CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY GIAEN AT LENGTH.

Matters of Interest at Home and Abroad -Amendments to the New Tariff Bill Strongly Urged by Which Coal and Iron May Be Placed on the Free List-A New Banking Scheme by Carlisle-Affairs of the Army and Navy-As to Pensions, etc.

The Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. - The following 1s the president's message to congress: Message to the congress of the United States The assemblage within the nations lecislative balls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively surgests the exacting oblication and inexerable re-sponsibility involved in their task. At the sponsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor no w to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution. I submit this communi containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recom-mending such legislation as seems to be neces

The history of our recent dealings with caller rations and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. During the past year, pursuant to a law of con ress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition, though the participation of American echibitors fell far short of completely i lustrating our national Ingenuity and industrial achievements

was quite ore litable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation I have endeavored to impress upon the Belcian government the needlessness and pos-tive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the rtation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid super wision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the deportation from this country of diseased cattle and unesome meat

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has teen followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early e of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this covernment our naval force in the harbor of Ria de Janeiro was strongthened. This pregaution I am satisfied, tended to restrict the i sue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazillan government and the insurgents, and to avert complications which at times ecomed imminent. Our firm stituate of neutrality was maintained to U.e end the in-surgents re-elved no encouragement of event-ual asyium from our commanders and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law. A serious tension of itions havin; arisen at the close of the of the escape of the incurgent Admiral De cama and his followers The frendly offices of cur representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the sublects of either within the territory of the other Although the rovernment of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangements existing between the United States and that country, based on the third section of the tariff act of (89), was abrogated on Aug. 24 1894, by the takin : effect of the tariff law now in that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the firs' day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries. I invite a mention to the correspondence between the

The China-Japan War. A cratifyin ; recognition of the uniform in partiality of this country towards all foreign states was man fested by the coincident respect of the Chinese and Japanese government that the areats of the United States should within proper limit; afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate of the subjects of the states are the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate of the subjects of the subjects of the state of the subjects of the su T his delicate office was acce and a mi-apprehension which cave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our a ents would exercise
the same authority which the withGrawn a ents of the belligerents had
exercised was promptly corrected. Although
the war between Chi na and Japan endangers
no policy of the United States it deserves our avest consideration, by reason of its diturbance of our Frowing commercial interest in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled o sojournin: in the interior of China under a stipulation is our trouty with Korea.
(the first concluded with a Western power)
I felt constrained at the best units of the controversy to tender our sood offices to tuduce an amicable arrangement of the Initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative retorms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose Den log ing the destructive war between the Deploying the destructive war between the wo most powerful of the Eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in se countries may be preserved and tha f our citizens there shall not be I would not hesitate to heed any the safety of our citizens that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostifities would be acceptable to both belliverent

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolon ed dispute with Ecuador growing out of the procoecha is against Emilio Santos, a naturalized

citizen of the United States.

Our relations with the republic of France con inne to be such as should exist between sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assa sination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and govern-ment as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions eased by the senate and house of repre

widow of President Carnot.

The Germany Ment Prohibition. Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas Tever in cargoes of American cattle the Ger-man prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meat; from this country been revived. It is hoped that Germ revived. It is hoped that Germany will become convinced that the inhibition is eedless as it is harmful to mutual in-

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of case-teath of one cent a pound on surars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and mine of the treaty of 1825 with Prussia. In the Interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treat tion. I recommend the repeal of so much statute as imposes that duty and I in wite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German pro-

Behring Sea Arbitration. Early in the present year an agreement reached with Great Britain concerning etructions to be given the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the continuous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the ward of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and conforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understandin; has also been reached for the payment by the United States of (425,000 in full satisfaction of Il claims which may be made by Great Britair for dama es growing out of the controver-ar as to fur seals in Behring sea, or the seiz-te of British vessels enga el in taking a seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determin d the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted and they have been subjected by both governments to thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advancous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal om Thus far only France and Portuga ave signified their willingness to adhere to are ulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

The Hawaiian Incident.

Since communicating the voluminous cor-respondence in regard to Hawaii and the ac-tion taken by the senate and house of repre-

sentatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been an-nounced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such has been accorded the new government.

Relations With Mexico. Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our

nearest southern neighbor Peace being restored along her northern frontier. Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years a.o. The friendliness of the inter-course between the two countries is attested by the fact during this long period. The commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivairies or selfish desires. An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder in 1887 of Leon

Baldwin an American citizen, by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in installments. The problem of the storage and use of the water, of the Rio Grande for irritation solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries Ris-ing in the Colorado heights the stream flows intermittingly, yielding little water during the dry months to the irritating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely feit in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover the frequent changes ary. Moreover the frequent chan es in its course through level sand often raise

embarassin; quastions of territorial jurisdic Bluefields Affair. Prominent amon; the questions of ter-ritorial jurisdiction of the year was the Blue-fields incident-in what is known as the fields inclined—in what is known as the Mesquito Indian strip, b ridering on the At-lantic ocean and within the juri-diction of Nicaratua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaratua, the former government expressly recognized the sov-ereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and their dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government which [crew to be largely made up of which | grew to be largely made a aliens for many years disputed the ereignty of Nicararua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovers! nty over the Mosquito ter-ritory lel to serious desturbances culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impract icable compact administration in which a un and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expell for a time subverted a relative expeli-ing her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave way to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua. Although the allen interests arrayed a minst

Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that re ion for some time has been and still is con trolled by our citizons we cannot for that reason challengs the fightful sovereignt; of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain For some months on an I durin; par of the term, two of our naval ships have stationed at Bluefields for the protection the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners including two Americans for alleged participation in the expelled seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Biuefields already mentioned Through the earnest remonstration of this covernment the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful manage ment of their business. Our naval commander, at the scene of this disturbance by their con-stant exhibition of firmness and good judg-ment contribute I largely to the prevention of

more serious consequences and to the restora tion of quiet and order Tro ret that in the midst of these occur-ences there opened up a most grave irritating failure of Nicara un justice An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the mosquito territory was murdered by one Argueilo the acting governor of the town After some delay the murderer was arrested but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escape! and notwitistanlin; our repeated demands it is claimed that his recenture has seen impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

Nicaraguan authorities having given of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounts purely technical and not embraced in the contract receded from that position Peru, I retret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the war of St. Weakened in resources, nor difficulties facing international obligations invite our indly sympathy and justify our forbarrance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in con-nection with certain demands urgently pre-ferred by other powers

The recent death of the czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Ru-sian people As a further demonstration of respect and friend hip our minister at St Petersbury

Unjust Fines by Spain on Our Ships. Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest re-monstrance upon the part of our government. In the immediate past exhorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and good by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error has been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in pore. This conduct is in strange contrast with the con-siderate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in uses No satisfactory settlement of vexatious questions has yet been and The Mora case referred to in my last annual message remains unsettled From the diplomatic correspondence on this sub-ject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for dis posal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries except the Mora claim which having been long ago adjusted. now only awaits payment as stipulated and of course it could not be included in the posed convention It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providin payment of the Mora indemnity I regret to say that no definite reply to th offer has yet been made and all efforts to se-cure payment of this settled claim have

been unavailing in my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous. Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction.

mercus questions in this relation have arisen While this covernment acquiesces in the as-serted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or other wise punished for no other reason than hav-ing acquired, without imperial consent, Amer can citizen hip. Three of the assailants of Miss Meiton an American teacher at Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officers.

The Samoan Troubles. In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Sumon

under the operation of the Beriln treaty, as signally illustrating the policy of entangling alliances with foreign powers and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject which empha-sized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in re-gard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrated that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their invet erate hostility can be maintaine ! only continued presence of foreign military forces and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection the powers, and the subsequent banish ent of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message did not bring last ing peace to the Islands. Formilable uprisings continued and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island Upolu, headed in Aana, the Western district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the Eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents rava, ed the country and fought the government troops up to the very doors of Apla The king again appealed to the powers for help and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection not however without con-siderable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamassese and his adherents fearing the ships and marines professed submission. Re-ports received from our agents at Apla do not judify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present covern-ment that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers and that it would speedily go to pieces if the war ships were withdrawn In reportin; to his government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt by foreign armed forces the German consul at Apia stated that that peace will be lasting is hardly to be pre-The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and is not seriously intended. Maliet the kin z and his chiefs are convinced that the departure of the war ships will be a signal for a renewal of war The circumstances that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the government have already with drawn to Attack to held the control of the co to Atua to hold meeting and that both Atua and Aana have forbidden in nabitants of those districts which fou ht on the side of the government to return to their villages and have already partly burned down the latter, indicates that a real conciliation of the latter, indicates that a real concination of the parties is still far off. And in a note of the 10th ult inclosing a copy of that report for the information of the government the German ambassador said: "The contents of the reports awakened the imperial govern-ment's apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting

restoration of tranquility in the islands The present covernment utterly falled to correct, if indeed it has not azgravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men foundation of our free institu tions, and I invite and expression of the jud; ment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking with trawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms

not prejudicial to any of our existing rights Treasury Department.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1891, amounted to \$72,812,489 29 and its expenditures to \$142,505,758.87, leaving n deficit of .63,833,261.58 There was a de-crease of \$15,952.674.66 in the ordinary expenses e government, as compared with the

There was collected from customs \$131.818 There was consider from customs \$11,188.-530 eg, and from internal revenue \$147.161.-440.81 The balance of the income for the year amounting to \$03,815,517.07, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275, 19,083, being \$146,657,025 less than digital, the weadling year and the terms.

than during the preceding year and the im portations froe of duty amounted to \$.79,735, being .61,749,675 less than during the pre ceding year The receipts from customs were \$73,5:6 480 11 less and from internal rev

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was 185,259,230 2), on manufactured tobacco \$28.617.891.62 and on fermented

liquors \$31.414,788 04.
Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to (892,14), 572, being an increase over the preceding year The total amount of gold exported during

the fiscal year was \$76 838,061, as against \$105, 689,444 durin; the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72 419,119 as against \$21,174, 81 durin: the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,286,5.2 and the exports were

total bounty paid upon the production of su arin the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,203.80, being an increase of \$2.725,078-1 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 1, 1894, paid from July 1. 1894 to August 1, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$385,181 81. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bountv upon surar during the fiscal year was \$180,140 85. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the year ending June 3), 1835, wa current fiscal year ending June 3), 1835, will be 421,427, 748 44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748 44, re-

sulting in a deficit of \$21000,000 sulting in a deact of \$2203,000.

The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kin is in the country was \$2,240,74,888, as against \$2,201,601.

O) on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,72,03,422 or \$21.27 per capital ways and application of \$3,87,01. upon an estimated population of 63.887.01.
At the same date there was held in the treas iver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$137.773.938. The purchase of silve bullion under the act of July 14, 1592, cease on the first day of November, 1891, and up to that time there had been purchased during the final year 11,917,658,78 fine ounces at a cost of .8,715,521.32 an average cost of t0.7313
per fine ounce. The total amount of silver
purchased from the time that law
took effect until the repeal of its pur chasing clause on the date last mention was 188,674,682,53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,002 23, the average price per fine ounce being \$9244 The total a count of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 18, 1878, is \$121.760,408, of which \$375,166,738, under the provisions of that act, \$58,531,143 were coined under the provisions of the act of July 14 189), and 81,078 478 under the act providing for the coinage of the trade dollar bul-lion. The total coinage of all metals at our mints during thelast fiscal year consisted 63,48 .22) pieces, valued at \$106,216.730 6 of which there was \$39,474,912 50 in gold coined. 4758 in standard silver dollars. \$6,024,140 30 in subsidary silver coin and \$716,013.26 in minor

During the calendar year of 1891, the duction of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,32; fine ounces of old of the commercial and coinage value \$ 5.955,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$68,800,000 and of the coinage value of 177,576,000. It is estim-

ated that on the first day of July 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and buillon, amounted to \$1.251.640.958, of which 16.7,921,201 was gold.

he year ending October 31, 1894, with a capital of \$5,2 5,000 and seventy-nine with a capital of \$10,475,000 went into voluntary liquidation Twenty-one banks with a capital of \$4,770,000 vers placed in the hands of receivers total number of national banks in existence on the dist day of October last was 3,75°, be int forty less than on the 31st day of October 1893. The capital stock paid in was \$672,671,-363, being \$9.673,491 less than at the same time in the previous year and the surplus and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid amounted to \$344,121,082.10 which was \$16,039, 780 less than on October 31, 1893.

The circulation has increased \$1,741.561. The obligations of the banks to each other were increase 1 1117,253,334, and the individual deposits were [227,234,449] less than at the corresponding date in the previous years. Loans and discounts were \$161.206,923 more than at the same time the previous year and thecks and other cash items were (9),319,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473 922,055 as against \$3,109,531 281 36 in 1893.

War Department. The message reviews and comments on the report of the secretary of war. The president does not believe there is any necessity for increasing the army to 30,000 men, as recom-mended by Secretary Lamont He advises against the creation of new military posts The secretary's pian of the adoption of the oataliion - ystem is recommended The strike troubles of last summer are briefly referred to and the action of the military commended

In recognition of the lon r and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schoffeld now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to con gress that the temporary revival of the crade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its busi ness and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribun als the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an addi tional e reuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications and that such an addition would not create a preater force of judges than the lacreasing ousiness of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress. Other important topics are adverted to the report accompanied by recom-mendations many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time they need only be named. I refer to the bolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers. The en-largement of the powers of United States cemmissioners in the territories the allowance writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder A topic dealt with by the attorn ey general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Tearitory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions of the existing system will dmit ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges and that this court should sit within the ter ritory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the congress a strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prison-A similar recommendation has made from time to time since and a few year ago a law was passed providing for the selec-tion of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect and the old and disreditible condition still exists

It is not my purpose at this time to repeat

the considerations which make an impre nable case in favor of the ownership and man agement by the government of the penal in-institutions in which federal prisoners are confined I simply desire to avain urge former recommendations on the subject and to particularly call the attention of the congress to that part of the report of the secre tary of war, in which he states that the mil itary prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, can be turned over to to the government as a prison for federal convicts without the leas difficulty and with an actual savin; of money

din a more complete reform, I hope that by the adoption of the suggestion of the secretary of war this easy step may be taken in the direction of the proper care of its con-victs by the government of the Unitel States Postal and Navy Departments.

The message next takes up the report of the postmaster general and strongly urges the recommendations of that official looking to the correction of the abuses of the secondclass mail matter privilege by publishers of advertising matter, who send tons of papers through the mail and defraud the government out of millions of dollars postage annually The free carriage of seeds of grain throuthe mails is also condemned If these abuses were rectified the department would be selfsustaining. The report of the postmaster general, which has already been published, is eaviewed at length

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy which shows very gratify-in: process in the construction of ships for

our new navy mmend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships torpedo boats The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy but also a supply for the auxilfary fleet Guns and their apurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both those purposes We have not to-day a single those purposes We have not to-day a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York of the International Navigation company or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy yard is proceedin; satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their suns or ordnance

Interior Department. The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the stuttion of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I recommend this report and the valuable recomm tions of the secretary to the careful attention I fully indorse the recommendation of the

secretary that adequate protection be pro-vided for our forestreserves and that a com-prehensive forestry system be inaugurated recommendations of the secretary in regard to dealing with the Indian question is concurred in and has already been published

Pensions. The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the courageous and renerous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau our pension roll was needed or that continued villance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end The accusation that an effort to detect pension fraud, is ev dence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indiffer-ence to the comissions of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic people

Agricultural Department.

The secretary of agriculture in his report operations of his department for the last fiscal year and makes recommenda tions for the further extension of its useful-ness. The recommendations of the senate ness The recommendations of the senate are concurred in The prohibition of free dis-

tribution of seed by the department is again

urged The work done by the department of agriculture is very superficially dealt with in this communication and I commend the report of the secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to the careful attention of the congress.

An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance to testify. These cases numbering three or four thousand annually are sent by the officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The exegencies of his other duties oblice him to act upon decisions of the registers ceivers without an opportucity of thorough personal examination. Nearly 200) of these cases are appealed annually from the co sioner to the secretary of the interior. Burden-ed with other important administrative duties, his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctionary and based upon the ex-amination of others. Through this determination of the secretary operates as final adjudication upon rights of very importance. I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from general land office should be relieved from this duty of deciding litizated land cases that a non-partisan court should be entreated to pass on such cases and that the decisions of this court should be final at least so far as the decisions of the department are final

Civil Service Reform. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent and othing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government the increasing appreciation by our people these advantages. A vast majority voters of the land are ready to that the time and the attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distributed by doling out minor offices and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party or anizations as something that should be used in establishing party principles should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity Numerous additional offices and places have been brought within civil service rules and regulation, and some others will soon be included. The report of the mitted to the congress and careful attention to the recommendations it contains

National Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health or national health officer charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. I earnestly recom-mend that the inauguration of a national health or similar national instru mentality believing the same to be a n precaution a minst contarious diseases and in the interast of safety and heath of poor

strike Commission By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1884, I appointed in July last Hon. J. D. Keen of the state of New York and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthin: ton of the state of Illinois, to form with Hon Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commissioner for the purpose of making careful inquiry into th causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes which had rein an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence dangerous disturbance with considerable of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to gress with the evidence taken upon vestigation. Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give as surance that the report and sug estions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

Tariff Amendments Urged.

The tariff act passed at the last session of congress need, important amendments if it is executed effectively and with certainty in addition to such necessary amendments as not change rates of duty. I am still ver cidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list So far as the surar schedule is con-cerned, I would be glad under the existin; aggravations to see every particle of deferentia duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed r fineries and thousands of discharged men it would seem to present a hopeless cese for reasonable legislative aid

Whatever else is done or omitted I e irnest'y repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment With the advent of a ne tariff policy not only contemplated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not only obstacle which has so lon; prevented our participa-tion in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check import; and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a re-fusal to allow American registry vessels built abroad thouth owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibitin a willingnes: abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans oceanic carria e. Our new tariff policy bill upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importation; as our people need and that our projects and manufacteres should find market in every part of the habitable globe is consistently supplemented by the reatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when, built and the American sailor would be resur-rected and again take his place. a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and riotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denyin; American re istry to ships built abroad and owned by Ameri pears, in the light of present conditions, not only to be a failure for rood at every point, out to be nearer a relic of barbarism th thin that exists under permission of statute of the United States I carnestly recommend its prompt repeal The Gold Reserve.

During the last month the gold reserves in the treasury for the purpose of redeemin; the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thu maintain popular faith in the determination of the government to meet as greed, its pecuniary oblication. It would have been well if in this emer ency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the kovern-meet bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period, but the congress havin; failed to confe authority resort was necestarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its ision bonds were issued drawing interes at the rate of five per cent per annum and maturing ten years after their issuing, that being the shortest time authorized by the act lam glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than three per Nothing could be worse or further re from sensible finance than the relations ex-isting between the currency the government

gold redemption and the means must be resorted to for the purpose redemption ishing such redemption fund when implied Even if the claims upon this fund were on fined to the obligations originally intent fined to the obligations originally intests and if the redemption of these obligation meant their cancellation the fund would very small. But these obligations when a ceived and redeemed in gold are not cancel but are re-issued and may do duty many im by way of drawing gold from the treasure. Thus we have an endless chain in operate constantly depleting the treasure's sold. constantly depleting the treasury's sold never near a final rest. As if this was a bad enough we have a statutory declarate that it is the policy of the government that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between sold and a ver aided the force and momentum of the mausting process and added largely to the quantity of the state o hausting process and added largely to the correct obligations claiming this peculiar reference of the control o temporary palliation It is perfectly and patly plain that the only way under p conditions by which this reserve patly plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve whe dangerously depleted, can be replaished, is through the issue as le of the bonds of the gardennent for gold and yet congress he not only thus far declined to authorize the same of bonds heat suited to such a purpose. not only thus far defined to such a purpose issue of bonds bost suited to such a purpose but there seems a disposition in some qua-ters to deny both the necessity and powers ters to deny both the necessity and powers
the issue of bonds at all I cannot to
moment believe that any of our citizens
deliberately willing that their roverage
should default in its pecuniary oblirations,
that the flowester operations should be that its financial operations should be duced to a silver busis At any rate should not feel that my duty a done if I omitted any effort I commake to avert such a calamity. As in therefore as no provision is made for final redemption or the putting asile of neurrency obligation now usel to repeated and constantly draw from the government gold and as long as no better nutherity. gold and as long as no better authority bond issues is allowed than at present a such authority will be utilized whenever to save the credit of our country and m good the financial declaration of our comment Questions relatin to our banks currency are closely connected with the ject just referred to and they also some unsatisfactory features New Banking System Advocated

Prominent among them are the lack of ticity in our currency circulation and quent concentration in financial centr it is most needed in other parts of the It is most needed in other parts of the The absolute divorcement of the go-from the business of banking is the i tionship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This tion cannot be immediately reached step in that direction and us a means ing a more elastic currency and obviother objections to toe present an bank circulation of the treasury presents in his report scheme modifyin; present bankin; laws providing for the issue of circulating note state banks free from taxation under collimitations. The secretar explains his so plainly and its advantages are develop im with such remarkable clearness that effort on my part to procest arguments in supports would be surpufious. I shall the fore content myself with an unqualified dorsement of the secretarys' proparation in the law and a brief and imper statement of their prominent features
It is proposed to repeal all laws provid
to the deposit of United States bends as

curity for circulation to permit nati banks to issue circulating notes not excess

in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and impaired capital provided they deposit the government as a guarantee fund in Uni States legal tender notes including trea notes of 1800, a sum equal in amount be per cent of the notes they desire to issue deposit to be maintained at all times whenever any bank retires any part of culation a proportional part of its antee fund shall be returned to it permit the seretary of the tree to prepare and keep on hand ready for in case an increase in circulation is a blank national bank notes for each bank ing circulation and to repeal the proof the present law imposing limitari strictions upon banks desiring to relactions their circulation, thus permitting nercase or reduction within iseventy-five per cent of capital to be ride a safety fund for the immediate r tion of the circulating nates of failed by imposin; a small annual tax say one of one per cent upon the average circus of each bank until the fund amounts When a bank fails its guarantee funi paid into this safety funds and its no to be redeemed in the first instance fro safety find thus au mentel, any impa of such fund caused thereby from the immediately availab said bank, and is these should be insu auch impairment to be made good rata assessment among the other banks.

contributions constituting a first lieu a the as ets of the failed bank in favor a contributing banks. As a further security it is contempt that the existing proposition fixing the vidual liability of stockholders is to be tained and the bank's indebtedness of count of its circulatin; notes is to be first lien on all its assets. For the put meeting the expense of printing not cials, supervision, cancellation and other charges, there shall be imposed a taxo one-half of one per cent per annum up average amount of notes in circulation further provided that there sail no national bank notes issuel a less denomination tana ton do that each nation at bank, except in case failed bank shall redeem or retire is ab

the first instance at its own

agencies to be designated by it. that other very important feature of this is the exemption of state banks from tion by the United States in cases wa shown to the satisfaction of the servithe treasury and comptroller of the by banks claiming such exemption that have not hid outstanding their circles notes exceeding seventy-five per est their paid up and unimpaired of that their stockholders are in lividealight for the redemand. for the redemption of their circulating to the full extent of the ownership of that the liability of such ban's their circulating notes coss under their state law a first lies their assets that such basis kept and maintained a run fund in United States legal tenlar ras-cluding transmissions.

cludin : treasury no.es of 1800 equal to per cent of their outstanding per cent of their outstanding offer notes, and that such have promptly reli-their circulating notes when present their principal or branch office. It is quite likely that this scheme di-usefully ampaded from the first duties. usefully amended in some of its details

great improvement in our present and currency system
I conclude this communication fully a ciating that the responsibility for lens affecting the people of the United States upon their representatives in content upon their representatives in content and the content of the conten assuring them that whatever accor recommencations I have in id

be glad to co-operate in perfecting and tion that tends to the prosperity and (Signed) GROVER CLEVELI Executive Mansion, Decen

AMUSING TRIFLES.

"Who is that fellow seres "Celebrated literary street?" acter." "What is his special "Long hair."

Sea Captain-There is no hop ship is doomed! In an hour all be dead! Seasick Pass Thank heaven!