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

The number of animals arrived from Canada during the year was 1,000,000, and the number from Great Britain was 1,297. No contagious diseases were found among the reported animals. The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542.

Falling Off in Exports.

The exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent. from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American cattle, which averaged \$100 per head during June 30, 1893, exports of inspected cattle aggregated 20,677,419 pounds, as against 33,154,574 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in this export was not confined, however, to inspected cattle, the total quantity exported in 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 627,338,693 pounds.

Tariff Reform Before Us.

After a long and difficult debate it is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to determine the gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed by us of our respective professions and by the sympathetic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of this reform to the government. The duty to the nation, to our fellow citizens, that right ought not to increase the expense to the government, while it would certainly be more consistent and add greatly to the efficiency of the commission.

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Exports of Agricultural Products.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was \$1,000,000,000. In round numbers being 75 per cent. of all American exports.

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NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

The Lawyer's Excellent Reasons for Refusing the Cloth.

An individual accused of stealing some cloth from tailor's shop convinced a lawyer so thoroughly of his innocence that he undertook his defense without the customary retainer and obtained an acquittal. The following day his client came to the lawyer's office and said:

"I can't bear to owe anyone, so I have called to settle your fee, though I haven't any money."

"Don't speak of that, my friend," said the lawyer, in a gush of generosity. "The triumph of the truth and the clearing of an innocent man is sufficient recompense for my labor."

"Not at all," returned the client. "Every man to his business, and in default of money here is a very handsome piece of cloth!" interrupted the advocate.

"Some cloth!" interrupted the advocate, in surprise.

"Certainly! This is the cloth that would have put me behind the bars if it hadn't been for you. There is enough for two complete suits. Let's divide it as I go!"

The lawyer refused it with scorn. The cloth wasn't good enough for him. Besides that, when he came to measure it carefully, there wasn't enough of it.

—Texas Sittings

to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the public welfare. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to insist upon the bold and uncompromising action of a strong and valiant people the most possible care and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, December 4, 1893.

FIXING HANNAH.

The Marriage Knot Which Was Tied by Halves.

The circuit-rider for a mountain district in West Virginia was stopping for a day or two at the place where he was to preach on Sunday and to him a mountaineer came with a buxom mountaineer and wanted to be married then and there.

"Where is your license?" asked the minister.

The man was surprised.

"Ain't got none," he said. "We don't have to have no license, do we? We ain't a-goin' to sell liquor."

That was all the license he knew about.

The minister explained to him and he rode away ten miles to the county seat and later in the day appeared with the license.

"That cost me a dollar, mister," he said, ruefully. "Do you charge anything?"

"You can pay me whatever you please, but I never charge less than a dollar."

"Well, I've only got half a dollar, mister, and won't get the balance till after harvest."

The minister hesitated, because he thought the mountaineer was trying to beat him and, while he was willing to perform the ceremony gratis, he didn't want to cut prices. All at once the mountaineer put in:

"I've got it, mister," he exclaimed, shoving the half-dollar at him. "Here's half yer price. Now you marry Hanner to me. They ain't anybody livin' that I want but Hanner and Hanner kinder hankers for a whole passle of fellers that is better lookin' than I am but ain't so well off; so if you git her fixed you needn't worry about me at all. Take your half dollar an' go ahead on Hanner. You kin fix me after harvest an' I'll give you t'other half when the job's done."

—Chicago News.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Early History of Some of the Personal Nomenclature of To-Day.

Johnson, Jones, Jenkins, Jennings, Jackson, Littlejohn, Micklejohn, Joynes, and many others are the sons of plain John.

Strong, Long, Short, Biggs, Little, Lowe, Small, Slight, Fatt, Stout, Young, Light and Heavy were all given in nicknames.

White, Black, Brown, Gray, Green, Reed and Rei, Rudds and a few more originated in peculiarities of dress and complexion.

Clark was the village penman and the father of a long line who spell their name in many ways.

Sanders, Saunders, Sanderson, are variations of Alexander, a favorite name in Scotland.

Crook, Cramp, Cramp and Crimp are butchangers rung on an old nickname for a cripple.

Pattens were overshoes, hence the Pattens, Patons, Patteners, Purners and Putnams.

Bark, Barker and Barley show the importance of tan bark in early English times.

Calvert was once a calf herd; so also were the Calverds, Coverts and Calvards.

Miller, Milman, Mills, Milner and Milward all have the same derivation.

Stot was formerly a herd, hence the Stottards and Stoddards.

Payne, Paine and the like are contractions of Pagan.

Croker and Crocker had fathers who made earthware.

Chandler was once a candlemaker.

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—Texas Sittings

Past Recognition.

Two young men of this city, salesmen in a dry goods store, hired bicycles and took a spin into the country. When they were perhaps ten miles out they

met a man who was riding a bicycle.

He stopped and said:

"I can't bear to owe anyone, so I have called to settle your fee, though I haven't any money."

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Don't Disturb Business.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$66,549.61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$105,000 was expended in putting in new varieties of seeds, and the amount so expended has been entered in the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuity.

It is the opinion of the committee that the further merit of being such as can be emitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

Must Subordinate Personal Desires.

In my great desire for the success of this experiment I can only suggest that the further merit of being such as can be emitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN REGULAR SESSION.

Opening Proceedings of the Fifty-Third Congress.

Close Attention Paid to the Reading of the Message — Senator Dolph Gives Notice of His Intention to Call Up the Hawaiian Matter.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the house, except those reserved for the president and the diplomatic corps, which looked gloomy and vacant, were overflowing with eager and expectant persons when Speaker Crisp, dignified and stately, ascended the rostrum at noon and rapped the regular session of the Fifty-third congress to order.

At one minute after 12 the speaker called the house to order and prayer was offered by the chaplain, who touchingly referred to the death and long public service of the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. The roll was then called to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The roll call disclosed the presence of 242 members, and the speaker declared the house ready for the transaction of business.

Mr. Griffin, the successor of the late Mr. Chipman, of Detroit, Mich., was sworn in, and following this various reports of bureau officers were taken from the speaker's table and formally read.

Mr. Hines (dem., Pa.) offered a resolution providing that a committee be appointed to investigate the existing conditions of the Chinese deportation and registration act of last May, and the amendment to that act passed at the extra session. Mr. Baker (N. Y.) objected. He afterward withdrew his objection, however, and the resolution was passed.

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