**NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF** THE WORLD.

### JUMPED THE TRACK

THREE KILLED AND TWO IN-JURED IN A WRECK.

Harry Hayward, the Murderer of Catherine Ging, to Be Hung December 11-Condemned Man's Terrible Execrations Against His Parents and Brother.

Bad Wreck in New York. NEW YORK: Three men were killed and two more were injured in a railroad wreck on the New York and New Haven

Thomas Fitzgerald, engineer, 38 years

Frederick Maples, 40 years old, brake-

Thomas C. McNally, 40 years old, brakeman.

Railway in Harlem. The killed are:

The injured are: Thomas Bannon, conductor, cut and

scalded. Thomas McKeon, fireman, cut and scalded.

All of the killed and injured were residents of this city. The accident occurred between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets. The engine, with a switching crew, was bound east to Vannest station, when, without any warning, it left the track and went bumping along over the ties. Bannon, the conductor, and Mc-Keon, the fireman, leaped for their lives the moment the engine toppled over across the westbound track before the others of the crew were able to save themselves from being crushed beneath the weight of the beiler.

All the bodies were crushed and scalded, death evidently having been instantaneous. Fitzgerald's head protruded through the window of the engine cab and he was sitting on his seat at his duty when the accident happened. No cause for the accident could be learned, everything being in proper shape.

### Society Girl in Disgrace

NEW YORK: A young woman who has figured prominently in society in Rhinebeck, N. Y., is occupying the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, because a young man named Dodd, formerly one of her admirers, has charged that she gave him to read a poem and a bit of prose of alleged shocking tendencies.

He showed the manuscript to a friend, and in time the matter was turned over to a printer, who is said to have written to a 15-year-old boy in Rhinebeck, offering him the agency of a proposed publication which was to include the writings of the

Rhinebeck belle. The mother of this boy found the letter and sent it to the Society for the Prevention of Vice. When the case comes up in court the young woman's name will be given. She was educated in one of the best known colleges for women in the state. While correct in grammar and rhetoric, the manuscripts contain depraved sentiments.

# Hayward Hangs Wednesday.

MINNEAPOLIS: Gov. Clough Saturday afternoon sentenced Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, to be hanged December 11.

Harry heard the news of his doom from Sheriff Holmberg's lips when the latter read to him the death warrant. The prisoner evinced no signs of breaking down, but, on the other hand, repeated the awful execrations against his brother, Adry, which of late have been the only indication that he appreciated the seriousness of his position.

"I know that I have little time," said Hayward. "There are a few things 1'd like to straighten out and a few folks I'd like to get even with. I'm not quite so mad at Blixt as folks think, but if my father, mother and brother (Dr. Hayward) were dead, I would be the happiest man in the world."

# National Live Stock Convention.

CHICAGO: At the meeting of the National Live Stock Convention in this city the following officers were elected: President, Wm. H. Thompson, Chicago; treasurer, L. B. Doud, Chicago; secretary, Chas. W. Baker, Chicago; vice presidents, D. N. Palmer, St. Louis; W. B. Stickney, East St. Louis; J. G. Martin, Omaha; J. H. Nason, Sioux City; L. B. Doud, 'Chicago; John Payne, Kansas City; W. E. Skinner, Fort Worth, Tex.

The next annual convention will be held at Fort Worth.

# May Bar Our Sheep.

WASHINGTON: It is reported from London that Great Britain intends to prohibit after January the importation of American sheep. It is quite probable there will be vigorous protest from this Government. The Agricultural Department has not as yet received official notification of the proposed prohibition, but the subject has been informally discussed by the officials. The reason given for the proposed prohibition is the prevalence of scab disease in the sheep.

# Concession from China.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.: A concesion from the Chinese Government to build a line of railroad from tidewater to Pekin has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 200 miles long and will tap a valuable coal mining district. Among the men of prominence said to be in the deal are Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, ex-Secretary of State John Foster, and others.

# Cardinal Persico Dead.

ROME: Cardinal Ignacio Persico, prefect of the Congregation of Indulgence and Sacred Relics, is dead.

# Wishes to Be a State.

sian convention adopted resolutions earnestly urging on Congress to admit the territory to statehood. A committee will be sent to Washington to push the claims of

Durrant Denied a New Trial. SAN FRANCISCO: The court has denied Theodore Durrant a new trial. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Guilty of Many Murders.

FLASHES der sentence of ten years here for shoot-ing Deputy Sheriff Harold, has confessed to committing murders in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City and several other places. His story is one of a life of murder, burglary, train and stage robbery and is a

startling confession. Stone says he and his partner, William Walrath, killed a man at Kansas City in 1883 and robbed him, but later gave the money to Henry Donnelly, a policeman, for protection. He confesses to the murder of Mrs. Stewart and her son, Clarence. in Cleveland. The bodies were cut to pieces and thrown into Lake Erie. He says the following day he killed a boy in the Big Four yards in Linndale, Ohio.

In Buffalo he and Walrath and a man named Burns, a saloonkeeper, killed a wealthy western farmer, who was lookng for a good time. The money was divided and Stone and Walrath returned to Chicago and with their share started a restaurant. Here Walrath married Stone's sister. Mrs. Walrath died and Stone and Walrath left Chicago. Later Stone returned and was implicated in the murder of a father and son named Prunty. Three men are now said to be serving life sentences at Joliet for the crime, but Stone

was not arrested. He then tells of a murder at Dunkirk, N. J., where his side partner, Duffy, stabbed a pal named "Buffalo Jack" four

imes fatally and buried him in the woods. Another murder was committed at Unlon City, Pa., the victim being an old man named Horton, or Norton. Another murder was committed by the trio near Youngstown, O., the victim being a resident of Ashtabula. The last murder committed by Stone and Walrath was on April 12, 1895, on a Pennsylvania freight

#### Cripple Creek's Wealth. COLORADO SPRINGS: J. R. McKinney,

one of the first practical miners to enter Cripple Creek and one who has made a good fortune, said in speaking of the recent boom in the Cripple Creek mines:

"I am positive that Cripple Creek will next year produce \$18,000,000. The values will be more from the low grade ores, though the extent of the rich ores already discovered is astonishing. No one not as familiar as I am with the camp can understand the enormous yield in sight of gold ores running under two ounces to the ton that will pay a handsome profit to the mine owners. All stocks in companies formed two or three years ago have a permanent value, because they were honestly organized and are honestly managed, but of the swarms of new companies I have aothing to say. The district may enlarge In area, and these companies may develop good mines. I am urging a still more close watch by the listing committees of all new companies. Many companies will not sell their shares here, but will go east to unload upon the ignorant."

### Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

NEW YORK: Bradstreet's report says. General trade continues the features of preceding weeks-smaller volume, quiet n most lines, business being conducted conservatively, actively only among dealers in woolens, clothing, shoes and hardware, and new orders generally of a filling n character. The season has evidently been a late one, prolonged mild weather naving delayed orders until the Christmas lemand and the belated autumn request tame together. Notwithstanding almost miform reports of quiet and unchanged conditions, it should be noted that Jacktonville, Augusta and Birmingham, at the jouth, and Milwaukee, Kansas Fity and St. Louis at the west, prove exceptions to the rule by reporting gains in demand for wholesale staple goods compared with the

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States (none from Montreal) amount to 3,156,000 bushels, as compared with 2,460,000 bushels last week and 3,011,000

#### bushels in the week a year ago. Not a Paradise for Miners.

Ironwood, Mich.: Letters just reseived from Capt. William Knight, who eft here last September with a party of niners for the gold fields of South Africa, indicate that the dark continent is not the miners' paradise it has been painted. The Iron wood men were promised desirable situations at salaries from \$5 per day to 55,000 per year. Many of them have been mable to secure any work and are in Joannesburg, which they describe as a 'human bee hive," composed principally of sharpers of both sexes, and the miners are principally native Kaffirs, who work or about 30 cents a day, and it is difficult for a white man to get employment at livng wages. The letter states they will reurn to Michigan as soon as they get

### noney enough to pay their passage. Gough Given Eight Years.

CHICAGO: After two hours' deliberaion the jury which tried Geo. Gough for the murder of George Pucik found Gough guilty of manslaughter and fixed his punshment at eight years in the penitentiary. The verdict was a surprise to all in the court room. Gough's face brightened as the clerk announced the verdict and he was greatly pleased. Gough was an attendant in the Dunning insane asylum and kicked a patient named Geo. Pucik to leath. The crime was at the time considered one of the worst affairs of its kind

# hat ever happened in Chicago.

A Triple Hanging. COLUMBUS, S. C .: Prince Graham, Jason Blake and Wm. Frazier were sanged at Hampton for the murder of F. R. Mears, committed for the purpose of obbery. On the gallows they persisted in saying that Wm. Blake, sr., had noth-'ng to do with the crime. He was convicted along with the others, but received a life sentence. He was taken from the sheriff and lynched, as he was leaving court, by a mob. All of the men con-

#### fessed their guilt. Two Counterfeiters Caught.

Washington: The secret service has received word that Mike Ford and Wm, Senter were arrested at Atlanta, Ga., with a large quantity of counterfeit \$10 silver certificates on their persons. Ford and Senter have been passing counterfeit bills hroughout the West and considerable quantities are known to have been disposed of in Omaha, Kansas City and Dallas, Texas.

# Bean Guessing a Lottery.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.: In reply to the query, "Is it contrary to law to give pur-OKLAHOMA, O. T.: A large non-parti- | chasers of 50 cents' worth of merchandise one guess at the number of beans in a jar?" Assistant Attorney General Newell says that it is and clearly comes withir the law regarding lotteries, as all such contests, or "guessing arrangements,"

#### save been held to be lotteries. Diamond Merchant Killed.

PEORIA, Ill.: Antone Hodenply of New York, a diamond merchant, fell from a truck wagon at the railroad station here and received injuries from which he died FORT WAYNE, Ind.: Wm. Stone, for- soon afterward. He had \$70,000 worth of

# **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

GROVER SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

General Synopsis of the Views and Recommendations of the Head of the Nation-Financial Problem Discussed at Length.

#### The Message. The following is the text of the message in part of President Cleveland, delivered to the Senate and House of Representa-

tives Tuesday. To the Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the government efficials fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to de-partmental operations. I earnestly in-vite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning these de-partmental operations. If justly and fair-ly examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the publio welfare. I press the recommenda-tions they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

#### The Oriental Struggle. The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such service as the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and

careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central government over the provincial administration, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or as a manifestation, upon good opportunity, of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the atical spirit agains which, if unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooves this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officers of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the imperial government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty and the punishment by death of a number of the officials adjudged guilty of participation in the outrages.

This government insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbance occurred for the purpose of investigation. much opposition, has gone overland from Tien Tsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens is believed to be a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks. The energetic stepwe have thus taken are all the more likel to result in future safety to our citizens i China because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that tical or otherwise. China will not forget ther our kindly service to her citizens during her late war, nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation f a peace treaty between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and interposed

no counsel. The governments of both China and Japan have in special dispatches, transmit-ted through their respective diplomatic representatives, expressed in a most pleasof our assistance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

### Uncle Sam and Great Britain. Our relations with Great Britain, al ways intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is

usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution had been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Behring sea under the regulations agreed on by the two governments has been pointed been on police duty during this season in

The need of a more effective enforcethe adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the awards, have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds | while bound from Colon to New York, and by means of pelagic hunting has so following the customary track for alarmingly progressed that unless their vessels near the Cuban shores, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired their extinction within a few years seems

#### o be a matter of absolute certainty. Should Pay the Behring Claim.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive, a lump sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of a British sealing vessel, authorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last consary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government and I earnestly recommend that it e again considered and sanctioned. If however, this does not meet with the favor of congress it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claim by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached.

International Sea Rules. Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce inter-national rules for the prevention of collisions at sea based on the recommendations of the maritime conference of Washington, suggesting March 1, 1895, as the date to be set by proclamation for carrying these rules into general effect,
her majesty's government having encountered opposition on the part of BritTurkey under the guarantee of law and

ability to accept that date, which was | consequently cancelled. The matter is now in abeyance without prospect of better condition in the near future. The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passama quody bay according to the description of the treaty of Ghent have not fully agreed.

Alaska Boundary Surveys. The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the 141st meridian, at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, makes necessary a further appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894. As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the 141st meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, no conventional agreement has yet been

The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results, but these surveys have been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the 141st meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the mean-time the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been dis-covered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In hese circumstances it is expedient, inleed imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Brittanic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the 141st meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasona-ble delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon and supplementing it by further effective measures, taking to the exact location of this entire bound-

### Vexatious Disputes with Canada.

i call attention to the unsatisfactory deimitation of respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion o Canada in the great lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nation alities and there nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary vexatious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached A joint commission to determine the line in these quarters, on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

### The Late Hawaiian Uprising.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the royalist party. Among them were several citizens of the United States, who were convicted by a military court and sentenced to death without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded a stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received a fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the Islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention and in some instances have been ound to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus

far conceded. Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, naving furnished this government abunlant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

#### Cordial Relations with Japan. Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and char-

acteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her wonderful advance, and to extend the consideration and confidence due to her enlightenment and progressive character.

# The Cuban War.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed by an insurrection, in one respect more active than the last preceding revolt, which con tinued from 1868 to 1878, in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, embracing even some populations on the we have no ulterior designs or objects, po- coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this governmnt to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being used as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sym-pathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty hould not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals he neutrality which the nation of which hey are members is bound to observe in ts regards to friendly sovereign states Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear out, and yet only two British ships have ernment to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be ment of existing regulations, as well as stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted Island, bringing in their train the activity and unrift of peaceful pursuits. One notable instance of interference by

Spaln with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8 last the Allianca upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret and assurance of non-recurrence of such acts. The offending officer was relieved of his command. Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent investigation. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been de-manded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely de-tained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release of trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authorities, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most favored nation provision of our own convention, and was promptly recognized.

Massacres in Turkey. Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there in other districts of fanatic hostility to Christian influences nat-urally excited apprehension for the safety of their educational and religious mis-No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power. I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Ottoman empire by sending thither the United States consul at Sivas to make

investigation and report was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entangle-ment of the United States in the so called eastern question, nor as an officious in-terference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great Euro-pean powers, calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman subjects of the sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those

entitled to our protection. The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of an interest of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found

imperiled. The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial tirade, exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or the safety of our missionaries was imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board their ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no ives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt but that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous con-

#### licts and outrageous attacks. The F nancial Problem.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of hand. As a result of this operation this domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum and one at present in such a perplexing of \$107,445,802. Its depletion was, how-

We may well be encouraged to earnest drawals more than \$42,000,000

By command of the people a customs men, and which, while inefficient for the by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the revenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their omfort and contentment for the sake of ecording especial advantages to favortes, and which, while encouraging our inercourse and trade with other nations, cognizes the fact that American self reiance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its

sources more surely than enervating pa-The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions, and headless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last ulminated in distress and panic at home, as been recently stopped by the repeal of he laws which forced this reckless heme upon the country. The things thus complished, notwithstanding their exme importance and beneficent effects, il far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long

indulgence in ill advised financial ex-The currency denominated United States otes, and commonly known as greenthe late civil war and was intended originlly to meet the exigencies of that period. time the laws were passed authorthat their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use, and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if at all, the laws relating to them some ovision was made contemplating their cluntary or compulsory retirement. A arge quantity of them, however, were ept on foot and mingled with the curcy of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,-999,073. Immediately after that date, and Jaunary, 1875, a law was passed providng for the resumption of specie pay-nents, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, whenever addiional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent, of such addiional national bank circulation until uch notes were reduced to \$300,000,000 This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the nited States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to is-sue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1873, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retireto especially characterize this sanguinary and flercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the govhowever, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retire-ment was \$241,681,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following express provision: "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United substituted for those mentioned in the States, they shall not be retired, can-contract. The consued and paid out again and kept in circulation." This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the refore as the date for entering upon the re- of July, 1895. The performance of this demption and retirement of all these means had been provided. The govern of gold and brought on a period of remember was put in the situation of ewing stored confidence and such peace and to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in dis-charge of obligations due the government, nor cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

### The Gold Reserve. There had been issued and sold \$95,500,000

of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the de mands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold regarded. eve, and \$100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1879, to \$114,193,260 and though thereafter constantly fluctually it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this revenue amounted to less than \$100,000,000, containing at that date only \$97,011,330.

In the meantime, in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental money purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws

silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued, payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the

secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be pro-

vided by law." In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ra-

It thus resulted that treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations at the option of the holder. These notes, on the let day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than \$155,000,080. The notes of this description now outstanding. added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which ever since we have had a gold reserve have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to \$97,011,330. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of

bonds. Among the the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations, and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances to gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipmer of our gold to be drawn against, as a mat-

#### ter of speculation. The Three Bond Issues.

In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve, on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to \$65,438,377, having lost more than \$31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, realizing \$53,633,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on reserve, which had suffered constant and and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

ever, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th of June, 1894, it had fallen to \$64,873,025, thus losing by witheffort in this direction when we recall the months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of \$50,000,006 in steps already taken toward improving bonds was effected for its replenishment, our economic and financial situation, and This depressed condition grew worse, and when we appreciate how well the way has on the 24th day of November, 1894, our been prepared for further progress by an gold reserve being reduced to \$57,869,701,

aroused and intelligent interest in these it became necessary to again strengthen This was done by another sale of bonds, amounting to \$50,000,000, from revenue system designed for the protect which there was realized \$58,538,500, with tion and benefit of favored classes at the which the fund was increased to \$111,expense of the great mass of our country- 142.021 on the 4th day of December, 1894. Again disappointment awaited the anxourpose of revenue, curtailed our trade re-ations and impeded our entrance to the a lull in the exasperating withdrawals markets of the world, has been superseded of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Be-tween the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the econd re-enforcement of our gold reserve hy the sale of bonds, it had lost by such with-drawals more than \$59,000,000, and had fallen to \$41,340,181. Nearly \$43,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation. In anticipation of impending trouble I had on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the congress fully setting forth our difficulties and danger ous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with

#### legislative approval. Bargain with the Syndicate.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congresnotes, and commonly known and solutions of solutions and six of proper solutions of proper solutions and was intended originissues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory will be seen by a reference and the large withdrawals of gold im-the debates in congress at the mediately succeeding their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the bands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds. In this emergency, and in view of its sur

rounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the strugfor safety was develved not only that our gold reserve must, for a third time in less than thirteen months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum and amounting to about \$62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$65,000,000. This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the mount was to be furnished from abroad. was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in the government

against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that, if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent, bonds de-scriped in the agreement. On the day rais contract was made its terms were conmunicated to congress by a special executive message in which it was stated that more than \$16,000,000 would be saved to the government if gold bonds bearing a

quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value in every interest

that affects our people.

I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time generally understood by our people. Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawals, its good results could not be permanent.

# Appeals to Congress.

In conclusion I especially entreat the coopie's representatives in the congress who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effectually consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief and that I will gladly labor cal relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our re-pective places of duty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND.