THE BALLY BUCK FURNING WITH A STRAIG

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1893.

of the slave trade and the restriction of cen tain injurious commerce in the independent states of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of Central Africa, the United States and the other signatory powers agreed to adopt ap propriate means for the punishment of per propriate means for the punishment of per-sons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the in-hibited articles. It being the plain duty of this government to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the projects in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intexicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citizens.

2

Lesson of the Weeks Affair.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendli ness by surrendering to the United States in the absence of a convention of extradi tion but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to most recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. iny opinion treaties for reciprocal extra-dition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements o

that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary disputes final, closed by arbitration in conformity with th finality treaty concluded between them some years LCO.

Relations with European Powers.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sinthat country, as amended by the senate, will come operative. While occasional questions affecting ou

naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany our relations with that coun-

try continue satisfactory. The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration practically affective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that pur

The dispute growing out of the discrimin nating tolls imposed in the Welland canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation im-posing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals. Request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries, is under consideration.

During the past year an American citizen employed in a subordinate commercial n Hayti, after suffering pro-imprisonment on an un tracted founded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on justice examination. Upon argent representation to the Haytian ient a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer.

By a law of Havti, a sailing vessel, having lischarged her cargo, is refused clearance antil the duties on such cargo have been paid. The hardship of this measure upor American shipowners who conduct the buil of the carrying trade or that country has has been insisted on with a view to securing the removal of this cause of complaint.

Satisfaction from Honduras.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amapala, because her aptain refused to deliver up a passenger in transit from Nicaragua to Guatemala upon temand of the military authorities of Hon-luras, our minister to that country, under instructions, protested against the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of the utmost friend ship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduc of its officers and expressed sincere regret or the occurrence. It is confidently anticipated that a satis

factory adjustment will soon be reached of tions arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents in Honduras and the subsequent deniat by the successful government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under dis-tinctively American auspices and its enjoy-ment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a chaunel of commercial com-munication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of a uestion

Guatemala has also been visited by the po-litical vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors, but the disso-lution of its legislature and the proclama tion of a dictatorship have been unattended

with civil war. An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the secate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

Samoa's Bad Precedent.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four year ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby be coming jointly bound with England and Ger many to establish and maintain Malietos Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty pro-vided for a foreign court of justice, a municial council for the district of Apia, with a oreign president thereof authorized foreign to advise the king, a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new gov ernment not met by the revenue of the

lands. Early in the life of this triple protectorat the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islar Quite lately, at the request of the othe powers, and in fulfiliment of its treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurrents without bloodshed. The war ship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Mataafa's attack up the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of men killed. The British quently secured the surrender of Mataafr and his adherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters wer deported to a German island of the Marshail group, where they are held as prisoner under the joint responsibility and cost o the three powers. This incident and the events leading up to

it signally illustrate the impolicy of en-tangling alluances with foreign powers.

Claims Against Spain.

More than fifteen years ago this govern ment preferred a claim against Spain in be-half of one of our citizens for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted, Spam agreeing to pay uncon-ditionally, as a fair indemnity, \$1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently ad-dressed to the Spanish government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long neglected obligation. Other claims, preferred by the United

States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba. have been pending for many years. At the time Spain's title to the Caroline islands was confirmed by arbitration that goveriment agreed that the rights which had been ac-quired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries, who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States war ship during the late troubles between the Spanish garr

son and the natives, to return to their field

of usefulness. The reproduced caravel, Santa Maria built by Spain and sent to the Columbian exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemora tion of the event it was designed to cele the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the pre-ceding year by \$7,147,445.32. brate. I recommend that in accepting this the sincere friendship which prompted it. Troubles with Turkey. Important matters have demanded atten ion in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction by an un restrained meb of one of the school build-ings of Anatoly college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, calle for earnest remonstrance, which was fo lowed by promises of reparation and punish ment of the offenders, indemnity for the in jury the permission to rebuild given regis tration of the school property in of the American owners secured and efficient

that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of cur forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing status existing at the time of our forciole intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities grow-ing out of any changed condition brought about by our unjustifiable inter-ference, our present minister to Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the ac-complishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional ad-vices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to congress, to gether with all other information at hand. accompanied by a special executive message, fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all of the material

events leading up to the present situation Arbitration Instead of War,

By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate February 14, 1890, and by the house of representatives on the 3d of April follow-ing, the president was requested "to invite from time to time, as fit occasion may arise negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any difference or disputes arising between the

wo governments, which cannot be adjusted by dip,omatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such neans April 18, 1890, the international American conference of Washington, by resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should

communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been re-ceived from Great Britain, in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the pur-pose in view and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United

States upon the basis of the concurrent res-olution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parhamentary resolution before the congress and to express my gratification that the sen

timent of two great and kindred nations u thus authoritatively manifested in favor o the rational and peaceable settlement of in ernal quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration. Changes in Diplomatic Service.

Since the passage of the act of March 3 1803, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the tank in which foreign countries accredit

their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States n those countries with the same title A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly me This step fittingly comports with the posi-tion the United States hold in the family o

During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws elating to the consular service in order that t might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests it was in tended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade, discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad nd in certain countries exercising judicia functions. These officers should be men o

Character, intelligence and ability. Upon proof that the legislation of Den-mark secures "opyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclamation to subjects of that country Receipts and Expenditures.

The secretary of the treasury reports that

the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. Ther was collected from customs \$205,355,016.7 and from internal reveaue \$161,027,023.93 Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,-711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year; and importations free of duty amounted to \$444,554.211, a decrease from

places is returned to trade and enterprise, a places is returned to trade and encryptise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound" currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this abget we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary ex-pedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehen-sive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that's reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability o wise action. The monetary conference which assembled

at Brussels upon our invitation was ad-journed to the 30th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassem-bling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the presi dent to invite other nations to such a confer ence at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

To Facilitate Bond Issuing.

I desire also to carnestly suggest the win iom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not clear, as it should be, and the bonds authorized disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

superintendent of immigration The through the secretary of the treasury, re-ports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1,063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 were re-turned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 140,034 less than for the previous year.

The secretary in his report gives an ac-count of the operation of the marine hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in proventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admoni-tions of the last two years, touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports, have invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of diseases and at the same time having due regard to the right and duties of local agencies, would, I believe add greatly to the safety of our people.

Cost of Our Army.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of Sep tember last was 25,778 collisted men and 2,144 officers. The total expenses of this de-partment for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,906,074.89. Of this sum, \$1,992,581,95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,825 35 for the support of th military establishments, \$6,077,033.18 fc miscellaneous objects and \$20,518,631.41 fc public works. This latter sum includes \$15,-296,876,46 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,266,141.20 for fortifications and othe works of defense. The total enrollment of the militia of the

several states was, on the 31st of October of he current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted nen. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserv of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organi zation.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence has called the army into service during the year, and the only active military iuty required of it has been in the Depart ment of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently deals with by the troops, eliciting the warm ap-proval of the civil, and military authorities of both countries.

For the Improvement of the Service. The operation of wise laws and the in luence of civilization, constantly tending to elieve the country from the dangers Indian hostilities, together with the in-creasing ability of the states, through the efficiency of the national guard organizations to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the be a reorganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither increase n number nor added expense, but a redistri button of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the service The adoption of batsalion formations for in fantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonment of unneces-sary posts and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all pro se to promote the usefulness of the army. In the judgment of army officers, with but few exceptions, the operation of the law forbidding the re-culistment of men after ten years' service has not proved its wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit the experi ence of the year constrains me to join in the

courts' and United States commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively trans-acted as the ends of justice will allow. The system is thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of court officinis de-pend upon the volume of such business and thus creates a conflict between a proper exe-cution of the law and private cash which cution of the law and private gain which cannot fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizens, an irresistible temp tation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. If in addition to this reform another was

inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of states commissioners the that disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misde-meanors, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent ad-ministration of the criminal law.

In my first message to congress, dated De comber 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. Since that time the criminal business of the federal courts and the expense attending it have enormously increased. The number of crim inal prosecutions pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the list day of July, 1885, was 3.808, of which 1,884 were for violations of internal revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions pending on the 1st day of July, 1893 was 9,500, of which 4,200 were for violation 1893 of the internal revenue laws. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges' salaries, for the year ended July 1, 1885, was \$2,874,733.11 and for the year ended July 1, 1893, \$4,528,656.87. It is, therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for a change in the manner of enforcing the fed eral criminal laws have gained cogency and strength by lapse of time

I also heartily join the attorney general in recommending legislation fixing degrees of the crime of murder within federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the states, authorizing writs of error on behalf of the government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the government upon any other question arising before actual trial, limiting the right of review in cases of felony, punishable only by fine and imprisonment to the circuit court of appeals and making speedy provision for the con-struction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

Thermometer of the Country's Business

The report of the postmaster general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the pub-lic service. The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. There was a larger discrepancy than usual

between the postoffice receipts and expendi tures as the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster general's report.

At a date when better times were antici pated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day o June, 1893, would be but a little over \$1,500, 000. It amounted, however, to more than \$5,000,000. At the same time and under the influence of like auticipations estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a suplus of revenue over expenditures of \$872,245,71, but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present postmaster gen eral estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly \$5,000,000

The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,933,16, and its expenditures to \$81,074,104,90. This postoffice leficiency would disappear, or be immensely decreased, if less matter were carried free through the mails, an item of which is upwards of 300 tons of seeds and grain from th Agricultural department.

Increased Roll of Postoffices.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1803, was 68,403, an increase of 1,254 over the proceding year. Of these 3,350 were presiden-tial, an increase in that class of 204 over the ng year.

cient fleet to patrol the Bering sea under he modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain to detail to that service one from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine

Progress in the construction of new ves-sels has not been as rapid as was antici-pated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmed vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring, even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to de-liver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by

ship builders and designers and material men it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-firing guns, torpedoes and powder are

being promptly supplied. The following vessels of the new navy have been completed and are now ready for service: The double-turreted coast defense

monitor Miantonomah, the double-turreted const defense monitor Monterey, the ar-mored cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta and Boston; the cruiser Detroit, the gun-boats Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine and Petrel; the dispatch vessel Dolphin, the practice vessel Bancroft and the dynamite gunboat Vesurius. Of these the Bancroft, Machias, Detroit and Castine have been placed in commission our

ing the current calendar year Expensive Vessels Under Construction.

The following vessels are in progress of construction: The second class pattle ship Maine and Texas, the cruisers Montgomery and Marblehead and the coast defense mon tors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite and Monadnock, all of which will be completed din and the protected cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Cincinnati and Raleigh, all of which will be completed prior to July 1, 1895; the first class battle ships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, which will be completed February 1, 1896, and the armored cruiser Brookly which will be completed by August 1 of that year. It is also expected that the three guudoats authorized by the last congress will be completed in less than two years.

Since 1886 congress has at each session au-thorized the building of one or more vessels, and the secretary of the navy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battleship and six torpedo boats. While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pur-suing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, cannot refrain from the suggestion that the congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

The method of employing mechanical labor at navy yards through boards of labor, and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued, is pro ducing the best results and the secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its develop-ment. Attention is invited to the state-ments of his report in regard to the workings of the system

Hoke's Pension Policy Sustained.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of special value and in-terest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the num-ber on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 86 survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 widows of soldier that war, 21,418 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses and 475,64 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities and death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 20, 1893, who were per on the runder the act of June ar, how sioned under the act of June ar, how which allows pensions on account of death and disabilities not chargeable to army service, was The number added to the rolls di ring the

lotments in severalty ought be made with great care and circumspection. If hastily done, before the Indian knows its meaning, while yet he has iltitle or no idea of tilling a farm and no conception of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal relations may be exchanged for tha pauperism of civilization instead of its indeence and elevation. The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upor good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards is of the utmost importance. The law providing that, except in especial The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped will prove a success ful experime

ere is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

The appropriations on account of the Inulan bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to \$7,954,962,99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of \$357, 131.95.

Land Sharks Denounced.

The vast area of land which but a short time ago constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private bands. It is cor-tain that in that transfer the beneficent intention of the government to supply from its domains homes to the industrious and worthy homeseckers is often frustrated through the speculator who stands with extertionate who pose between the land office and those who with their families, are invited by the gov-with their families, are invited by the government to settle on the public lands. He is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated. Yet it is difficult to thwart his The recent opening to set-of the lands in the Cheroschemes. tiement kee outlet, embracing an area of 6,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations, and notwithstand-ing the presence of United States troops. furnished an exhibition, though perhaps is a modified degree, of the mad scramble, the violence, and the fraudulent occupation which nave accompanied previous openings of public lands. I concur with the secretary in the belief that these outrageous incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I hope his recommendations in that direction will be favorably considered.

I especially commend to the attention of congress the statements contained in the secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediles: destruction

Secretary Morton's Economy.

The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, espe pecially to that large part of our citizens in imately concerned in agricultural occupa-

On the 7th day of March, 1893, there were upon its pay rolls 2,430 employes. This



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Our Polley in Africa.

A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia, between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a cen-tury has been generally recognized as be-longing to that republic by concession and purchase, has been elaimed to be under the protectorate of France in virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been wel maintained. More recently negotiations be-Liberian representatives and the government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby as an ad ient certain Liberian territory is cede to France. This convention, at last adlices, had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and the executive, feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortune of the little commonwealth, the establish-ment and acvelopment of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymand which constitutes the only indepensovereign state on the west coast of Africa this government has suggested to the French government its earnest concern lest terri torial impairment in Liberia should take lace without her unconstrained consent. Our relations with Mexico continue to be

of that close and friendly nature which should always characterizo the interof two neighboring republics course work of relocating the monuments sing the boundary between the counmarking the trics from El Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1834 and 1830, it is expected, will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river cast of El

Nicaragua Canal Project.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first con-The large American interests estab in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested. company has unfortunately be canal ome financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous traitment has been extended

NOTICE.

The first series coupons will be run all of this week, so as to enable those subscribers who were not able to secure the full set last week, to secure the first portfolio. Those subscribers who have brought or sent in the six coupons published last week will not need to cut those of this week. Next Monday we begin publishing series two and each series from that time on will be printed only for one week, making every coupon necessary to secure portfolio No. 2 and all others folowing.



protection guaranteed. Information received of maltreatment suffer, d by an inoffensive American woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koordistan was followed by such representations to the Porte as resulted in the issuanof orders for the punishment of her assai ants, the removal of a delinquent official and the adoption of measures for the pro-tection of our citizens engaged in mission and other lawful work in that onarter.

Turkey complains that her Armenian sub jects obtain citizenship in this country, not identify themselves in good faith a our people, but with the ation of returning to the land with intention their birth and there engaging in sedition.

This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize and participate in movements for the subversion Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman government has anaounced its intention to expel from its dominion Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignity. is a right asserted, and to a limited extent enforced, by the United States with the sanction of our highest courts.

There being no naturalization treaty be-tween the United States and Turkey our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that while recognizing the right of that government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Americans, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary barshness of treatment.

Venezuela and British Guiana.

1868.

In view of the impaired financial re-sources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrange-ment for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisory claims commission in progressive installments has been assented to and payments are being regularly made thereunder.

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guara is yet unadjusted. A restoration of diplomatic intercourse be tween that republic and Great Britain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration would be a most gratifying consum mation. The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuelan Transportation company is awaited.

Hawailan Situation Touched Charily.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present Idministration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of governmedt and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and ex-haustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional gov-ernment of Hawaii had been sub-verted with the active aid of our representative to that government, and through the inlimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was langed for that presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was langed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts being developed, it seemed to me the only honorable course for our gov-ernment to pursue was to undo the wrong

The total tax collected on distilled spirits vas \$94,720,260.55; on manufactured tobacco \$31,889,711,74, and on fermented liquors, \$32 548,053.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,665,194, a de-crease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding amount of gold exported wa vear. arger than any previous year in the histor of the government, amounting to \$108,680. 814, and exceeding the amount exporte during the preceding year by \$58,485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,150.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053.00.

There's a Deficit in Sight.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the gov-ernment for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38, and its expenditures \$458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency (\$28,000.000. On the first day of November, 1893, the on the first day of November, 1835, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned the per cap-

ita circulation was \$25.49. On the sau there was in the treasury gold builion amounting to \$96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$126,261, 553.

Cost of Silver Purchase.

The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the tast fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162,59 fine ounces which ver purchased from the time that iaw became operative until the repeal of its pur-chasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.45 fine ounces, which cost \$155,930,940.84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November 1893, the government purchased under all laws 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14. 1890, number 36,-

087,285. The seignlorage arising from such coimage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,099,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,578,218. Our total coinage of all metals during the

last fiscal year consisted of 97.280,875 pieces, valued at \$43,685,178.80, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,317,230,90 in subsidiary silver coin, at \$1,081,002 for 70 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$1,086,102.70 in minor coins. During the calender year 1892, the produc

ion of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and comage value of \$3,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver butlion, of the market value of \$50,750,000 build, of the charact value of \$74,989,000. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and builion, amounted to \$1,213,559,169, of which \$597.

697,685 was gold and \$615,861,484 was silver Bank Crashes of the Year.

One hundred and nineteen national banks

were organized during the year ending October 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 150 suspended. Sixty-five of the sus-pended banks were insolvent, eighty-six reuned business and seven remained in the hands of bank examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized, forty-four were located in the eastern states. forty-one west of the Missis-sippi river and thirty-four in the central southern states. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1892, was 3.796, having an aggre-gate capital of \$695.558,120. The net in-crease in the circulation of these banks dur-ing the year was \$50,860,972. ing the year was \$36,886,972.

Results of Sliver Repeal. The recent repeal of the provision of law requising the purchase of silver bullion by requising the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our mometary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency silver bullion doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is inc-possible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legis-lation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding

recommendation for its repeal. Completing the Coast Defease System.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun conttain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of seacoast defense and for lifeation entered upon eight vears ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance will be inconsidera ble as compared with the expense of con struction and ordinance.

At the end of the current calendar the War department will have nine 12.1-inch guns, twenty 10-inch and thirty-four S-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages, and seventy-live 12-inch mortars, in addition to the product of the army gu factory now completed at Watervliet. The government has contracted with pri vate parties for the purchase of 100 guns these calibers, the first of which should delivered to the department for test before

luly 1, 1894. The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs, but to render thes guns available for the purposes they are de igned to meet emplacements must pared for them. Progress has been made i this direction, and it is desirable that con gress, by adequate appropriations, should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of

this necessary work. After much preliminary work and e haustive examination, in accordance with requirements of the law, the board ap pointed to select a rifle of modern type to re place the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service, completed its labors during the last year and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the national armory at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

Preserving Chicsmangun's Field.

The work on the projected Chicamauguat and Chattanooga national military park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be relebrated during the coming year. Over pine square miles of the Chicamauga battlefield have been acquired. Twenty-five miles of roadway have been constructed and permanent tablets have Twenty-five miles of roadway have been constructed and permanent tablets have been placed at many distorical points, while the invitations to the states to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been verys generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving the lines of battles at the tiettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the lastcompress.

is making satisfaction progress on the plans directed by the last congress. The reports of the military academy at West Point and the several schools for special instructions of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel is the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country. Under the supervision of Adjutant General Robert Williams, lately retired, the bureau of military information has become well established and is performing a service well established and is performing a service that will put in possession of the govern-ment in time of war most valuable information, and at all times serve a purpose of great utility in keeping the army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertain-ing to the art of war.

Abolish the Fee System.

The report of the attorney general con-The report of the attorney general con-tains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the Department of Justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily in-dorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal

Forty-two free delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 610 cities and towns pro-

vided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law but it has not been accorded them on ac count of insufficient funds to meet the ex-

ense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the pro visions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smalle communities than are now designated The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than 11,000.000, and under legislation now exist ng there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure. There were 6,101 additions to the domestic

oney order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system The total number of these offices at the close of he year was 18,434.

There were 13,309,735 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,290, and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,576,423.05, an increase of \$7,509,632.58. There were also saued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,005,076,73. During the year 195 international money

order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2,407 in opera ion on June 30, 1893. The number of inter national money orders issued during the year was 1,055,999, an increase over the preceeding year of 72,525, and their value was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,506.31 The number of orders paid was 300,917, an increase over the preceding year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$156, 821,348.24.

Special Delivery and Railway Mail Service The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,-375,693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337,569.30, and the messengers fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a profit to the government of \$80,976.59

The raliway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices but it is the special instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and terminal offices. This branch of the postal service has therefore received much attention from the post-master general, and though it is gratifying to knew that it is to know that it is in a condition of high efficiency and great usefulness, I am led to agree with the postmaster general that there is room for its further improvement. There are now connected with the post-office establishment 28.324 employes who are

within the classified service. The head of this great department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil service reform when, after an experience that renders his judgment on the subject absolutely reliable he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossi-ble to conduct the vast business intrusted to

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the postmaster general in relation to a more sensible and businesslike organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department.

Delays in Naval Building.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. Ho presents a satis-factory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

During the past six months the demand for cruising tessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions callin ent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua. Guatemala, Costa Rica, Hon-duras, Argentina and Brazil, while the con-dition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy, it be-came necessary, in order to make up a suff-

ear was 123,634, and the number dropped vas 33,690. The first payments on pensions

allowed during the year amounted to \$33, 576,549.98. This includes arrears or ac-cumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the tim factually granting the certificate. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disable ities non-related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefit a disability must ex ist incapacitating applicants from the per-formance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limit ing the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended

payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they

claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. Pension Principle Perverted.

This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau. But after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modi fied this rule so as not to allow, until after complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not alto gether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized had been by law. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked im-position upon the kindly sentiment in hich pensions have their origin. fraudulent pensioner has become a bad cit-zen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people, not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the union ought to inspire. Thousands of neighbor hoods have their well known fraudulent per ioners, and recent developments by th bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserv-ing pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such acsociation. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of eamity or indifference to the claims of nonest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions

for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$150, 740,467.14. The commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

Condition of the Indians.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the government and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people. Our Indians number about 245,060, most of them located on 161 reservations, contata-ing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of ing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Land in severalty has been alloted to many of them. Such allotment has been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres. The number of Indian tschools opened during the year was 195, an increase of tweive over the preceding year. Of this total, 176 were on reservations, of which seventy-three were boarding schools and ninety-seven were day schools.

Twenty boarding schools and five day schools supported by the government were not located on reservations. The total number of Indian children enrolled during th year as attendants at all schools was 21,12 an increase of 1.231 over the enrollment o the previous year. I am sure that secula education and moral and religious teaching must be important factors in any effort to save the Indian and lead hun to civilization. I believe, too, that the relinquisnment of triba relations and the holding of land in soverally may, in favorable conditions, aid this consum

seems to me, however, that

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