PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DEVOTED TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

BOTH FULLY REVIEWED.

Neutrality Laws in Regard to Cuba Must Be Strictly Complied With-An Ishaustive Argument for the Retirement of Greenbacks-Our Financial Trouble Thoroughly Set Forth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The following is the President's message:

To THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES :-The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our prople and the needs of the country give special prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exi-gencies of our national finances. The reports of the several administrative departments of the coverament fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the botterment of our country's con-dition as patriotic and inte ligent labor and

observations suggest. IN therefore doem my executive duty ade-quately performe t at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the flaun-cial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any

reference to departmental operations. I extractly invite, however, not only the earsful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the Congress and my follow conneruting of the Congress and my failow coun-trymen to the reports concerning these depart-mental operations. If justly and fairly exam-ined they furnish proof of assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare. I pross the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of these charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good.

Missionary Riots in China.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplo-matic agents of this government from the deli-cats duty they undertook at request of both countries of rendering such service to subjects of either belligerent within the territory limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the centrai government over the provincial adminis-trations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an covernmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming national disaster, or a manifesta-tion upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outhreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local anthorities, if which, unchecked by the local anthorities, if Bol actually counired at by them, have culmin-stations, causing much destruction of proper-ty, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionnries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly beloaved this superstant to actually counived at by them, have culmin own, it plainly behoaved this government to take the most prompt and desided action to suard against muliar or perhaps more dreadful calamitios. The demands of the United States and other

wers for the degredation and punishment of a responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted up-risings and for the adoption of ern measures by th Emperor's governme

eut soundness, to guarantee those qualities. Nor are these difficulti s confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad and invested a large sharo of their gains in foreign countries, in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing, now find ther selves within a narrowing circle of operous and unforescen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity conditions, and are controlled by the necessity of retirement from a field hese made unprofit-able if indeci they are not summarily ex-poiled, as some of them have lately been in Prussia. It is not to be forgothen that inter-nati maltrade can not be one-sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be boaestly reciprocal Without this it almost advantage or a contrivance to recurs bene.tr with only the semblance of a seturn. In our dealings with other nations, we ought to be

open-handed and scrupplously fair. This should be our policy as a producing na-tion, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of na-tional good faith and reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not however, con-strain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesco in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our phare of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures of our part as would involve restric-tions similar to those from which we suffer. the way to such a course is easy; it should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessit / for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consepuences of the gravest character.

The Behring Sea Matter.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded, during the past year, even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexations ques-tions were left undetermined by the decision of the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The ap-plication of the principles laid down by the august body has not been followed by the resuits they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themelves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their exe-cution has been more or less imperfect. The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great 1 ritain to receive a lump sum of \$ 25,000 in full settlement of all British claim for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing ves els unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last Congress, which de clined to make the necessary appropriation I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I carn-sally recommend that it by again considered and sanctioned. If, however this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from however

the proposition that the government is bound to every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the Senate so that, in one of the motes suggestel, a final settlement may be reached.

The Venezuela Issue.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, concerning the limits of British Guines, was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy ed to be required both on its own account scened to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, there-fore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassa-dor at London for communication to the British government in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions there reached and formalated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a foreible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this conti-nent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the en argement of the area of British Guinea m derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezueln; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be easily settled only by friendly and impartial arbitra-

attention of the Congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became ointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samea as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the senate a special message with accompany-ing documents giving information on the sub-ject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times extertained that our situation on this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government in violation of the principles we profess and in all its phases the principle's we profess and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious. I again press this subject upon the attention of Congress and ask for such legislative action or e, pression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed, an insurr tion in some respects more active than the list preceeding revolt, which continued from 186 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the East the connection of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides dangering the connectial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by a rousing sentimental sympathy and inciting ad venturous support among our people, has en tailed carnest effort on the part of this govern ole, has en ment to enforce obed ence to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the Unite States from bying abused as a vantage ground from which to aid these in arms against Span-ish sovereignty Whatever may be the tradi-tional sympathy of our countrymen, as indi-viduals wish people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbor. Yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international re-lationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disre-gard on part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their conn-try which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material domase consense upon the loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavor: thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sen ibilimay have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and flercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the gorernment to honestly fulfill every international conflict may sp chilp be carnestly hoped, on every grounds, that the devastation of armed conflict may sp chilp be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bring-ing in their train the actibility and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

The Turkish Troubles.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Chris-tians in Armenia and the development there, and in other districts, of the spirit of fanatic host ility to Christian influences, naturally exhost lifty to Christian influences, naturally ex-cited apprehension for the safaty of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the for-cign missionary societies in the United States, and reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimaty perform-ance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their sectorities in the sector behalf and their protection in person and property been earnestly and vigorously enforced 1 by every means within our power. I regrst, how-ever, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condi-tion of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman empire by sending the United States cousul at Suas to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gracuitous entanglement of the United States in the socalled Eastern question, nor as an officious in-terference with the right an I duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman sub-jects of the Sultan, but it areas solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge o the condititions in our efforts to care for those en-

titled to our protection. The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the visinity of the disturbed localities afford opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs and tion and that the report to such arbitration will enable us to take suitable steps for the

period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were in-tended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all, the laws relating to them, some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or com-pulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, pulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$331.-999, 45. Immediately after that date and in 928, 45. Immediately after that date and in Jaruary, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payment by which the Se reary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circu-lation was issued to National banks, to retire United States notes in equal amount to 30 per cent of such additional National banks circulation until such notes were reduced to \$300,030,000. This law further provides that on and after the last day of January. 15%, the United States notes then outstanding, should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use

of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute. In May, 1573, and before the date thus ap-pointed for the redemption and retire-ment. Some of them had, however, been pre-viously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation. as per-mitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount mitted by the law of 1855, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was \$ 0.451.716. The law of 1878 did not stop at dis-5 0, 31, 716. The law of 1853 did not stop at dis-tinct prohibition but contained in addition the following provision, "And when my of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they, hall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be re-issued and paid out again and kept in circulation." This was the condition of af-fairs an the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the relemption and retire-ment of all these notes, and for which such abundant manns had been provided. The gov-ernment was put in the anomolous situation & owing to the holders of its notes, debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be re-tired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government not cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without oquittance. There has been issued and sold \$95,500,000 of

the bonds author zed by the resumption act of 1975, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, create I a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, to gether with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve and \$100 0.0,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the 1st day of January. 15:9, to \$114.196,135 and though the realist con-stantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum in July, 1892. In April, 1894, for the first time since its establishment this reserve amounted to less than \$100,000,000, containing at that date only \$J7,011,33).

The Bond Contract.

The message reviews at great length the lowering of the gold reserve, the shipment of gold, the issuing of bonds, the entering into the bond contract with capitalists, and his messages to Congress for relief. Continuing, the President

The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving the contract unmodified was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107,571,250 or the 8th day of July, 1595. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as we e of the greatest possible value to every in-terest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest missiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for it , promotion. I believe it averted a disaster, the imminence

of which is fortunately not at this time gener-ally understood by our people. Though the contrast mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107.511.210 on the th day of July. 1895, to \$79.343.9 4. How long it will remain large enough to render its increas unnecessary is only matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment though duite large withdrawal's for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well informed quarters About \$16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the menth of November. The foregoing statement of events and condi-tions develop the fact that after accreasing our interest bearing bended indebtedness more than \$162.000,000 to save our gold reserve, we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve \$79,333,940, as against \$65,448,317, in February 1894, when the first bonds were issued Though the amount of gold drawn from the treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein present it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the treasury within he several periods stated without the issue o On the 28th of January, 1995, it was reported by the secretary of the treasury that more than \$172,000,000 of gold had been withdrawn for hoarding or shipment during the year pre-ceeding. He now reports that from January 1, receasing. He now reports that from January J. 1573, to July 14, 1590, a period of more than 10 years, only a little over \$25,000,000 was with-drawn and that between July 14, 1590, the date of the passage of the law for an increased pur-chase of silver, and the first day of December, 189), or within less than five and a half years there was withdrawn nearly \$175,000,000 making the total of more than \$403.002,000 drawn from the treasury in gold since January 1st., 1879, the date fixed in 1875 for the retire nent of the United States notes. Nearly \$427,900,000 of the gold thus withdrawn have been paid out on these United State-notes, and yet every one of the \$46,00,000 is still uncancelled and ready to do service in fu ture gold depletions. More than \$76,500,000 in gold has since their creation in 15.0 been paid out from the treasury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government, and yet the whole, amounting to \$151,000,900 except a little more than \$16,0,0,000 which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remain outstanding and prepared to join their older and more ex-perienced allies in future raids upon the treasny's gold reserve. On July 1, 1892, more than a year and a half

anal interest charge of such bonded inal interest charge of such bonded in-btedness is more than \$11.000.000, that continuance in our present course by result in further bond issues, if that we have suffered or are threatened an t with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hearding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly onght to arrest attention and provoke immedi-ate legislative relief 1 am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our trou-bles is found in the retirement and cancellation bles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accom-plished by the change of these notes for U.S. bonds of small as well as large denominations

In the meantime the premium would not re-m in stationary and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the flovernment and with United States notes or tr asury notes in his hands immediately clam-oring for its return and a re ale at a higher premium. It may be claimed that a large rev-enue and reduced receipts might favorably af-fect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity affecting these notes in the treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measurably per-manent, and this is previsely what is prohib-ited so far as United States notes are con-cerned by law of 1878, forbidding their re-tirement. That the statute in so many words provide that these notes when received into the treasury and belonging to the United States shall be "Paid out again and kept in circula-tion." It will moreover be readily seen that the government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and treasury notes in cur-rent transactions when demanded, and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the cur-rency representing gold. Besides the accume bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desir-ability as investments and because their payability as investments and because their pay-ment could be well postponed to a pyriod far removed from present financial burdens and perplarities when with increased presperity and resources they would be more easily met. To further insure the cancel ation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an autority given to the Secretary of the Treasu y to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary, to complete the contemplated re-demption and cancellation permitting him use of the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the gortreasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and en-terprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that every interest and industry id follow the cancellation of would gold demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds with our indebte lness still undischarged and aggra-vated in every feature. The obligation necessary to find this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been re lieved since 1854 by anticipation and payment beyond the requirements of the sinking fund out of our surplus revenues. The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes amounting to probably less than \$6,00,000 might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in irregulation of our National banks. Though the aggregate capital of these now in existence amounts to more than \$6 6.000,000, their out-standing circulation based on bond security amounts to only about \$190.000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to ninety per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock they are obliged to pay one percent tax on the circulation they issue. I think they ought to be allowed to issue cir culation equal to the par value of the bonds culation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-f arth of one per cent, which would undoubt-edly meet all the expenses the government would incur on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substant or comparis in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be is-sued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes. The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselvesw of the provisions of law thus modified could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$475,004,000, which would nearly or quits equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate, I should confidentis ezpect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need. It has always seemed to m that the provisions of law regarding the capita' of national banks which operate as a lim itation to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression if state banks, which came near to the people in all sec-tions of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and

facilities. Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent. we have reached a dangerous

There is a vast difference between a standard

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1895.

when the second would seeure for us a bimetallic currency mov-ing on lines of parity an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that atability is an imparative condition of sound money. No gov-ernment, no hum in contrivance or act of legis-lation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world. In the light of these experiences, which ac-cord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the be-lief that an act of Congress could now bridge

rency representing gold Besides the accumu lation in the treasury of currency of any kind

exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil and it cannot pro-

notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course, he could not do this without paying a premium. Private hold-ers of gold, unlike the government having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury; but the moment the socretary of the treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would estab-lish a general and universal premium upon it.

lish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the government is plbged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications.

In the meantime the premium would not re-m in stationary and the absurd sportacle might

lief that an act of Congress could now bridge an equality of 50 per cent between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action raise not only our own, but all silver, to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing from the actual relative value would be the signal for complete departure of gold from our circulation, and the collapse of our entire credit sys-

Our country's indebtedness whether owing by the government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our preshas been character to decree by set of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valua-ble dollars than those within the contemplated and intentiols of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer by the flat law and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable. Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief, con-trary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in one coinage are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value in the standard of the civilized world, and permits the only bi-metallism now possible or at least that within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be. While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business it does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of stive, currency sometimes equaling, and sometimes even executing it in amount, bot maintained at a parity notwiths, which a do precation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of ilver.

for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of the a found suilty of actual participation in the outrages. This government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred for the purpose of investigation. This latter commission. of investigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone over-land from Tien Tain accompanied by a suitable thiness escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to pratect its citizens, will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks

The Waller Case.

The customary cordial relations between this The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John 1. Waller by the expe-ditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul to Tamatave, remained in Madagase ar after his term of office expired and any amountly successful in provider. and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas, of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tama-tave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them, that of communicating military information to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and contenced to twenty years imprisonment. Fol-lowing the course justified by abundant precedents, this government demanded from t of France the record of the proceedings of French tribunal, which resulted in Mr. Wal-lar's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the beneficial record from which appear the constitution and organization of the Court, the charges as for organization of the Court, the charges as for-mulated and the general course and result of the trial and by which it was shown that the second was tried in open court and was de-fended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges, which was not re-ceived by the French minister of foreign affairs and the first week in October, has thus far here withheld the French mention of the far Jeen withheid the French governmen taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent The efforts of our ambassador to procure it. however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry have not been relaxed and it is confidently expected that some satisfac-tory solution of the matter will shortly be Meanwhile it appears that Mr. her's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

Trade Complications With Germany. Our relation with the states of the German empire are in some aspects typical of a condi-tion of things elsewhire found in a country whose production and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalry of competing indus-tries; the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which, in undertaking to reserve its own mar-kets for the exclusive use of its own producers, mecrosarily obstruct, their sales in foreign mar-kets and prevents free access to markets of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn one of the increased of the increase law. of new world; the desire to retain trade in time worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable law, of new na eds and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in invit-ing a free exchange of commodities and by this missing imperiling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American ex-ect interest, such only in Germany, where they port interests, not only in Germany, where they are parhaps most noti cable, but in adjacent The expo

countries. The experts affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public brath. This is all the more irritating in view of the first that so Humpean State is as j about of the second read wholesome-pess of its experted food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able, on account of inher-

the e controver.y and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the cerritory in debate and to declare that it will abmit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusion a the dispatch in question called up in the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the terri-torial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirely to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received but is expected shortly when furthet communication on the subject will probably be made to congress.

The Hawalian Matter.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaiia was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made

persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to those who had taken the Ha waiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supercede justice itself, and demanded stay of excention until the proceedings had been submitted to this government, and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order, without formal charge or trial have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaiia has thus far not conceded. Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minis ter, having furnished this government abund-ant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued and his successor lately been received.

Lynching of Italians in Colorado. The deplorable lynching of several Italian abovers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representation and I am happ to say that the best effort; of the State in which these outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocions crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs. These manifestations against halpless aliens may be traced through en sive stages of the vicious padroni system which unthecked by our immigration and contract unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the m ment of landing on our shore, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening compation in the fields where their cheapening compation in the fields of bread winning toil brings them in collision with other labor inte ests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to as we reduce, those who seek our shores to marge themselves in our body politics and win per-onal competence by honest effort, we can not regard such assemblages as distinctively alien laborer, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospet of gain may dis-tate as otherwise then superposed of gain may distate, as otherwise than repugnant to the r ght of our civilization deterrent to individual advanesment and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the whole some ambitions of the citizen and constitution the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil it certainly should be attempted.

Congratulations for Japan.

Japan has furnished abuudant evidence of r vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the reason for congravitation in the fact that the government of the United States, by the ex-change of literal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her won-derful advancement and to restand to her the consileration and confidence due to her ma-tional emightenment and progressive char-

Samoan Arrangement Unsatisfactory. In my last two as nual messages I called the

protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperilled. The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial Irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constan tinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the Sultan that Tuckish soldier shall guard and escort to the coast American efugees, and those orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizen and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizons have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruc-

can be no doubt that serious loss and destruc-tion of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks. By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secure 1 a right and as-sumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own inter-ests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of the Turkish government as will restrain fanitical brutality, and in fact, their duty it to interfere so as to insure against such dreadful occur-rences in Turkey as lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is carnestly hoped that effective action on their part will not be delayed.

OUR FINANCES.

A Subject of the Greatest Importance to

the American People.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic conimportant than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in uch a perplexing and delicate predicament as o require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnast off. rt in this direction when we recall the step already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when to appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular nterest in these subjects. By command of the people, a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored clauses at the expen e of the great majority of our coun-trymen and which, whi e inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and inveded our cute use to the markets of and impeded our city use to the markets of the world, has even superceded by a tariff policy which, in principle, is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues of our people's cheap living or lessen their com-fort and contentment, for the sake of according special advantages to favoritos, and which, while accouraging our intercourse and trade while encouraging our intercourse and trad with other nations, recognize the fact that American solf-reliance, thrift and encenuity, can build up our country's industries and de velop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism. The compulsory purchas, and coinage of silver b/ the government unchecked and unregulated by busiress conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years dilute I our circulating med ium, undermined confidence abload in our finan cial ability and at last culminated in distress and cial ability and at last columinated in distress and panic at home has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless schems upon the country. The things thus ac-complished notwithstanding their extreme im-portance and beneficient effects, foll far short of curing the momentury evils from which we suf-fer as a result of long indulesnes in all advised financial expedients. The currency denom-immed United States notes and commonly has a ne green-backs was issued in large vol-umes during the late civil war and intended originally to meet the emergence of that

before the first bonds were issued to replenish the gold reserve, there was a not balance in the treasury exclusive of such reserve of less than \$13,000,000, "but the gold reserve amounted to more than \$114,000,000, which was the quieting feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervised and our securities held abroad were returned for sale and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the mean time extensive shipments of gold and other up favorable indications caused restlessness and

fright among our people at home. The act of July 11, 1820, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the Governmen was compelled to jurchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54 030,300 ounces, or practically the entire pro-duct of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and ex-potation of those in the congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned act that it would re-ostablish and maintain the former parity between the two metals are still fresh in lory.

Retirement of Treasury Notes.

Retirement of Treasury Notes. In other words, the government has paid in gold more than mino-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gol about one-hold of its notes given for ailver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of them notes. And added to all this we are reininded that to energy this astonishing financi-1 system the govern-ment has incurred a bonied indebtedness of 191,000,000 in efforts to maintain it, that an an-

polished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, ex-cept such a change in our financial mythods as will reassure the frightened and make the de sire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold and satisfactory to those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the covernments store. It can not, therefore, be sife to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles. It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remody for the difficul ties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that th ads which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit.

Free Silver.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countryman, whose sincerity 1 do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now throatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once

thrown open to the free and unlimited and independent coinuge of both gold and silver dollars of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government, and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for on hundred cents worth of g ld in the gold dolla at the present standard and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar. In the present stare of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our res-

enne receipts affects it. The important ques tion is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in soun financial condition. We are considering the government holding of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our na-tional credit and monetary strength. If our gold reserve had never been impaired; if no bonds had ever been issued to replecish if there had reserve had nover been impaired; if no bonds had ever been issued to replecish if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our abil-ity to continue gold payment; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve the amount of our reveau swould be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lead weight to this consideration are entirely lacking. In our present predicament no gold is received by the nt predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges nor would there be if the revenues were innor would there be if the revenues were in-creased. The receipts of the treasury when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and treasury notes, issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses and its quantity in covernment possession do so not in the least only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses and its quantity in government possession does not in the least ontribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on go d alone. It is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to be ain gold for our reserve. The answer is one demand upon Unite I States notes and troas yet not is, but the proposition that the treasury on demand upon Unite I States notes and troas yet not is, but the proposition that the treasury on demand draw gold from the preasure of the dome, here it bolking to prevent the thus particips with the is gold from the yet of the mart day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in op-tions for it.

standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in diverse forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the banefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the stand-ard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit so indispensible to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substitute i for the actual use of

The past is full of loscons, teaching not only The post is full of lessons, teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national im-morality that follows in the train of such ex-pedient. I will not believe that the American propie can be persuaded, after sober deliberaition, to joopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nes-trums, nor that they will yield to the false al-lurements of cheap money, when they salims that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far sn our history has been so devotedly charished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

I have ventured to express myself on these subjects with earnestness and plaianess of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude or my cauntrymen a serious menace to our prosperity and insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal sumbitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot restain from begging there to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriots, reason and familiar experi-tures, and to weigh again and again the cover ence, and to weigh again and again the conse quences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress who are charged with the responsibility or inaugurating reasures for the safety and prosperity of our common country to promptly and effec-tively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approvas I desire, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measures promis-ing thorough and practical relief and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND,

It Seems Incredible.

Gazpin-How old does a woman have to be before she can vote?

Hazbin-Twenty-one, I believe.

Gazpin-But usually she doesn't vote until she's twice that age. Hazbin-I know it. You see she has

to devote the intervening time to making up her mind how to vote .-- Roxbury Gazette.

Helnous Offense.

Mrs. Figg-Tommy put a bent pin in the minister's chair when he was calling this afternoon.

Mr. Figg-Gimme your slipper, quick. A boy who will play such a trick on a man who darsen't swear needs oue of the best licking that can be produced. -Indianapolis Jourgal.

Lics should always be put over sauce-pans when in use. The steam is usu-ally more beneficial to the dish being prepared than to the kitchen walls.