THE HAWAIIAN POLICY UPHELD.

be Matter Only Briefly Alluded to and special Message Promised as soon as Minister Willis Has Carried Out His Official Instructions.

Patrick Egan Denounced and Ills Acts in Harboring Chillan Offenders Repudistriction Wilson Tariff Bill Recommended for Passage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. - The following e president's message:

Message to the congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the miles and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendation; contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly commendations 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 mention 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

recommendations as appear to be at this particular times appropriate. While our foreign relations had not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent afrimoss, characterize a truly American toreign policy. May predecessor having accepted the ofne of arbitrator of the long standing missions boundary disputes tendered by the president of the Arcentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my surceashed duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and ar uneats in benuif of their respective powermants. The outbreak of democratic heatilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States attenships afert to watch the Interests of our citizens in that commerce. Several vessels of our new many are now and for some time have been stationed at life do Janeiro. The struzzic bein; between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy emp.oy. In the structure of the second of the structure of the second of the

is in indice of the art ribunal sustaining the law. It is indiced that under the recent amendation, the Chiluse laborers thereto entitled, be desire to reside in this country will now all themselves of the renewed privilege thus foreded of establishing by lawful procedure of establishing by lawful procedure of right to remain and that thereby the scenity of enforced deportation may be to a cast do rec avoided.

Costa Rica has lately testified its frindings by surrendering to the United States in a shearce of a convention of extradition but so with the surrendering to the United States in a shearce of a convention of extradition but so with the surrendering to the United States in a shearce of a convention of extradition but so with the surrey to meet recurring cases of this kind ill soon be accomplished. In my opinion cates for reciprocal extradition should be obtained with all those countries with which a United States has not already convenional arrangements of that character. I have sent of the United States to see a pending boundary dispute finally closed a retistration in conformity with the spirit of a treaty concluded between them soom years to the questions affecting our relations with real knitch have been treated in a spirit of tendinous. Negotiations are in progress become the two governments with a view to the concourrent action as will make the award of repulation a acreed upon by the Behring a tribunal of arbitration practically effective in the well-and can are in progress become the two governments with a view to the concourrent action as will make the award of repulation a rered upon by the Behring a tribunal of arbitration practically effective in the substitution of a more que table scheduce of charges and my predecessor therespon supports of the United States was a fjusted the substitution of a more que table scheduced as a proclamation interesting the

ske ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges and my predecessor therespon appeaded his proclamation imposing discrimating tolls upon British transit through a canals. A request for additions to the latest effective offenses covered by the unisting treaty between the two countries is more canals. A request for additions to the latest consideration. Daring the past year an American citizen apployed in a subordinate commercial position in Havit after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of smag-ling, was finally liberated on judicial exam nation. Upon argent representation to the Haythan overament, a suitable finiennity was paid to the sufferer.

The sufferer and the sufference of the sufferer and the sufference of Amanuska, because her captain refused to dailver up a passenger from Nicaragus to Guatemala, upon dem and of the military aut or test of Honderas our minister to that country under instructions protested against the wanton as that dominate actions. The government of Honderas, actuated by a sen e of justice, and in a spirit of the utmost friendship, promptly dislivowed the fill conduct of its officer and expressed sincere regret for the eccurrence. It is an indentity anticipated that a satisfactor of substance will san be rested of the question arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insure its in Honderas and the subsequent desirable that a subsequent desirable that a successful overnment of commercial privile es to those the subsequent account.

Figurague has recently passed through two mucht, a sure of the unit of the on receiving authentic information of the on receiving authentic information of the

ently passed through two

revolutions, the purty 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 conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragus canal were not molested.

The Capa: company has unfortunately become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicarack. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in chârge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific scaboards but to the ships of the vorid in the interests of civilization is a proposition which in my judgment does not admit of question.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

Important Matters Demand Attention

With the Ottoman Empire. Important matters have demanded attention Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman porte. The firing and partial destruction by an unrestrained mob of one of the school buildings of the Anatolia college, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwitnstanding the complicity of

United States at Marsovan and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstandin; 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 protection ruaranteed.

Information received of maltreatments suffered by an inoffensive American woman engazed in missionary work in Turkish Koordistan was followed by such representations to the porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assetiants, the removal of a delinquent official and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engazed in mission and other lawful work in that quarter.

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there enawing 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 of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman government has announced its intention to repel from its dominion Armenius who have obtained nuturalization in the United States since 1868. The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignity. It is a right asserted and to a limited extent enforced by 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 protest from unnecessary hurshness of treatment.

HAWAIIAN POLICY.

The Gresham Letter Upheld and a Spe-

cial Message Promised. It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawail have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of the 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 James A. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the chance in government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course 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 accomplishing this result within the constitutional limit of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any change of conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister to Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end Thus far ho 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, accomposibilities, growing out of any definite results has been received they not appropriate instructions to that end case and presenting a history of all material events leading up to the present situation.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Gov ernment - Decrease in Internal Revenue.

terual Revenue.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 20, 1893, amounted to 3461.710.361 94 and its expenditures to 3459.371.674.29. There was collected from customs \$23, 35, 916.73 and from internal revenue 161,027,623 91. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$121,856,711, an increase of \$12,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounting to \$444,544.211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13.453,447. Internal revenue receipts e ceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,443.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94.72,231.55, on manufactured tobacco \$31.89,711.74 and on fermented liquors \$82,548.933 07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$817,413,191.4 decrease of \$12,612,931 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than in any previous year in the history of the government, amount exported during the preceding year by \$53,83,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9.37,131.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,-05.90.

.0: .0: tis estimated upon the basis of present it is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$4.0,121.365 6 and its expenditures \$438,121.365 8, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000.00 on the first day of November, 1835 The amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was \$1.718,541.082, an increase for the year of \$112,401,917. Estimating our population at 67,475.000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was \$2.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold builtion amounting to \$96,657.273, and slaver builtion which was purchased at a cost of \$222,251.353.

The purchase, of sliver under the law of July 14 1880 during the last listed year, aggregated \$51.008, (62.90 fine cunces which cost \$55,351.374.53. The total amount of sliver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the first day of November, 1833, was 188, 64,593,46 fine ounces which cost \$155,390.94.81. Between the lirs day of March 1873 and the lirst day of November, 1893, the rovernment purchased under all laws \$53,03.717 ine ounce of sliver at a cost of \$16,62,948. The silver deliars that have been goined under the

act of July 14, 1893, numbered 36,037,285. The sel-niorare arising from such coinage was 36.7,703,849, leaving on hand in the mints 140,-693,760 fine ounces of silver which cost \$126,-758,218

36.7.70.8 9, leaving on hand in the mints 140,39.760 fine ounces of silver which cost \$126,788.218

Our total coinaze of all metals during the last fi-cal year consisted of 9.7 2 0.875 pieces valued at 44.955.178.8.18 of which there was \$30.08,110 in gold coin. \$5.343.715 in silver. \$7.217,225.99 in subsidiary silver coin and \$1,085,103.90 in minor coins. During the calender year 1822, the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1.7.9.375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinaxe value of \$6,000,01 and 58.000,001 fine ounces of silver of the bullion and myrket value of \$6,759,001 and of the coinaxe value of \$71,989,900

It is estimated that on the first day of July. 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion amounted to \$1,218,559 169, of which 1507,607,659 was gold and \$615.861.482 was silver.

One hun ired and nineteen national banks were organized during the year endin. October 31, 1813, with a capital of \$11,29,000; 46 went into voluntary liquidation and 153 supended 65 of the suspended banks were insolvent: 86 resumed business and 7 remain in the hands of bank examiners with prospects of speedy resumption.

Of the new banks organized forty-four were located in the Eastern states, forty-one west of the Mississippi river and thirty-four in the Central and Southern states. The total number of national banks in existence on the 3ist day of October, 1838 was 3.796 having an argremate capital of \$609.554,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks durin; the year was \$36,876.972. The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monitary 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 a.d far reaching.

affairs I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salatary and far reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to knew at this time precisely what conditions which be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary lecislation 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 lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with the subject instead of being injurious will increase the probability of wise action.

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 10th day of November in the present year.

The considerations just stated and the fact

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 10th 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 ceasembling 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 colnage.

I desire also to earnestly 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. The superintendent of immirration, 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 reason 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 spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated dancer of the introduction of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated dancer of the introduction of contagious diseases. The of more vice and of the good work done under its supervision, in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the

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 30th day of Sep tember last was 25.778 enlisted men and 2.144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to 851,966,074.89, of this sum 21,992. amounted to 301,900,0439, of this sum \$1,92,-581.35 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,823 5 f r the support of the military establishments, \$6,077,031 18 for miscellameous objects and \$20,518,63f.41 for public work. This latter sum includes \$15,203,878.46 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,26f.141 5 for fortifications and other works of detense. The total enrollment of the military of the

harbor improvements and \$3.26.14.20 for river and harbor improvements and \$3.26.14.20 for for tifications and other works of defense. The total europhement of the militia of the several states was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112.597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organizations. 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 State; and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, elic ting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

The question of wise laws and the influences of civilization constantly tendin; to relieve the country from the dan-ers of Indian hostilities to either with the increasing 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 time is fast approachin; when there should be a reorganization of our army 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 encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of the service.

After much preliminary work and examination in accordance.

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 law the board appointed to select a magazine 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 current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

The work of the pro ected Chickamauga and Chattanoo a national, military park has been prosecuted with zeal and jud ment and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battle field have been acquired, twenty miles of roadway have been constructed and permanent tablets have been naced 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 corgress.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Abolition of the Fee System is

United States Courts Recommended.

United States Courts Recommended.

The report of the attorney general cont ins 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 indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshels, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of the courts both civil and criminal, shall be as an ill and as inexpensively conducted as the ends of justice will allow.

In my first message to con ress dated December 8, 1835. I stron ly 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 criminal presecutions pending in the circuit and district courts of the United states on the first day of July, 1885, was \$3,00, of which 1,884 were for violations of the internal revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions pending on the first day of July, 1893, was \$3,50, in which 4.20 were for violations of the internal revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions of the linternal revenue for the ternal revenue laws. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges salaries for the year ending July, 1885, was \$3,20, of the internal revenue havs. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges salaries for the year ending July, 1885, was \$3,20, of the internal revenue havs.

1893, 14.528.76.87. It is therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for a change in the manner of enforcing the federal criminal taw have 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 fis-cal year, and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public

cal 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 the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is 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 anticipate it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June 1893 would be but little over \$1.50,000. It amounted, however, to more than \$1.003,001. At the same time and under the influence of like anticipation estimates were made for the current iscal year ending June 39, 1894, which exibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$472, 245.71, but now in view of the actual receipts and expenditures durin; that part of the current fiscal year already expired the present post master, eneral estimates that at its close instead of a surplus there will be a deficiency of nearly 18,000,000.

The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,8-6,93,16 and its expenditures to \$81,974,10180. This postoffice de-

of nearly 48,00,003.

The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,8-6,93,16 and its expenditures to \$81,074,101.90. 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 postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June 1991 was 63,403, an increase of 1,24 over the preceding year. Of these 3,360 were presidential, an increase in that class of 294 over the proceding year.

preceding year. Of these 3.360 were presidential, an increase in that class of 204 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 therefore 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 agree with the postmaster general that there is room for its further improvement. There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 28, 324 employes who are in 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 judkment on the subject absolutely reliable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the wast business intrusted to him. I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the surgestions of the postmaster 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

Strength of the Country.

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. He presents a satisfactory account of progress which has been made in the construction of vessels and makes a number of recommendations which is especially invited. During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemaia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessary in order to make up a sufficient fieet, to patrol the Behring set under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmed vessels, but for the most part they 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 has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficultins seem now, however to have been all overcome and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness.

The following vessels of the new navy have been completed and are now ready for service:
The double turreted coast defense monitor Monterey, the armed cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Baltimore, Chicayo, Philadelpinia, Newark, San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta and Boston, the cruiser Detroit, the gun boat Yorktown, Concord. Bennington. Machins: Castine and Petrel, the dispatch vessel Bolophin, the practice vessel Buncroit and the dynamice gun boat Vesuvius. Of these the Bancroft Machias, Det

boat Vesuvius Of these the Bancroft. Machias, Detroit and Castine have been placed in commission during the current year.

The following vessels are in process of construction: The second c ass battle ships Maine and Texas, the cruisers Montgomery and Marbiened and the goast defense Monitor. Terror Puritan, Ampirite and Monadnock, all of which will be completed within one year. The harbor defense ram Katahdin and the protected cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Cincinnati and Rauei h, all of which will be completed prior to July, I, 1895, the first class battle ships Iowa. Indiana Massachusetts and Oregon, which will be completed February I, 1896, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which will be completed by August of that year. It is also expected that the three gunboats authorized by the last cengress will be completed in less than two years.

Since 1886 con ress has at each session authorized the building of 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 pursuing the nolicy we have of building up a thorou, h and efficient navy. I cannot retrain from the surgestion that 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 the navy yards through boards of labor, and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and; continued is producing the lest results, and the secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its development. Attention is invited to the statements of his report in regard to working of the system.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Pension Frauds Vigorously Denounced and the Administration's Policy Upheld The secretary of the interior has the super-

Policy Upheid

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of special value and interest. On the thirtieth day of June, 1894, there were on the pension rolls 963,912 names, an increase of 89,914 ever the number on the rolls June 39, 1892. Of these there were seventeen widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, thirty survivers of the war of 1812, 542, widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexicam war, 3,852 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 294 army nurses and 475,445 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and saitors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army or navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargenable to army service, was 459,455.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 121,634 and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to 833,756, 549,98. This includes arrears or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificates although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disability not related to military service yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability mast exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." 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 his been followed. This had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its latended purposes.

The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roil by means of wholesal

tion giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau, but after entoring upon these recent investigations the commiss oner modified this rule so as not to allow until after a complete examination interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vicor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen very false with support of a pension has been perjuy more common and false and undeserving pensioners too the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivers of a war fought for the preservation of the union ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspireles to establish pension fraud. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who surely ought not to be condemned to such associations. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the very ending June 30, 1816 was \$150.740.

tily these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1814, was \$156.740, 467 14. The commissioner estimates that \$165.000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 31, 1891.

The vast area of land which but a short time are constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficient intention of the government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy home-secker is often frustrated. Thou has the preculator, who stands with extortionate purpose between the land office and those who, with their families are invited by the government to settle on the public lands, is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee outlet embracing an area of 6,500.000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations, and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops furnished an exhibition, though, perhaps, in a modified degree of the mad scramble, the violence and the fraudulent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public land. I concur with the secretary in the belief that these outraveous 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 censidered.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Secretary Rusk's Economic Ideas Strong-

ly Commended.

The report of the secretary of agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens inticially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in acricultural occupations.
On the ninth day of March, 1893, there were
upon it, pny rolls 2,430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1,830 persons. In
view of a depleted pubue treasury and
the imperitive demand of the peo
ple for economy in the administration of
their government the secretary has entered
upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by the elimin sting from the pay rolls of
all persons not needed for an efficient conduct
of the affairs of the department. During the
first quarter of the present year the expenses
of the department aggragated \$45,876.76 as
against \$0.2,012.42 for the corresponding perlod of the fiscal year ending June 30,1893. The
secretary makes apparent his intention to
continue this rate of reduction by submitting
estimates for the present year.

The amount appropriated for the bureau of
animal industry for the current fiscal year is
\$850,000, the estimate for the ensuing year is
\$850,000, the vectors of the present reasure.

animal industry for the current fiscal year is \$850,000, the estimate for the ensuing year is \$700,000.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct darnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of this division of animal pathology, but ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities, until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum. The number of animals arriving from Canada during the year and inspected by bureau officers was 42.092 and the number from transatlantic countries was 1,237. No contarious diseases were found among the imported animals. The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542.

The exports show a fulling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle. During the year ending June 30, 1894, exports of inspected pork axergrated 20,677,410 pounds as a signist 38,152.

obeen targety due to an increase in the price of American export cattle. Durin: the year ending June 30, 189, exports of inspected ports agreed 20,677,410 pounds as against 38,152,874 pounds for the precedin year. The falling off in this export was not confined however to inspec ed pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 beinz 66, 493,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only .27,386,630 pounds.

I join the secretary in recommendin: that hereafter each applicant for the position of inspector or assist int inspector in the bureau of animal industries be required as a condition precedent to his appointment to exhibit to the United States civil service commission his diploma from an established regular and reputable veterinary college and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe.

to the United States civil service commission his diploma from an established revular and reputable veterinary college and that, this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending. June 33, 1892, attained the enormous if cure of \$40,00,000 in round numbers being 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the last fiscal year, this agregate was greatly reduced, but nevertheless reached \$615,000,000 being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported. A review of our arricultural exports with special reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United standom of Great Britanie and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion Of cattle the total exports agregated in value for the itseal year ending June 30, 1894, \$23,000,000, of which Great Britanies and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion Of cattle the total exports were \$25,000,000.

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In breadstuffs, cotton and mi er products like proportions sent to the same destination are shown. The work of the stricted division of the department of arriculture deals with all that relates to the economic of farming. The main purpose of its mendal yeaports are to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters havin any influence upon the world's markets in which these products found sale. Its publications relates specially to the commercial side of farming.

In the year 1830 the concress appropriated \$1,000,000 to the department of a riculture has crown to its present unwildly and unjustifiably extravalurable proportions by their very c

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Strong Grounds Taken for Its Contin Execution.

Strong Grounds Taken for its Continued

Execution.

The continued execution of the civil service in wand the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its dimitations and regulations to the employes of free delivery postomics which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission with the hearty co-operation of the postmasteral is an immensely important advance in the use fulness of the system. I am, if possible more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service but also what is even more important in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

The course of civil service reform in this country illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right and which at the same time promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its laver than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its laver than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its laver than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its laver than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its laver than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the popular sentiment existing in the favor in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spollsmen and notwithstanding the varies and sublimated theories which are attracted to its perpetuity.

TARIFF REVISION

Discriminating Care Urged in Adjusting Duties in the New Tariff Bill.

Duties in the New Tariff Bill.

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

appropriations.
At this time when a depleted public treasury

appropriations.

At this time when a depleted public treasury contronts us, when many of our people are en rayed in a hard strurgle for the necessaries of life, and when forced economy is prossing upon the great masses of our ceuntrymen, I desire to urce with all the earnestness at my command that congressional lexistation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the conduct of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitoned circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet overnment expenditures and yet reducing the people's burden of federal taxation.

After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full dacussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pied ed to it.

If there is anythin in the theory of a representation in mublic places of the people and their desires; if public officers are relly servants of the people, and if politic 1 promises and professions and expell legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and extent legislation while we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and extent legislation while we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and extent legislation while we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and extent legislation of such duties and taxation

ness call for discriminating care in distribution of such duties and taxation as the emericancies of our government actually deministry the emerication of the such actually deministry that are to aid the people directly through tariff reform one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in presentiarif charges upon the recessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpaole and subst untially seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose hit hest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manfacturers. The world should be open to our national incentity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of high tariff forids to American minufacturers as cheep materias as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufacturers products without our own bodies to the direct disadvantage of our madufacturers but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly, thoush indirectly involved in this feature of our working men for their grods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a supponsion of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employees and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workin men leads them quickly to discover that their relation to tariff legislation. A measure has been prepared by the appropriate cona ressional committee (embody in tariff reform on the lines herein surgeste, which will be promptly submitted for lais lative action. It is the result of much allowed the proposed legislatio

tariff reform and as a re-ult of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitons to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted used the lecislation embodyln; the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion my intense feeling of respensibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding semple in the most scrupulous love and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort of the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country. parity of our beloved country GROVER CLEVELAND

Where hard work kills one man, worry uses up a dozen.

The man who makes a business of looking for mud generally finds it.

It is not the tallest tree that bears the