### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

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 Hanking Scheme by Carlisle-Affairs of the Army and Navy-As to

#### The Message to Congress.

Pensions, etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The following is the president's message to congress: Messa;e to the congress of the United States. The assemblage within the nations legislative halls of those charged with the duty of makin ; laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively surgests the exacting oblication and in exorable responsibility 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 communication containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to be necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with embarassin questions of territorial jurisdic other nations and our peaceful relations with | tionthem at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign po licy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. Ouring the past year, pursuant to a law of concress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition, though the participation of American echibitors fell far short of completely filustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite cre litable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and post tive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the deportation from this country of diseased cattle and un-

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stale of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened This precaution I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength bet weed the Brazilian government and the insurgents. and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end the in surgents received no encouragement of event ual asylum from our commanders and such oppositson as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was clearly justified by public law. A serious tension of relations havin; arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the inturgent Admiral Degama and his followers The friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other Although the government 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 1893, was abrogated on Aug. 24 1894 by the takin; effect of the tariff law now in force, that government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the acree ment between the two countries. I invite a mention to the correspondence between the

secretary of state and the Brazilian minister The China-Japan War.

A gratifyin: recognition of the uniform im partiality of t his country towards all foreign states was man ifested by the coincident request of the Ch inese and Japanese governments that the acents of the United States should within proper limit afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of dip lomatic relations due to a state of war This delicate office was accepted. and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial the same authority which the with- technical drawn agents of the belligerents had contract the war between Chi na and Japan endangers ro policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our crowing commercial interest in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domicile t or solournin: in the interior of China Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea, (the first concluded with a Western power) felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for exiministrative reforms in actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized. I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolon ed dispute with Ecuador growin; out of the proceedin :s against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States. Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound to ether by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of go"ernment. 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 government as to leave no doubt of the depth an i sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the senate and house of representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in car;oes of American cattle the Gerstock and fresh meat : from this country has been revived. It is hose i that Germany will soon become convince i that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual in-

against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on su ars coming from countries paving an export bounty thereon claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five an i nine of the treat; of isting to Prissis. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation I recomm in i the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty and I in vite attention to the accompanyin; report of the secretary of state contain a : a discussion of the question, raised by the German pro-

Behring Sea Arbitration.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning in struction; 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 award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life i the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of 1425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Brit ain for dama es growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea, or the seizure of British vessels enca el la takine 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 advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum Thus far only France and Portugal have st nified their willingness to adhere to the re ulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration

The Hawalian Incident. Since communicatin: the voluminous cor re-pontence in re ard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of represcatative, on certain questions submitted to the judyment 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 announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government Relations With Mexico.

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 cuzht to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years are The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact during this lon : period The commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, bein; neither stimulated by conventional arrangement; nor retarded by jealous rivalries or seitish desires An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder in 1887 of Leon

is bein; paid in installments. The problem of the stora e and use of the waters of the Rio Grands for irrication should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries Rising in the Colorado heights the stream flows intermittingly, yieldin; little water durin; the dry months to the irricating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severaly felt in the regions where the river form, a common boundin its course through level sand often raise

ritorial jurisdiction of the year was the Bluefields incident-in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip b rderin; on the Atlantle ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua By the treaty of 186) between Great Britain and Nicararua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self government was guaranteel to the Mosquite Indians to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and their dwellers within its The so-called native government which | grew to be largely made up of aliens for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicararua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragus to maintain soversi nty over the Mosquito territory led to serious desturbances culminating n the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable compact administration in which Nicara us and alien residents were to participate Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule expelling her officers and restoring the organization This in turn gave way to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragu Although the allen interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that re ;ion for some time has been and still is controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her omain For some months on an I during part of the term, two of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Managua from its territory twelve more foreigners including two Americans for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields 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 commanders at the scene of this disturbance by their con

stant exhibition of firmness and good judgment contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order I re ret that in the midst of these occur rences there opened up a most grave irritating citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the mosquito territory was murdered by one Arguelio the acting governor of the town After some delay the murderer was arrested but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escape!, and notwithstanlin; our repeated demands it is claimed that his recapture has

been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to protection our a ents would exercise the canal company on grounts purely and not embraced in the receded from that position Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the war of 1831 Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance constrained to testify this sympathy in con-

nection with certain demands urgently preferred 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-slan people As a further demonstration of respect and Korea but the unhappy precipitation of friendship our minister at St Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the

> Unjust Fines by Spain on Our Ships. Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the ves-els and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time durin; the last twenty years earnest remonstrance upon the part of our government. In the immediate past exhorbitant penaltie have been imposed upon our vessels and good : 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 leviel upon carzoes or the carrying vessels when the goods in question were catitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error has been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the roots in por. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached The Mora case referred to in my ast annual message remains unsettled From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstandin; 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 proencountered by the Spanish government in providin payment of the Mora indemnity. regret to say that no definite reply to the

cure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing in my last annual message I adverted to expel as persons undestrable and dangerous. enians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numercus questions in this relation have arisen. While this covernment acquiesess in the aserted richt of expulsion it will not consent that Armentans may be imprisoned or other wise punished for no other reason than havin acquired, without imperial consent. Amercan citizenship 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 as against \$3,109,563 291 36 in 1893. acquittal of the remaining five has been taken

offer has yet been made and all efforts to se

## by the Turkish prosecuting officers.

The Samoan Troubles. under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as si nally illustrating the policy of entangling 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject which emphasized my previously expressed opinions Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress. further demonstrate1 that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presente of foreign minitary forces and at no small sacrifi e of life and treas ire. The suppression of the Matasfa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader an I eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message did not bring last. in : peace to the Islands. Formilable uprisings continued and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island Upolu, headed in Asna the Western district by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua the Eastern district, by other le ders The insurgents rava .ed the country and fought the government

troops up to the very doors of Apia 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 coniderable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamassese and his atherents fearing the

Good will fostered by miny interests in ships and marines professed submission. Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify 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 sovernment that such of them as profe a 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 by lasting is hardly to be presumed. The lesson given by firin: 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 Baldwin an American citizen by a band of last and is not seriously intended. Malietoa marauders in Durango, has been accepted and the kin; 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 Atua to hold meeting and that both Atus and Asna have forbidden innabitants of those districts which fought on the side of the government to return to their villages and have already partly burned down Moreover the frequent chan es the latter, indicates that a real conclitation 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 Bluefields Affair. the reports awakened the imperial govern-Prominent amon: the questions of terment's apprehension that under existing cir-

> rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting re-toration of tranquility in the islands " The present covernment utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not a :gravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the ment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundation of our free institutions, and I invite and expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government lookin: to the with Irawal 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 sources of revenue during the fiscal year endand its expenditures to \$442,505,758.87, leaving deficit of 163,801,26153 There was a decrease of \$15.9:2 674 66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893

There was collected from customs \$131,818 . 530 62, and from internal revenue \$147, 161-442.81 The balance of the income for the year amounting to \$93.815.517.97, was derived from the sale; of lands and other sources. The value of our total dutiable imports mounted to \$275, 19,.096, bein: #146,657,625 less than during the preceding year and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379.735. 5.6, being #61,748,675 less than during the preceding year The receipts from customs enue 413,836,539 97 less than in 1833 The total tax collected from distilled spirits was 185 259.250 21 on manufactured

tobacco \$28 617,831.62 and on fermented Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to 1892, 141,-572, being an increase over the preceding year

of \$44,495,378 The total amount of gold exported during he fiscal year was \$76 828,061, as against \$105,-682,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was 17: 419,119 as against \$21,174,181 durin: the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,:86,532 and the exports were

The total bounty paid upon the production of surar in the United States for the fiscal year was (12,10),218.89, being an increase of \$2 725,078 91, over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1891, to August 1, 1891, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$356,155 81 The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140 85 It is estimated that upon the bais of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal vear ending June 31, 1835, will be 1421,427, 748.44, and its expenditures \$111,427,748.44, re-

The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,774,884, as against \$2,204,651 on the first day of November. 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdin:s was \$1,672,093,422 or \$21.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 63,887,01). At the samedate there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,307.55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127.773.938 The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 159), cease1 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 18,715,521. 32, an average cost of \$0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver urchased from the time that took effect until the repeal of its pur chasing clause on the date last mentioned was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost 2155,-931,002 21, the average price per fine ounce being \$ 9244 The total a ount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, is \$421,756,408, of which \$378,166,793 inder the provisions of that act, \$38,531,143 were coined under the provisions of the act of July 14 1890, and \$5,078 478 under the act providing for the coinage of the trade dollar bullion The total coinage of all metal; at our mints during thelast fiscal year consisted of

which there was \$99,471,912 50 in gold coined 4758 in standard silver dollars \$6.021 110 30 in subsidary silver coin and \$716 913.26 in minor During the calendar year of 1891, the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1.7.9.32 fine ounces of sold of the commercial and coinage value of \$6.955,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of 143,830,000 and of the coinage value of 77,376,000 It is estimated that on the first day of July 1894 the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1.251,640,968, of which \$6 7,92 ,231 was gold.

\$6:4,347,758 was silver Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1894, with a capital of \$5,2 \$,000 and seventy-nine with a capital of posed convention It was hoped that this \$10,475,00) went into voluntary liquidation almost perfunctionary and based upon the exwere placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was 3,75% bein : forty less than on the 31st day of October, 189'. The capital stock paid in was \$672.671. 36; being 19.675.491 less than at the same time in the previous year and the surplus and unthe claim on the part of Turkey of the right to | divided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,

amounted to \$344, 121,062 10 which was \$16,059,-780 less than on October 31, 1891 The circulation has increased \$1,741.561. The obligations of the banks to each other were increase 1 1117.261.334 and the individual deposits were \$227,294,449, less than at the correspondin: date in the previous years. Loans and discount: were 1161,206,923 more than at the same time the previous year and checks and other cash items were 193,319,961 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473 922,055

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 in-In my last annual message I referred briefly | creasing the army to 30,000 men. as recomto the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa | mended by Secretary Lamont | He advises against the creation of new military posts The secretary's plan of the adoption of the alliances with foreign powers and on May 9. batallion 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 ; and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of deficate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schofield now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a

Department of Justice. The report of the attorney general notes the gratifyin; progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business 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 inau urating circuit

courts of appeals. In respect to these tribus

als the suggestion is made in quarters entitled

to the hisbest consideration that an addi-

confidence reposed in their adjudications and that such an addition would not create a reater force of judges than the increasing the congress. Other important topics are adverted to the report accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this compensation to tederal officers. The enlargement of the powers of United States cemmissioners in the territories the allowance of writs of error in criminal case, on behalf of the United States and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder A topic dealt with he the attorn ev 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 admit ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court estabned for the territory with sufficient judges and that this court should sit within the ter-

courts sittin; in Arkansas and Texas. Eight years are in my annual message I tirged upon the congress as strongly as I could location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect and the old and dis-

creditible condition still exists It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an impre cumstances the peace concluded with the nable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of the penal ininstitutions in which federal prisoners are confined I simply desire to arain urge former recommendations on the subject and to particularly call the attention of the conislands Our participation in its establish gress to that part of the report of the secretary of war, in which he states that the military 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 saving of money from every point of view

Pendin: 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 convicts by the government of the Unite I States

l'ostal and Navy Departments. postmaster general and stron ly urges the recommendations of that official looking to the correction of the abuses of the second to our citizens in the ownership and navigaadvertisin; matter, who send tons of papers ufactures may be transported. The million's through the mail and defraud the government out of millions of dollars postage annually. The free carriage of seeds of grain throu h the mails is also condemned. If these abuses were rectified the department would be self strangulation, should be revived by the prossustaining. The report of the postmaster pect of profitable employment for ships when, general, which has already been published, is reviewed at length.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy which shows very gratify. I totic and safe defender of American interests ing progress in the construction of ships for I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and 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 gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York of the International Navi ation 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 ; uns of ordnance

Interior Department. The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the num rous and innected with his department. I recommend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of congress

cretary that adequate protection be provided for our for streserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated The recommendations of the secretary in regard to dealing with the Indian question is concurred in and has already been published

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the courageous and enerous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leaves no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension roll was needed or that con- has that an effort to detect pension fraud, is evidence of unfriendline-s towards our 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 reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness The recommendations of the senate are concurred in The prohibition of free distribution of seed by the department is again The work done by the department of a ri

culture 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 atten-

tion of the congress An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growin. 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 I sue of bonds best suited to such a purpose. 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 exerencies of his other duties oblice him to act upon decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportucity of thorough personal examination. Nearly 2011 of these done if I omitted any effort I could rase are appealed annually from the commissioner to the secretary of the interior Burdened with other important administrative duties, his determination of these appeals must be currency obligation now used to repeate thy amination of others. Through this determing gold and as lon; as no better authority for tion of the secretary operates as final adjudication upon rights of very importance. I concur such authority will be utilized whenever and asserted that furniture, books, silver in the opinion that the commissioner of the as often as it becomes necessar, to maintain general land office should be relieved from a sufficient cold reserve and in abundant time this duty of deciding litigated land cases that to save the credit of our country and make property of the family, appear mysa non-partisan court should be entreated to good the financial declaration of our covernpass on such cases and that the decisions of | ment | Questions relatin: to our banks and this court should be final at least so far as currency are closely connected with the sub-

the decisions of the department are final Civil Service Reform. The advantages to the public service of an scherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist 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 principle. 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 regulations and some others will probably soon be included. The report of the comm sioners will be submitted to the congress and

I invite careful attention to the re:ommendations it contains National Board of Health. I am entirely convinced that we outht not o 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 f pestilence and disease. I carnestly recommend that the inauguration of a national board of health or similar national instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed recaution a ainst contagious 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

greatly strengthen these courts and the Wright commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commissioner for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controvers'es between certain usiness of such courts requires. I commend failroads and their employes which had rethe suggestion to the careful considerati n of sulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance with considerable loss of life and creat destruction of property. The report of the commissioners his been subtime they need only be named. I refer to the mitted to me and will be transmitted to conabolition of the fee system as a measure of cress with the evidence take a upon their inve-ti ation Their work has been well done. and their standing and intellicence give assurance that the report and sur estions the; make are worthy of careful consideration.

Tariff Amendments Urged. The tariff act passed at the list session of congress need amportant amondments if it is executed effectively and with certainty in addition to such necessary amendments as will not chan e rates of duty. I am till very decidedly in favor of putting coal and from on the free list So far as the su ar sche lule is concerned, I would be giat un ler the existin : azgravations to see every particle of deferential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law If with all the favor accorded ritory and have the same jurisd ction as to the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it ritory and have the same juried ction at to still lan uishes to the extent of closed re-territorial affairs as now vested in the federal filmeries and thousands of di charged workmen it would seem to present a hopoless cose for reasonable le islative aid

Whatever else is done or o nitted I expest v

re; eat here the recommendation I have made n another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one tenth of a cent per pound latt upon surar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abre gated It seems to me that e ceedingly int portant considerations point to the propriety f this amendment With the advent of a new ariff 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 logi. cal and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not only obstacle which has so lon : prevented our participaon in the foreign carrying trade of the sea A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to heck import and that a home market should ound the industry and effort of American rolucers, was fitly supplemented by a reusal to allow American registry vessels built abroad thou; howned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of well to encourage such importations as kept should find market in every part of the habitable globe is consistently supplemented by the reatest possible liberty class mail matter privilege by publishers of I ton of ships in which our products and mannow paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands Ship building which has teen protected to built, and the American saflor would be resurrected and again take his place, a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a pat in the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denyin; American re istry to ships pears, in the light of present conditions, no only to be a failure for 1001 at every point, but to be nearer a relie of burbarism than any thing that exists under permission of statute

of the United States | I carnestly recommend its prompt repeal The Gold Reserve. During the last month the go'd reserves in the treasury for the purpose of re-leemin : 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 proper care for the public welfare it became ecessary to replenish this reserve and thus naintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet as agreed, its pecuniary obligation. It would had existed to issue the bonds of the govern meet bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period. but the con; ress havin; failed to confer such authority resort was neces arily had to the resumption a t of 1875, and pursuant to its provision bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum and maturin: ten years after their i sning, that being the shortest time authorized by the act these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be prid by the g vernment to less than three per cent Nothing could be worse or f riher removed from sensible finance than the relation; exissued, the old held for its tinued visitance and prompt action are not redemption and the means which necessary to the same end The accusation must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redempt on fund when impaired Even if the claims u on this fund were con worthy veterans and a denial of their fined to the oblications originally intended claims to the generosity of the roy and if the redemption of the e obligations ernment, suggests an unfortunate indiffer- meant their cancellation the fund would be very small. But these obli ations when re eived and redeemed in gold are not cancelled by way of drawin: gold from the treasury Thus we have an endless chain in operation onstantly depleting the treasury's cold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough we have a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between rold and sil er aided the force and momentum of the ex hausting process and added he ely to the currency oblications claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus ubject to draw from every side. The demands that increase our dan er also increase the necessity of protectin; this reserve ainst depletion and it is most unsatisfactors to know that the pr\_tection afforded is only : temporary publication. It is perfectly and palpa'ly plain that the only way under present

conditions by which this reserve when dangerousiv depleted, can be replenernment for gold and yet congress not only thus far declined to authorize the but there seems a disposition in some quar moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willin: that their government should default in it; pecuniary oblications, or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis At any rate I should not feel that my duty was make to avert such a calamity. As lon: therefore as no provision is made for the

ject just referred to and they also present New Banking System Advocated. Prominent amon; them are the lack of clasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centres when t is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country This condition cannot be immediately reached but as a step in that direction and as a means of secur ing a more ela tle currency and obviating other objections to toe present arrangement of bank circulation the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present bankin laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation un ter certain limitation: The secreture explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by h'm with such rem irkable clearness that any effort on my part to present arguments in its supports would be surpuflous I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indor-ement of the secretarys' chan es in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features It is proposed to repeat all laws providing to the deposit of United States bonds as se-

curity for circulation to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unnpaired capital provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes includin; treasury notes of 1800, a sum equal in amount to 31 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this leposit to be maintained at all times but thenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it to permit the seretary of the treasury

blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions | How of the present law imposin; limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or tacrease their circulation, thus permitting such neresse or reduction within the limit of made as emer endy arise In addition to the a distantee fund required it is proposed to pro-tide a safety fund for the immediate redemotion of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax say one half of one per cent upon the average direulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety funds and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety frind thus an meated: any impairment of such fund exused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient. such lapairment to be male good by prorata disessment among the other banks, their contributions con t tuing a first lien upon the as ets of the failed bunk for favor of the

As a further security it is contemplated that the existing proposition fixin; the individual liability of stockhollers is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on acrount of it circulatin : dotes is to be made a first lies on all its assets. For the purpose of meetin; the expense of printing notes, offcials, supervision can ellation and other like charges there shall be impo el a tax of say. one haif of one per cen per annum upon the avera camount of notes in circulation It is further provided that there scall no national bink notes issuel of that each national ban't, except in case of a failed bank shall relegal or retire it a notes in the first instance at its own office or at a encies to be ded; nated by it, that no fixed

reserve used be maintained on account of de-Another very important feature of th's plas is the elemption of state banks from taxation b: the United States in ca es where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency, by bunks claiming such exemption, that they have not had outstanting there circulating notes exceelin; seventy-five per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital that their stockholders are individually Hable for the rede aption of their circu ating notes to the full extent of the own rship of stock that the Hability of such tanks upon their circulating notes constitutes American trans oceanic carria e Our new under their state law a first lien upon tariff policy bill upon the theory that it is their assets that such backs have and mintained a guarantee our people need and that our products and fund in United States legal tenter notes in cludin . treasury no es of 140 count to thirty per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such have promotly releemed their principal or branch office It is duite likely that this scheme may b usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a bad; for a very great improvement in our present bankin; and currency system. I conclude this communication fully appre-

clating that the responsibility for legislation affecting the people of the United States resis upon their representatives in con ress and as uring them that whitever accordance with recommencations I have made or not I shall n that tend to the prosperity and welfars

(Si;nel) GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, December : 1 91

# VARIOUSLY DISTINGUISHED

Mrs. Alexander, the well known novelist, who is really Mrs. Alexander Hector, is a grandmother nearly 70. Amelie Rives Chanler is pronounced by the London Literary World "the nost beautiful woman in literature.' Disraeli, the author of the "Curiosi-'es of Literature," ruined his eyes by his indefatigable studies and became

Rudolph Aronson of New York is collecting money from musicians of this country for a silver wreath to be

presented to Johann Strauss. Octave Thanet is greatly interested photography. She is going to use number of the photographs she has takentas illustrations in one of her

The empress of Japan has a great dmiration for all things European and every year numbers of dresses are sent to her from Paris. These

sometimes cost \$20,000 and more. Arthur Roberts, the actor, says when e forgets his lines he never relies on the prompter. Rather than do that he lowers his voice and talks gibberish until the proper words recur to him. To Emerson is this story attribnted: On being asked by a friend what he lectured for, he replied: 'F-a-m-e." "What do you mean by that?" inquired the other. "Fifty and my expenses."

Mme. Carnot's family is a numerous one in France. Her great-grandfather had twenty-two children. He went to Paris a very poor young man, but was lucky enough in basiness to leave each of his children a legacy of \$10,-

Baron Harden Hickey, who has purchased the island of Trinidad, in the Atlantic near Rio Janeiro, has proclaimed himself king, with the title of James I., and has instituted an order of the crown of Trinidad. The government will take the form of a military dietatorship. Queen Victoria's statue in Madras

was recently markel in a way that was supposed to indicate a spirit of rebellion on the part of the Hindoos, but it appears that the marks are such as they put on the statues of their deities, and that they were made purely in a spirit of worship. Mrs. Jefferson Davis is said to be about to leave her Reauvo'r estate in final redemption or the putting asite of the Mississippi so that by installing responsible tenants there she can prevent the decay of the old homestead

bond issues is a lowed than at present exists and preserve its contents intact. It is and china, known to have been the teriously and frequently in the curio and pawnshops of New Orleans.

### AMUSING TRIFLES. "Who is that fellow across the

street?" "Celebrated literary character." "What is his special line?" "Long hair." Sea Captain-There is no hope! The

ship is doomed! In an hour we will all points south on excursion dates. In adall be dead! Seasick Passenger-Thank heaven! Clothes Dealer, to gendarme in pur-

in the legs, Mr. Officer! The coat and or write waistcoat belong to me. Gaswell-You never see Miss Bellefield excited. She aiways keeps on the even tenor of her way. Dukane-Nonsense! She's a soprano.

knave or a fool?" asked Idioticus. "I don't know," replied Cynicus. "What has been your experience?"

Bacon - What's that thread tied about your little finger for? Egbert-Oh, that's just to remind my wife to ask me if I forgot something she told me to remember.

She on the Right-Mrs. Newrich is certainly a most odious person. I really believe she thinks more of her dog than she does of her boy. She on the Left-I haven't a doubt of it. You see her dog has a pedigree.

tional c'reuit jud e for each circuit would of Illinois, to form with Hon Carroll D. In case att frieresse in circulation is desired KBEPING THE DEVIL AT BAY. the Chinese Circumvent the Enemy of Mankind at a Funeral.

A Chinese funeral is a constant suc-

cession of efforts to cheat the devil. iseventy five per cent of capital to be quickly who is supposed to be lying in wait to capture the soul of the departed. So long as the body remains in the house the soul is safe, for the devil cannot come in; the risk begins when the funeral procession starts. When ready to march great quantities of firecrackers and pyrotechnics that mit much smoke are set off in front of the door, and under cover of the smoke the pall bearers start at lively trot, run to the nearest corner, turn it as quickly as they can and stop short. This is done for the purpose of throwing the devil off the tack, since it is well known that he cannot easily turn a corner, and, to aid in the deception, whenever a corner is turned more fireworks are burned. By dint of turning quickly and trotting as fast as they can the bearers finally arrive at the cometery, but do not enter the gates, but go through a hole in the surrounding inclosure, for they know that the baffled devil will be waiting for them at the entrane. 'In the cemetery the soul is comparatively safe, though to make the matter perfectly secure the discharge of firecrackers is kept up

## Left Handedness.

antil all the rites are ended.

A French physician mentions & curious case of left-handedness. One child in a certain family was lefthanded, and a second appeared at the age of one year also to be lefthanded. It was then learned that the mother always carried her child on her left arm. She was advised to carry her child on her right. The infant, having its right arm free, began to grasp objects with it, and soon became right-handed.

Satan ordered the windows opened at once. 'Christopher," he exclaimed, "what an awful odor!" Lucifer nodded. "Your majesty," he explained, "Charon must have got mixed with his passenger list and sent that indiaseemed a very plausible theory.

The Scapegoat. "Everything that is done in this house is always blamed onto me." sniffled the small boy, "an' I'm jist gittin' tired of it. I'll run away, that's what I'll do. Doggone if I mean to be the L! Hung Chang of this family any longer."

New Rules for Diagnosing Lung Diseases. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 3. - Special. -An edition of 100,000 copies of Prof. W. R. Amick's new treatise on lung diseases has just been sent out to physicians by the Amick Chemical company, compounders of Dr. Amick's Chemical Treatment. Old practitioners say the book contains the most complete set of rules for diagnosing consumption ever published. The disease is divided into distinct phases and stages, enabling the least experienced to determine the condition of the patient's lungs. Indications for treating complications are given, together with many valuable prescriptions. The company will distribute from Cincinnati a large free edition to consumptives throughout the county.

Endurance of Indian Runners. Scribner's Magazine: An Indian has been known to carry a letter from finazapares to Chihuahua and back again in five days, the distance being nearly 800 miles. In some parts where the Tarahumaris serve the Mexicans they are used to run in the wild horses, driving them into corral; it may take them two or three days to do it, sleeping at night and living on a little pinole. They bring in the horses thoroughly exhausted, while they themselves are still fresh. They will outrun any horse if you give them time enough. They will pursue deer in the snow, or with dogs, in the rain, for days and days, until at last the animal is cornered and shot with arrors, or falls an easy prey from sheer exhaustion, its hoofs dropping off.

## A Long Name.

An English farmer presented his first-born for christening at his parish church with twenty-six Christian names selected from scripture, representing every letter of the alp habet. Only with the greatest difficulty could the clergyman persuade the farmer to content himself with the fir t and last of the appelatives proposed. The name of the unfortunate infant was to have been-Abel Benjamin Caleb Daniel Ezra Felix Gabrie! Haggai Isaac Jacob Kish Levi Manoah Nehemia Obadiah Peter Quartus Rechab Samuel Tobiah Uzziel Vaniah Work Xvustus Yariah Zechariah Jinkins.

No Doubt About Els Head. Admiral Drake, when a lad, at the beginning of his first engagement was observed to shake and tremble very much, and being rallied upon it, observed, with a presence of mind (or, at all events, of humor) in which even Nelson was lacking: "My flesh trembles at the anticipation of the many and great dangers into which my resolute and undaunted head will

New Jersey, Hease Read. A gentleman has invented an eleccric mosquito net which electrocutes insect pests which come in contact With it.

Winter Tourist Tickets Via the Wabash Are now on sa'e to all the winter resorts of the South, good returnin; until June 1st, 25. Also HARVEST EXCURSION TICKETS to dition to al ove. Railroad and Steamship ticlets to all joints in the UNITED STATES and Europe, at lowest rates. For rates. tickets, excursion dates and full informa suit of a shoplifter - Snoot him only tion or a copy of the home Seekers Guide, call at Wa ash Office, 1502 Farnam street,

## N. W. P. Agt, Omaha. Neb.

The features of the Christmas Century are numerous and striking. A special cover containing a new and ar-"Which would you rather be, a tistic design, printed in colors, first meets the eye. Of the illustrations twenty-five are full-page, and of these nine relate either to the religious or domestic festival. There are Christmas stories by Sarah Orne Jewett, Grace Wilbur Conant and Ruth McEnery Stewart, and other stories, essays, poems and miscellany relating to subjects more or less closely allied to the

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