PRESIDENT'S M SSAGE.

CLEVELAND TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE HAWAIIAN POLICY UPHELD.

The Matter Only Briefly Alluded to and a Special Message Promised as soon as Minister Willis Has Carried Out His Official Instructions.

Patrick Egan Denounced and His Acts in Harboring Chillian Offenders Repudisted-The Wilson Tariff Bill Recommended for Passage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is the president's message:

Message to the congress of the United The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to 190 to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient is fittingly entered upon by commendation to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the montion of such executive business and incidents as are not mentioned therein and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate. While our foreign relations hid not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity no embarrassing situation remains that will not pied to the spirit of fairness and love of judge which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American toreign policy. My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing missions boundary disputes tendered by the president of the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in benalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of democratic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States states to lay before me evidence and arguments in benalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of democratic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States states to lay before me evidence and arguments in benalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of democratic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States states to lay before me evidence and arguments in benalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of democratic hostilities in the respective of Brazil found the United States quires the president from time to time to ive to the congress information of the state of the

yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American toreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standin missions boundary disputes tendered by the president of the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in benaif of their respective governments. The outbreak of democratic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States steamships alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on an important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now and for some time have been stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the autonal capital and chief scaport, and lacking, as it does the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as beill crants. Thus far the position of our overnment has been that of an attentive but an impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. In passing our fixed policy of neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exist. I deem it necessary to disavow in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolutionist Brazilian admiral, bein indisposed to countenance an act calculated to settlement and dilithaving for its object the settlement and dilithaving for its object the settlement and dilithaving for its object the settlement and ditative in this country to complete the or animation was gratifying alke to the United States and Chili and the vexations questions of the so called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving into his official residence two persons who had just failed in an attempt at revesution and and just failed in an attempt at revocation and against whom criminal charges were pending growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedents and when allowed tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted under the ill defined fiction of extra territorial to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they eriminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A temperate demand having been made by the Chinan government for the correction of this conduct in the instance men-

correction of this conduct in the instance menfioned the minister was instructed no longer
to harbor the offenders.

The legislation of last year known as the
Geary law requiring the registration of all
Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the
United States and the deportation of all
not complying with the provisions of the act
within the time prescribed met with much
opposition from Chinamen it this country.
Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel
that the law was unconstitutional, the great
mass of Chinese laborers pending judicial
laquiry us to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by
its provisions. A test case upon proceeding
by habeas corpus was brought before the
supreme court, and on May 15, 1898, a decision
was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.
It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled,
who desire to reside in this country will now
avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus
afforded of establishing by lawful procedure
their right to remain and that thereby the
necessity of calorced deportation may be to a
great de rec avoided. floned the minister was instructed no longer ity of enforced deportation may be to a

great de ree avoided.

Costa Rica has lately testified its frindliness by surreniering to the United States in the absence of a convention of extradition but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality a agon duly submitted evidence of criminality a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the ne obtain of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for recuprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that, haracter. These concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that haracter. I have deemed it fitting to express to the povernments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindig desire of the United States to see the pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years and

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 regulation a reed upon by the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The disputes growing out of the discrimination of toils impassed in the Welland canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the imposed in the Weilard canal upon exposes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States was a ljusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges and my predecessor therespondule of charges and my predecessor therespond suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit throughour canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

Durin the past year an American citizen mployed in a subordinate commercomplexed in a subordinate commer-cial position in Havit after suffer-ing a protracted imprisonment on so enfounded charge of many imag-was finally liberated on pulitaic same nation. Upon argent representation to the Havitan soverment a sultable indemnity was pid to the aufferer.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firm; upon an American mail steamer touching at the port of Amanaisa, became her captain refused to do liver no a passence from Nicoragus to Gustemals, upon demond of the military aut orities of Honbura acr minister to that country under instructions protested acuse the waston at and demonded natisfaction. The government of Honburas actuated by a sense of police, and in a spirit of the bimost friendelite promptly discovered the bicontract of its officers and expressed almost engaged at the original authorities. It is affected that a satisfactor of position will seem be reached of the question arising out of the subrace and one of American vessely by leave who to thought arising out of the subrace and one of American vessely by leave who to thought arising out of the subrace and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to thought a subacque and one of American vessely by leave who to though a subacque and one of American vessely by leave when the vessely a subacque and one of the subacque a on receiving authentic information of the

government of commercial privise as to incess vessels on that account.

Nicaracta 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 peareful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in confection with the Nicaracua canal were not molested.

The Canal company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaracua. 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 distinctively American auspices and its enjoyment not only assured to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication 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 question

RELATIONS WITH BURKEY.

Important Matters Demand Attention With the Ottoman Empire.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman porte. The firm: and partial destruction by an unre-strained mob of one of the school buildings of Anatolia college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwitnstandin the complicity of some of the officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured and efficient

ment to enforce its declared policy agains naturalized Americans, he is expected to pro-test from unnecessary harshness of treatment

HAWAIIAN POLICY.

The Gresham Letter Upheld and a Special Message Promised.

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 administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated be tween 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 James A Bioant of Georgia to Honolulu as a special ommissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the chance in government and of all the conditions heavily upon the subject of the treaty. in those waters in saluting the revolutionist Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrectionists. The convention between our government and Chiling having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The claims commission provided for The two governments failing to agree upon a third member of the commission the good offices of the president of the Swiss Republic were invoked as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the or anicourse for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of a complishing this result within the constitutional limit of executive poler, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any change of conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister to Honoiulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will promptly be sent to congress together 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 material events leading up to the present affustion.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the senate February H. 1850, and by the house of representatives on the 3d of April, following, the president was requested to invite from

the president was requested to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, nego-tiations with any government with which the United States has, or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or relations to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. 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.

Europe might be settled by arbitration and recommended that the government of each nation be represented in that conference and should communic te this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 16 last cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view and expressing the hopes that her majestie's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the current resolution above quoted.

above quoted
It affords me signal pleasure to jay this parliamentary resolution before the congress and
to express my sincere gratification that the
sentiment of two great and kindred mations is
thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of inter-national quarrels by honorable resort to arbi-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Goverament - Decrease in Internal Revenue.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894 amounted to 3461,716,561 94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674 29 There was collected from customs \$305,355,016.73 and from internal revenue 161,027,623 93 Our dutiable imports

revenue 161,027,623.93 Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$2.453, 507 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounting to \$44,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447 internal revenue receipts e ceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.25.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$01,72,03,150, ou manufactured tobacco \$31.8.9,711,74 and on formented liquors \$22,548,851.07. We experted merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,544,104, a decrease of tile2,643,054 from the preceding year. The amount of gold experted was larger than in any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,650,844 and exceeding the amount experted during the preceding the amount experted during the preceding ment amountly to \$108.680.841 and exceeding the amount exported during the preseding year by \$68.85.347. The sum paid from the treasury for surar bounty was \$9.375.130.86. an increase over the preceding year of \$2.033.

it is estimated upon the bas's of present revenue have that the receipts of the government for the year eating Jone 30, 1894, will be have 121 300 a pind its expensitures \$400,190 on the first day of November, 1885. The amount of maney of all almos in electrons of \$50,000,90 on the first day of November, 1885. The amount of maney of all almos in circulation or not included in treasury haldings was \$1.785.41.682, an increase for the year of 111,400,90. Estimating our population at \$7.50.000 at the time mentioned first per capita circulation was \$2.40. On the same date there was in the treasury gold buttlen amounting to 300,007.771, and silver buillion which was purchased at a coat of \$100,001.53.

cont of \$100,000,000.

The per-knee of nilver under the law of July it 1800 darm the last ment year, ageresated to see 100 on the curver which sout \$55,000,000 of the curver which sout \$55,000,000 of the time that he became one-state until the repeal of its per-kneed discharge on the first day of Nevember 100, was 100,000 to 100

first day of November, 1993, the government purchased under all laws 5:3.935.717 and ounces of silver at a cost of 8:16.625.948. The silver defiars that have been coined under the act of July 1, 1600 numbered 36,097,285. The set plorage arising from such coinage was \$6.7.70 800 leaving on hand in the mints 140,-600,700 fine ounder of silver which cost \$126,-758,218

758.218 Our total coinage of all metals during the last flucal year consisted of 937.2.0.875 pieces valued at 14.655.178.80 of which there was \$40,002,140 in gold coin. \$5.343.715 in silver, \$7.217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin and \$1,086.193.90 in minor coins. During the calender year 1892, the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1.749.375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of

States was estimated to be 1,759,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$3,000,000 and \$8,000,000 inco ounces of silver of the bullion and market value of \$60,750,000 and of the coinage value of \$71,980,000 income of the United States, consisting of coin and bullion amounted to \$1,218,550 100 of which 1507,07,885 was gold and \$615,661 481 was silver.

One hunired and nineteen national banks were or ranized during the year endin October 31, 1813, with a capital of \$11,20,000; 46 went into volentary lloyidation and 154 was

were or ranized during the year endin Octo-ber 31, 18/3, with a capital of 811,200,000; 46 went into voluntary liquidation and 15/8 sus-pended 65 of the suspended banks were in-solvent 86 resumed business and 7 remain in the hands of bank exam ners with prospects of of the new banks organized forty-four were

Of the new banks organized forty-four were located in the Eastern states, forty-one west of the Mississippi river and tairty-four in the Central and Southern states. The total number of actional banks in existence on the Sist day of Onaber, 18-3 was 2.726 having an agregate capture of 664.55:12). The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was 866.878. The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver builton by the government as a feature of our manitary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching.

of this action will be most salutary and far reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be hought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary le islation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent 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 hoardin; places is returned to trade and enterprise, 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 object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be contented with nothing less than a lasing and comprehensive fin notal plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with the subject instead of bein lequinous will increase the probability of wise action. The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the ofth day of November in the present year.

The considerations just stated and the fact

year.

The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the be expected upon the reassembling 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 president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should by a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also to expressly suggest the wisdom 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 as clear as it should be and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest. The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports 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 returned to the countries from which they came by rea-on of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year. The secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the marine hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision, in preventing the entrance and

vice and of the good work done under its su-pervision, in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admoni-tions of the last two years touching our pub-lic health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from for-el a ports, has invested the subject of na-tional quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly

agencies, wou d, I believe, ad I greatly to the safety of our people

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Uncle Sam's Army Numbers 25,778 Enlisted Men and 2,144 Officers.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 20th day of September last was 25.778 enlisted men and 2.144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending, June 20, 4-91, amounted to \$51,956,074.89, of this sum 1.92, 581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377.828.3 f r the support of the military establishments, \$6,077,038.18 for miscellameous objects and \$30,518.611.41 for public work. This latter sum includes \$15,296.876 i6 for river and harbor improvements and \$1,296.144.20 for for tiffeations and other works of defense. The total exceptions of the military control of the military of the support of the military control of the military

After much preliminary work and examination in accordance with the requirements of
the law the board appointed to select a marazine rifle of modern type with orders to replace
the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry
service, completed its labors during the last
year and the work of manufacturin is now in
progress at the national armory at Springfield
it is confidently expected that by the end of
the service of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

The method of employing mechanical labor
at the navy yards through boards of labor,
at manufacturin is now in
progress at the national armory at Springfield
it is confidently expected that by the end of 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 pro-

gressive armies of the world.

The work of the pro ected Chickaman a and Chattaneo a national, military park has been prosecuted with zeal and jud ment and its opening will be celebrated dering the coming

pendin on the first day of July, 1863, was 9,500, in which 4230 were for violations of the internal revonue laws. The expense of the United States couris, enclusive of judges' salaries for the year ending July 1, 1885, was \$1.874,733-11 and for the year ending July, 1893, 14,503-76 87. It is therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1865 for a change in the manner of enforcing the federal criminal is whave gained cogency and strength by lapse of time.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Discrepancy Between Receipts and Expenditures Much Commented Upon.

The report of the postmaster general con-tains 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 public service. The business of the mails indicate with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger dis-crepancy to an usual between the postoffice re-ceipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing string-ency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the posting attracement is report.

the postmastir general s report

At a date wish better times were anticipate it was estimated by his predecessor that
the deficiency on the 30th day of June 1893
would be but little over \$1,500,000. It amounted, however to more than \$.00,30. At the same time and under the influence of like anticipa-tion estimates were made for the current ds cal year ending June 4, 1891, which exhibted a cal year ending June 31 1891, which existed a surplus of revenue over expenditures of 887, 215-71, but now in view of the actual receipts and expenditures durn. Inst part of the current lises i year already expired the present post master eneral estimates that at its close instead of a surplus there will be a deficiency of nearly (8,03),031.

The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,2.6.933 16 and its expenditures to \$81,074,104.90. This postoffice deficiency would disappear or be immensely decreased if less matter was carried free through

year amounted to \$70,2.6.913.16 and its expenditures to \$81,974.104.90. This postoffice deficiency would disappear or be immensely decreased if less matter was carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of 300 tons of seeds and grain from the agricultural departments. The total number of post ffices in the United States on the 30th day of June 1991 was \$8,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of these 2,300 were presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year.

tial, an increase in that class of 294 over the preceding year.

The railway mail service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial 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 there fore received much attention from the postmaster general and though it is gratifying to know that it is in condition of high efficiency and great usefulness, I am led to a ree with the postmaster general that there is room for it further improvement. There are now connected with the post flice establishment 28,324 employes who are in the classified service. The head of this reat department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil service reform, when after an experience that renders his induced. clusive evidence of the value of civil service reform, when after an experience that renders his jud ment on the subject absolutely reflable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the vast business intrusted to him. I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the post-master general relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Facts and Figures Regarding the Naval strength of the Country. The report of the secretary of the navy con-

ains a history of the operation of his department during the past year and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy He presents a satisfactory account of procress which has been made in the conof pro-ress which has been made in the con-struction of vessels and makes a number of recommendations which is especially invited Durin: the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent There have been revolutions calling for ves-sels to protect American interests in Nicara-sel to protect American interests in Nicarasets to protect American interests in Nicara-gua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argen-tine and Brazii, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant pres-ence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessary in or-der to make up a sufficient fleet, to patrol the Behring set under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain to detail to that ser-vice one vessel from the fish commission. a ports, has 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 preverywhere, and constantly operating by prevery where, and constantly operating by prevery where and at the same time having the regard to the rights and duties of legal in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated the rights and duties of legal in the construction of new vessels, but for the most part they have been such as was constantly occurring in have been such as was constantly occurring 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 bas been the fatture of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however to have been all overcome and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

objects and \$2,58,84,41 for public work. This latter sum inclines \$15,286,364 for river and harror improvements and \$1,296,141 29 for for tiflications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,567 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the imspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked process are apparent in the distribute and efficiency of the or anizations.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas, where violation of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, elic ting the warm approval of the countries.

The question of wise laws and the influences of civilization constantly tenting to relieve the country from the dan ers of Indian hostilities to bether with the increasing ability of the states. through the efficiency of the mattonal guard organizations to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approachin when there should be a reorganization of our array, on the lines of the present necessities of the country This change contemplates neither increase in number nor added expense, but a redistribution of the force and an encourage ment of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the service.

After much preliminary work and examination in accordance with the requirements of the content of the force and an encourage ment of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the force and an encourage ment of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the content of the content of the force and an encourage ment of ment of the force and an encourage ment of ment of the force and an encourage ment

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The work of the pro combination a national, military prosecuted with zeal and jud ment and prosecuted twenty miles of roadway have been constructed and permanent tablets have been constructed and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to the states to mark the position of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battle field is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last congress.

The Abolition of the Fee System in the Christian and sudows of the Mexican war. 1882 army nurses and Widows of the W

into of the department of justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed by islation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States Stiorages, marking of United States Stiorages, marking clocks of federal courts and United States commissioners should be about hed with an ittue delay as possible. It is clearly it the interest of the countries and United States commissioners should be about hed with an ittue delay as possible. It is clearly it the interest of the countries that the business of the courts both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively conducted as the ends of position will allow.

In may first uncountry both will allow.

In my first uncountry by the that the contribution of the recent countries will allow that the courts of the present system. Since that the ordered seems what is lead to be the wells of the present system. Since that the ordered seems what is lead to be the well of the present system. Since that the ordered seems what is lead to be a manual labor to such a degree as to remain their time of the recent system. Since that the ordered seems of the class of the ballows of this law is its early states deed and recommended these constraints here used to the ballows of the states of the ballows of the states and the class of the ballows of this law is its constraint before seed. The number of such the states and distributions pending in the classics on the first of date, look as also, of which the states and since that its time and ordered and the states of the states and since the institution has been followed. This had the united the constraint was the author of such a series that the allowance of presents and the time of the states of the contraints but the constraints and distributions of the fact that the states of the contraints and the time of the contraints and the time of the contraints are the contraints and the time of the contraints and the

The best only the beat

whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

manufactured by the "Old Dutch Precess" of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands: "Collier." "Red Seal."

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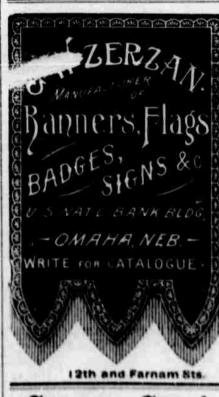


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Railroad Time Tables.

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Chicago and east.
Frement Omaha Sioux
City, St. Paul Duluth
Marshaltown, Cedar
Rapids, Clinton, Des
Moines, Pierre, Aberdeen, Oakes *1:35 p. m. *12:90 p m. *1 35 p. m. *12:20 p. m 17:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Wahoo, Fremont, Nor-folk, O'Neill, Long Pine Chadron Casper Hot Springs, Rapid *7:39 a. m. *6:30 p m. City, Dendwood. Fremont accommodation | +3:50 p. m. | 19:30 p. m. | Fremont freight | +11:35 a. m. | +7:5 a. m.

Missouri Pacific Railway. Ticket Office at Depot and corner Twelfth and O Streets.

Leaves. Arrives Auburn and Neb City Exp. | *12:25 pm * 5:20 pm St. Louis day Express. | *12:25 pm * 5:20 pm Auburn and Neb. City Exp. | *9:50 pm * 6:45 a m St. Louis night Express. | *9:30 pm * 6:45 a m Accomocation. | *6:20 pm * 8:15 a m

Union Pacific Railway. DEPOT, CORNER OF (9 AND FOURTH STREETS. CITY

Arrive. Omaha, Council Bluffs Chicago, Vailey, east and west Beatrice, Blue Springs, Manhattan east and west, Topeka, Kansas City, east and south to:oz & m † 7:50 p m 8:45 pm David City, Stromsburg Sioux City, David City, t 6:30 p m 1 10:40 & B Columbus, Denver, Balt Lake, Helena, San Francisco and 2:45 p m * 3:50 p m Portland Seatrice and Cortland

:59 pm | † 9:00 a m Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Depot corner Eighth and Satreets. City ticket office 1133 G street.

Leave Arrive Wahoo, Fremont, Nor-tolk, Long Pine, Chad-ron, O'Neill, Dead-wood, Black Hills and Wyoming points. 7:05 a. mft 5:20 p m 7:35 a m 12:05 p m Omaha Wahoo, Fremont, Mis-souri Valley, Cedar Rapids, Chicago and East Madison, Mil-* 1:45 p m * 12:05 p m waukee, Sioux City, Minneapolis, St. Paul. Duluth and Northwest Fremont Accom'dation) + 12:05 p m + 7:15 2 m

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. (C. B. & Q. R. R.)
Ticket office at B. & M. depot and corner of
Tenth and O streets.

Leave. Afrive. Chicago, Plattmouth, and east, via main line Ashland Wahoo and Schuvier + 8:00 a m • 5:50 a.m. •10:27 p m. + 6:19 p.m 5:00 p. m. + 9:50 a. m. Omaha and Chicago via Ashtand cut-off * 8:00 a. m. *11:55 a m. Plantsmouth and east local via Omaha
Red Cloud, Oberlin,
Cheyenne and west
Cree, Hastings, Kearsey, Holdredge, McCook Denver and west
The Burlington No 1"
to Denver and the + 5:00 p. m. + 9:50 a. m. + 6:00 a. m. +10:17 p. m. *12:25 p. m. * 9:55 a. m 6:00 a. m. 1:45 p. m The Burlington Specall to Hastings Ox ford, Deaver and Pacific c ast Crete, Bratrice, Wy-more, Red Cleud * 6:30 p. m. *10:17 p. m *17:03 p. m. + 4:30 p. m. St. Francis and Con | 112:65 p.m. 4:50 p. m. Scattice and | + 6:35 p. m. *10:00 a m. Window.

Bennett Syracuse, Ne : + 4:00 a m | 110:48 p.m.
bracka City and east | + 1:55 p.m. +:1:50 a.m.
Grand Island, Broken How Alliance, New castle, Sharidan and Park 20 p. m. 11:36 p. m. Sward Vork and 1 6:48 p.m. 116:00 a. m. Grand Island Grand Island
Tecum-ch, Fails City
Alchisor, Kansas
Cly and south
Milford David City Coiumbus assi worth
Tuctumach and Table
Rock

1 p. m. + 950 a.m.

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