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The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542. The exports show a falling off of about 20 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 export cattle. During the year ending June 30, 1893, exports of inspected pork aggregated 20,077,410 pounds, as against 38,192,874 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in this export is not confined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 527,308,695 pounds. I join the Secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industries be required as a condition precedent to his appointment to exhibit to the United States civil service commission his diploma from an established regular and reputable veterinary college and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of 800 million dollars in round numbers, being 87 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but nevertheless reached 615 million dollars, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported. A review of our agricultural exports, with special reference to their destination, will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. Of cattle the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 26 million dollars, of which Great Britain took considerable over 25 million dollars. Of beef products of all kinds our total exports were 28 million dollars, of which Great Britain took 24 million dollars. Of products the total exports were 80 million dollars, of which Great Britain took 53 million dollars. In breadstuffs, cotton and minor products, like proportions sent to the same destination are shown.

The work of the statistical division of the department of agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets, in which their products found sale. Its publications relate especially to the commercial side of farming. It is therefore of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States who represent nearly one-half of our population and also of direct interest to the whole country that the work of this division be efficiently performed and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. It is a matter for congratulation to know that the Secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thoroughly useful.

In the year 1839 the congress appropriated \$1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning, the seed division of the department of agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year—the cost of seeds purchased was \$66,548.61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs and cuttings which are common in all the states and territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices. In each state and territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representative are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost. Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the agricultural department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2,500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,025 acres with vines and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant 2,675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than 9 million packages and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,500 acres of land. In

would certainly be more consistent and add greatly to the efficiency of the commission.

REFORM AND ECONOMY.

Congress Vigorously Urged to Carry Out the Expressed Will of the People.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a larger part of our taxes are exacted and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to a growing extravagance in governmental appropriations.

At this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life and when forced economy is pressing upon the great masses of our countrymen, I desire to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the conduct of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet government expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed on us by our oft repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After a full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy.

Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation and that they should be limited by strict economy we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantially seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government, whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of high tariff forbids to American manufacturers

others interested in the matter have decided that the best policy for the city to pursue in acquiring a right of way for the conduit pipe in Clay county is to treat with Clay county instead of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad, as at first intended.

This makes necessary a change in the plan by which the city was to acquire ownership of the Mortimer R. Platt tract of land between Parkville and the Hannibal bridge and then to secure an easement right-of-way from the Council Bluffs road for the pipe line to the mouth of the proposed tunnel.

The change in the plan will make it necessary for Kansas City to appear by representation before the county court of Clay county to ask it to grant the Kansas City Water Supply company permission to lay water mains under and alongside the public road running between Parkville and the tall bridge across the river. The chief arguments in support of this latest suggestion are two. It will obviate in part the necessity of the city owning any large tract of land in Clay county and will prevent any delay that might be caused in the negotiations by corporate influences. It is now proposed by the city to buy only 50 acres of land instead of 110 acres.

The city engineer is having profiles made of the land that the city will need and the proposed course of the conduit pipe line. These completed, the mayor will address a communication to the judges composing the Clay county court, asking them to grant the city permission to lay its conduit pipes beneath the Parkville-Harten public road.

No difficulty is apprehended in getting the desired permission.

Both the city and the National Water Works company are busy this week preparing for the opening gun in the great legal battle between the city and the corporation. It will be fired in St. Louis next Monday forenoon, before Judge Caldwell and Judge Phillips of the United States circuit court. On the equity hearing in the matter of hydrant rental both sides will rest largely their chances in the subsequent litigation. Not half the points raised in the supplemental cross bill of the city will be passed on by the court at the session next Monday and Tuesday, but some interesting matter is sure to arise.

The water works company has not yet answered the cross bill of the city, but its large number of attorneys have been kept busy working on it. The array of legal talent that will represent the litigants next Monday will be an imposing one.

John C. Gage, L. C. Slavens, City Counselor Rozelle, Frank Hagerman, Robert Quarles and O. H. Dean will represent the city. It has not yet been determined who shall go to St. Louis to conduct the case, but at least three or four will go. The water works company will be represented by Karnes, Holmes & Krauthoff, Lathrop, Morrow & Fox, President Taintor of New York and by others of other counsel.

MIDLAND BARRERS ARRESTED.

Manager Smith, However, Declares That Guests Will Be Shaved When They Wash.

The Midland barber shop was closed an hour early yesterday by two constables from Justice Latschaw's court, who arrested the entire working force of eight men. The arrest was made at 11 o'clock and the men were marched to Justice Latschaw's office, where they gave bonds to appear for hearing tomorrow afternoon. The warrant was issued on complaint of Henry Skinner.

Manager Smith of the Midland said this morning: "I have only one thing to say. Guests of my house will be shaved on Sunday when they want to be, arrests or no arrests."

When the Midland hotel barbers were arrested, Manager Smith raised a question as to who was interesting himself in the contest, as the union barbers are enjoined from molesting him. An investigation this afternoon satisfied him that "fee grabbing" was the object. "Henry Skinner, who swore to the complaint, is an employee of Joe Shannon, "one of the Shan- nons," and worked at the city market. Justice Latschaw's constable is also "one of the Shan- nons," a brother of the market master, and Skinner was simply used to secure the evi- dence.

A meeting of boss barbers is being held at the Coates house this afternoon. The object is to form an organization for mutual protection and see what can be done toward securing a general opening of barber shops Sunday.

The case against E. B. Winkler, foreman in the Midland hotel barber shop, was called for trial in Justice Shannon's court this afternoon at 3:30. It will be closely contested on both sides.

MR. BROWN WILL INVESTIGATE.

He May Cause the Arrest of Continental Trust Company Officers.

County Prosecutor Marcy K. Brown agent most of this forenoon investigating certain matters pertaining to the failure of the Conti-

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Indian problem. The system declared satisfactory to the people despite Spoilsman's hostility. The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying.

Abuses creeping in as for Indian depravity that every possible effort should be made to suppress.

It is certain that the present intention of the law is to drive the speculator who has come between the people and their families.

REFORMS. Many Commended. Chiefly Rejected. Interesting aspects of our progress in industrial competition.

The time has come when the people should be taken into account in the making of laws.

In the year 1839 the congress appropriated \$1,000 to be taken from the patent office funds for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds.

The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs and cuttings which are common in all the states and territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The System Declared Satisfactory to the People Despite Spoilsman's Hostility. The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying.

I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service but also what is even more important in its effect of elevating the tone of political life generally.

The time has come when the people should be taken into account in the making of laws.

public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy.

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Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested and will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

The measure after full consideration and approval will be promptly submitted for legislative action.

Manager Smith. However, Declares That Guests Will Be Shaved When They Wish. The Midland barber shop was closed an hour early yesterday by two constables from Justice Latshaw's court, who arrested the entire working force of eight men.

When the Midland hotel barbers were arrested Manager Smith raised a question as to who was interesting himself in the contest, as the union barbers are enjoined from molesting him. An investigation this afternoon satisfied him that "fee grabbing" was the object.

He May Cause the Arrest of Continental Trust Company Officers. County Prosecutor Marcy K. Brown spent most of this forenoon investigating certain matters pertaining to the failure of the Continental Trust company, which may involve some of the officers of the defunct concern in a criminal prosecution.

A SAVING TO THE CITY. Contractor Hoover, Induces the Price of Gasoline Lamps. Mayor Cowherd and members of the gas committee of the council have succeeded after a long and prayerful siege in encouraging Gasoline Contractor F. K. Hoover to agree to a reduction in the price of gasoline.

Contractor Hoover, Induces the Price of Gasoline Lamps. Mayor Cowherd and members of the gas committee of the council have succeeded after a long and prayerful siege in encouraging Gasoline Contractor F. K. Hoover to agree to a reduction in the price of gasoline.

The city was about 1,100 gasoline lamps. The oil in gasolene lamps is by Mr. Hoover will save the city about \$400 per month.

consistent with the party and the President. By these criticisms position has been given of my contribution to this appointment.

Acceptance of the willing for the sake credit in the minds which I am attached to. I therefore respectfully request you to please self respect compels alternative and I feel have been appointed obedient servant.

MR. BROWN WILL INVESTIGATE. He May Cause the Arrest of Continental Trust Company Officers. County Prosecutor Marcy K. Brown spent most of this forenoon investigating certain matters pertaining to the failure of the Continental Trust company, which may involve some of the officers of the defunct concern in a criminal prosecution.

SHOWS A HISTORY. Comptroller Eckhart reports on the Washington, D. C. of James R. Eckleby, submitted to former reports in books of the text. Banks to have been the report year, 558,120, represented by 300,000 last report of resources of operation was \$ amount of circular \$209,311,993, a of \$36,886,972. banks were organized territories with a 000, and 158 banks \$10,900,000 and eighty-six, with a 000, resumed a stock of \$10,880,000 of receivers. It remained in the of reumption. The tober 31, 1888, the the condition was for \$1,000,000. Up to the time of the national bank was \$225

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