them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property and destruction of property and attended with sersonal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was re-ported to have been actually wounded, and afthough the destruction of property may have follen more heavily upon the missionries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behaves this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and im-DEMAND FOR JUSTICE COMPLIED WITH

The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces, who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection.

WANTS FREE TRADE: of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of should visit the province where the first dis-turbances occurred for the purpose of inves-tigation. This latter commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tien-Tsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks. The energetic steps we have thus outbreaks. The energetic steps we ave that taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we seek only the liberty and protection of our own only the liberty and protected of actions citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered, and that we have no ulterior designs or objects, political or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly service to her citizens during her late war, nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the nego-tiation of a peace between her and Japan, we sought no advantages and mierposed no The governments of both China and Japan

have, in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives, expressed in a most pleasing manner their grateful appreciation of our assist-ance to their citizens during the unhappy struggle and of the value of our aid in pavthe way to their resumption of peaceful

ON THE WALLER INCIDENT. The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full ex-planation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successthis government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the the charges as formulated and the general it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government 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

Specia1s

for Wednesday

Our Book Sale

Still Continues

Italian Art Knitting Silk, our price 81/3c

Best quality Embroldery Silk, in file, rope,

wash twist. Grecian and etching, all colors, our price 10c per dozen. Four-yard Embroidery Silk 5c per dozen.

We are still selling Rosa N. Cary's books for

Stark-Monroe Letters (Doyle), 85c; regular

girls, boys or grown-up people, 3 vols., for 54c; regular price \$1.35.

price \$1.35.
Chronicles of Count Antonio (Hope), 85c;
regular price \$1.05.
Pive Little Peppers and How They Grew,
only 10c; regular price 20c,
Dickens' Works, 15 vols., only \$4.50.

McCauley's Works, 5 vols., only \$1.25, JUVENILE BOOKS.

Bologna
Pigs Feet
3-pound pails best Lard.
5-pound paths best Lard.

Five Little Pigs, ic each, Little Bopeep, ic each, Little Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe,

Dame Trot and Her Cat, ic each, Old Mother Goose, ic each, Sing a Song Sixpence, ic each.

Below Zero

Impeded by recent changes in the French It was fitting that this extraordinary achieveministry, have not been relaxed and it is con-fidently expected that some satisfactory so-lution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's con-finement has every alleviation which the

above noted, respecting a matter of common concern, where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent res-olution of the French Chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbi-trations between the two countries. An in-vitation has been extended by France to the government and people of the United States to participate in a great international exposition at Paris in 1900 as a suitable com-memoration of the close of this, the world's

Our relations with the states of the German followed by the disgrace and dismissat of followed by the disgrace and derelict in dition of things elsewhere found in countries dition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delusive document of a chart the internal development of a chart the a free exchange of commodities, and by this sels, unauthorized under the award of the means imperiling our footing in the external Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not conmarkets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American make the necessary appropriation. I am export interests, not only in Germany, where they are, perhaps, most noticeable, but in adjacent countries. The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food largely American cattle and other food recommend that it be again conproducts, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no the more irritating in view of the excellence consideration of honor and good faith to process the speedy adjustment of these plies as the United States, nor so easily able on account of inherent soundness to guaran-tee those qualities. Nor are these difficulties 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 share of their gains in foreign countries, in compliance with the local laws and regulations then exist-ing, now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions and are confronted by the necessity of re tirement from a field thus made unprofitable if, indeed, they are not summarily expelled as some of them have lately been from Prussia. MUST HAVE RETALIATION

It is not to be forgotten that international the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French has a state that the cannot be one-sided. Its currents are alternating, and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this it almost necessarily degenerates into a device that the control of t of martial law by the French he was ar-rested upon various charges, among them fits with only the semblance of a return. In that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of a spect of national good faith and reciprocal aspect of national good faith and reciprocal forbearance. These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to un-French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Wal-ler's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and presultation of the court y of the official record, from which appear constitution and organization of the court, charges as formulated and the general the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But

We lead them

We carry the largest assortment, name the lowest prices. China Silks, in light colors, worth 25c,

cream, nile and yellow, just the thing for Christmas fancy work and dolls'

Black Satin Rhadame, All Silk Faille,

colors, goods that sold at \$1.00 per yard, to close them they go at..... \$1.00 quality all silk Colored Gros Grains, the best Silk bargain ever offered in this city, only, yard..... \$1.00 quality extra heavy rustling Taf-

3 Epochs in

the Fur Trade.

feta Silks, in light and dark colors, are immense big bargains at, yard... 49: Brocaded Taffeta Silks for fancy waists,

other houses say they are cheap at 50c a yard, we sell them for only.... 29

All in Silks

HOLIDAY PRICES.

world's naval energy. JANGLES WITH JOHN BULL.

Our relations with Great Britain, always in-limate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of con-sideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the sults they were intended to accomplish, ther because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness, or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of scals. The insufficiency of British patrol of Bering sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in

products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all vide 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 modes suggested a final settlement may be

> Notwithstanding that Great Britain originated the proposal to enforce international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, hased on the recommendations of the mari-time conference of Washington, and concurred in, suggesting March 1, 1895, as the date to be set by proclamation for carrying these rules into general effect, her majesty's government having encountered opposition on the part of British shipping Interests, announced its inability to accept that date, which was con sequently cancelled. The entire matter is still in abeyance, without prospect of a better condition in the near future.

SOME BOUNDARY DISPUTES

The commissioners appointed to mark the international boundary in Passamaquody bay, according to the description of the treaty of Ghent, have not yet fully agreed.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary, which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost

point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the 141st meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriations, which are urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain, July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan oundary, which follows the 141st meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elliss to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which incolves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and parveys were undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices is believed to give nearly coincident results, but these HAYDEN'S HAYDEN'S surveys have been independently conducted or any other parts of the 141st meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made, in the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant min-eral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is ex-pedient indeed, imperative, that the jurisdic-tional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined.

Her Britannic majesty's government has pro-posed a joint delimitation of the 141st meri-dian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it and make due provisions therefor, can be ac-complished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of

this entire boundary line.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great leakes at the approache o the narrow waters that connect them The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary vexa-tious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers of en occur while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached. A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provi-sion should be made.

INTERFERENCE FOR VENEZUELA.

It being apparent that the boundary dis-pute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Gulana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government in which the atti-tude of the United States was fully and distinetly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this coutinent that this policy is as well founded in princi ple as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the en-largement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly, impartial arbitration, and that the report to such arbitration should include the whole controversy. and is not satisfied if one of the powers con-cerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to de-clare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been reclived. but is expected shortly, when further com-munication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

THAT UPRISING IN HAWAII. Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly sup-pressed. Martial law was forthwith proin some instances have been found to justly remonstrances and a claim for indemnity.

The deplerable typching of several Italian inborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the state in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atroclous crime. The de-pendent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite, by their deplorable condition, gracious provision for their needs. These manifestations against helpless alleus may those waters. The need of a more effective be treated through successive stages to the enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the awards, have our own. The close rivalries of competing industries; the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a
nation is promoted and its would increase,
by a policy which, in undertaking to reserve its home markets or the exclusive use
of its own producers, necessarily obstructs
of its own producers, necessarily obstructs
their sales in foreign markets and prevents
free access to the products of the world; the
desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardiess of the inexorable laws of new nieds
and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halling tardiness in inviting
a freer exchange of commodities, and by this

to carry out the intent of the awards, have
been earnestly urged upon the British govthere are extracted upon the British govthere are earnestly urged upon the British govthere their cheapsning competition in the
fields of bread-winning toil brings them
the close replication of armed conflict may speedly be stayed
and order and quiet restored to the distant and often rude regions,
where their cheapsning competition in the
fields of bread-winning toil trings them
the close replication of the supplies of the world, those who
addition with other labor interests.
While welcoming, as we should, those who
well the mout in distant and often rude regions,
where their cheapsning competition in the
fields of bread-winning toil brings them
and order and quiet restored to the distant and often rude regions.
While welcoming, as we should, those who
activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

INTER shipped hither and thither as the prospects of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambilious of the ciview and constituting the clined to prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be at-

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation fact that the government of the United States, by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan, was the first to recognize her wonderful advance, and to extend the consideration and confidence due to her national enlightenment and pro-

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED. The boundary disputs, which lately threatened to embroil Guatemaia and Mexico, has happily yielded to pacific counsels, and its determination has, by the joint agreement of the parties, been submitted to the sole arbitration of the United States minister to Mexico.

The commission appointed under the convention of February 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico, has completed its task.

As a sequel of the failure of a scheme for the colonization in Mexico of negroes, mostly emigrants from Alabama under contract, a great number of these lecipless and suffering cople, starving and smitten with contagious disease, made their way, or were assisted to the frontier, where, in wretched plight, they were quarantimed by the Taxas authorities. Learning of their destitute condition I di-rected rations to be temporarily furnished them through the War department. At the expiration of their quarantine they were conveyed by the railway company, at comparaively nominal rates, to their homes in Ala-bama, upon my assurance, in the absence of any fund available for the cost of their transportation, that I would recommend to con-gress an appropriation for its payment. now strongly urge upon congress the pro-priety of making such an appropriation. It should be remembered that the measures talien were dictated, not only by sympathy and humanity, but by a conviction that it was not compatible with the dignity of this government that so large a body of our dependent citizens should be thrown for relief upon the charity of a neighboring state. MOSQUITO TROUBLE ENDED.

In last year's message I narrated at some In last year's message I narrate at some length the jurisdictional questions, then freshly arisen, in the Mesquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the volun-tary act of the Mesquito nation, the terri-tory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragus, the Indians formally sub-jecting themselves to be governed by the general liws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty be-tween Nicaragua and Great Britain, of January 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mesquito strip the case of the British vice consul, Hatch, and of of the British vice consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the gr und for this proceeding.

A British naval force occupied without re-A British naval force occupied without re-sistance the Pacific scaport of Corinto, bu was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of a pencaful settlement as much consideration and indulgence

and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case—efforts which have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

The coronation of the carr of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the cerimonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplematic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on this occasion.

DISAGREEMENTS WITH RUSSIA. Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inastruch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnox-ious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, t has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result f which, it is hoped, will remove the cause

of complaint.

The pending claims of scaling vessels of the United States, selzed in Russian waters remains unadjusted. Our recent convention with Russia, establishing a modus vivendi as to imperial jurisdiction in such cases, has prevented further difficulty of this nature. The Russian government has welcomed in principle our suggestion for a modus vivendi, to embrace Great Britain of complaint. a modus vivendi, to embrace Great Britain and Japan, looking to the better preserva-tion of seal life in the north Pacific and Bertion of seal life in the north Pacific and Bering sea, and the extension of the protected
area defined by the Paris tribunal to all
Pacific waters morth of the thirty-fifth parallel. It is expecially noticeable that Russia
favors prohibition of the use of firearms in
seal hunting throughout the proposed area,
and a longer closed season for pelagic sealing.
In my last two annual messages I called
the attention of congress to the position we the attention of congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect togassume the management of its affairs. On the 5th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to kke senate a so claimessage, with accompanying documents, giving a with accompanying documents, giving in-formation on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our stuation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government; in violation of the principles we profess, and in all its phases mischlevous and vexatious. I again press this subject upon the attention of the congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and un-

COMMERCE WITH CUBA DERANGED. pressed. Martial law was forthwith pro-claimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the last preceding revolt, which continued BAUMER'S HIGH CLASS JEWELRY IS AT ITS HEIGHT.
PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD JEWELERS

PRICES.

The CREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF BAUMER'S HIGH CLASS JEWELRY IS AT ITS HEIGHT.
PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD JEWELERS

PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD JEWELERS

PRICES.

The United States, who were either convicted by a failitary court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, who were either convicted by a failitary court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, who were either convicted by a failitary court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, who were either convicted by a failitary court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, who were either convicted by a failitary court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, who were stern interior of the island, of the castern interior of the caster

It was fitting that this extraordinary achievement of the newer German nationality should be celebrated in the presence of America's exposition of the latest developments of the cases of certain Americans arwands. The cases of certain Americans arwands and those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

United States from being abused as a vandeath sentences which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy

islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge of trial have had attention and people who seem to be struggling for larger submoney and greater freedom, deepend autonomy and greater freedom. remonstrances and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thursten, the Hawaiian minister, having furnished this government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been required.

RESULT OF PADRONE SYSTEM.

The deplyrable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am provided the latest of the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, 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 such sympathy naturally must be in behalf bers 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 ma-terial damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every inter-

bitions of the citizen and constituting the by a state of war, nor permissible in re-prime factor in the prosperity and progress spect to vessels on the usual paths of comspect to vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret and assurance of nonrecurrence of such just cause of compensation while the official paths of commensation at present less than \$1,000, and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this number will undoubtedly be increased by the inclusion of consular officers whose reference of the inclusion of consular officers whose reference are contained at the containing at that date only \$97,011,330. Military arreats of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges

their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdic tion for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of slege, without formulated accusation, their release on trial has been instated upon.

such cases having been questioned by the in-sular authorities, their enjoinment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the con-It is not assumed that this system will suls of Germany was claimed under the most favored nation provision of our own convention and was promptly recognized.

The long standing demand of Antonio Max-imo Mora against Spain has at has at last been settled by the payment, on the 14th of September last, of the sum originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim. Its distribution among the parties entitled to receive it has proate claim on our part to the benefit of the minimum tariff of Spain in return for the most favorable treatment permitted by our laws as regards the products of Spanish territories. A commercial arrangement was concluded in January last securing the treatment so claimed.

Vigorous protests against excessive mposed on our ships and merchandise by the customs officers of these islands for the customs officers of these islands for crivial errors have resulted in the remission of such fines in instances where the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexatious practice has not been wholly disontinued PROTECTING THE MISSIONARIES.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massieres of Christians in Armenia and the development there, and in other districts, of fanatical hostility to Christian influences naturally ex-cited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate per-formance of their educational and religious missions. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection. their behalf, and their protection, in person and property, has been carnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our

I regret, however, that an attempt on ou part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Ottoman empire, by sending thither the United States consul at Sivas 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 gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their intervention in political matter, affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Museulman subjects of the sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the conditions in our efforts to care for those ntitled to our protection.

The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for 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 irale, exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been soutained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions, maintained and admin-istered by our countrymen, shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected

PROTECTION FOR REFUGEES. The government, however, in view of ex-isting facts, is far from relying upon such essurances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in afessurances as the limit of its only. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent shipe as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board these ships. On the demand of our minister, orders have been issued by the suitan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees. These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries.

Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and distruction of mission property have resulted from rictous conflicts and outrageous attacks. By treaty, several of the most powerful European powers.

conflicts and outrageous attacks. By treaty, several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty, not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of the Turkish government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fatis their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers delately shocked civilization. The powers de-clare this right and this duty to be theira alone, and it is carnestly hoped that promp-and effective action on their part will not se delayed.

The new consulates at Erzeroum and Kharout, for which appropriation was made last trusted employes of the Department of State. These appointers, though now in Turkey, have

The arbitration of the claim of the Ven-ezuela Steam Transportation company, under the treaty of January 19, 1892, between the United States and Venezuela, resulted in an United States and venezuera, resulted in an award in favor of the claimant.

The government has used its good offices toward composing the differences between Venezuera on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other, growing out of the dismissal of the representatives of those powers on the ground of a publication deemed

ing valuable services to the trade and indus-tries of the country, the needs of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure a higher average of efficiency can-

not be denied.

The importance of the subject has led the executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislation to answer the need of a better system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state, in pursuance of his recommendations an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency, with an annual salary or compensation from than \$1,000, should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the Department of State, of a character tend-ing to qualify them for the position to be filled, or by the appointment of a person not under the Department of State, but having previously served thereunder and having shown his capacity and filmess for consular and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

INTERFERENCE WITH OUR SHIPPING.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occoming the customary tracks for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect to vessels on the usual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There had been issued and sold \$95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury reached a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States and the state against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect to vessels on the usual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There had been issued and sold \$95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury reached a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States and the sum are often charged with functions and dules searcely inferior in dignity and importance to those of diplomatic agents, and it was forced to redeem without redemption and to put them under the new system. The company without acquittance.

There had been issued and sold \$95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the treasury created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the customary tracks for vessels near the customary tracks for vessels near the customary tracks for vessels on the treasury available for the same purpose, has been a duty, or by the appointment of a person who, having been selected by the president and sent

commerce and a return to more favorable business conditions. EXAMINING BOARD DESIGNATED. In execution of the executive order referred to the secretary of state has designated as a board to conduct the prescribed examinations the third assistant secretary of state, the coin, at it The right of American consular officers in solicitor of the Department of State and the the island to prefer protests and demands in chief of the consular bureau, and has speci-

It is not assumed that this system will prove a full measure of consular reform. It is quite probable that actual experience will show particulars in which the order already issued may be amended and demonstrate that for the best results appropriate legislant, tion by congress is imperatively required, of in any event these efforts to improve the consular service ought to be immediately sup-plemented by legislation providing for conceeded as rapidly as the rights of those claiming the fund could be safely determined.

The enforcement of differential dules against products of this country exported to Cubs and Puerto Rico prompted the immediate claim on our part to the benefit of the matic or consular service. The expense at-tending such a plan would be insignificant compared with its usefulness, and I hope the legislation necessary to set it on foot wil be speedily forthcoming.

I am thoroughly convinced that in addi-

tion to their salaries our ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts should be provided by the government with official residences The salaries of these officers are compara-tively small and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his sur-roundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its re-lations with foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent

Finances Present a Perplexing Prob-

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 concern more important than any other that can engage our attention and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment. We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken towar mproving our economic and financial situa tion, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

By command of the people a cust ms revenu system designed for the projection and beach of favored classes at the expense of the greof favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, cur-tailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living, or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.
The compulsory purchase and coinage of

silver by the government, unchecked and un-regulated by business conditions, and heed-less of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating dium, undermined confidence abroad in financial stability, and at last culminated distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished, notwithstand ing their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised fluancial ex-RETIREMENT OF THE GREENBACKS.

The currency denominated United State ofes, and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volumes during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencles of that period. It will civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended 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 compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept affort and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,999,073. Immediately after that date, and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the accretary of the treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent of such additional national bank circulation, until such notes were reduced to \$390,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the list day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be reduced in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redempt on the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue honds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1872, and before the date thus ap

In May, 1873, and before the date thus ap-

QUAKER OATS

The Child Loves It.
The Dyspeptic Demands It.
The Epicare Dates on it. DO YOU EAT IT?

another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and re-Some of them had, however, beet tirement. previously redeemed and cancelled upon the as provided by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further re-

tirement was \$346,681,016. NOTES MUST BE REISSUED. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained in addition the following express provision: "And when any of said notes may be reducined or be received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be is: ued and paid out again and kept in circula-

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous situation of 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

treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and \$100.000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the list day of January, 1879, to \$114.193.360, and though thereafter the inclusion of consular officers whose remuneration in fees, now less than \$1,000, will be augmented with the growth of our foreign COMPLICATED THE SITUATION.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger gov-ernmental menthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary of the tressury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred upon him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals-would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirm-ing or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between the actual values under the existing ratio.
It thus resulted that treasury notes, issued

in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890, were necessarily treated as gold obligations at the option of the holder. These

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Scrofula in the Neck

Is dangerous, disagreeable and tenacious, but Hood's Sarsaparilla as a thorough blood purifier, cures this and all other forms of scrofula.



"I had a bunch on my neck as large as a hen's egg. I was advised to have it cut out, but would not. A friend suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I am glad to say that I did, and soon the bunch Entirely Disap-

peared. I can truly praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for I know it is an excellent medicine. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla highly in the past, and shall continue to do so." Mrs. Ella

BILLINGS, Red Cloud, Nebraska. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S TWO NIGHTS and WEDNESDAY MAT. WED., THURS., DEC. 4 AND 5,

The Famous Original BOSTONIANS

Matinee Today "CCON MISOR" Wednesday Night "PRINCE ANANIAS" Thursday

Entire lower floor \$1.50; first two rows bal-Matinee prices-First floor \$1.00; balcony

BOYD'S FRIDAY, and SATURDAY Dec. 6th and 7th.

Effie Ellsler, orted by Frank Weston, John A. Elisier a competent company, presenting FRIDAY NIGHT-

"ROMEO and JULIET" SATURDAY MATINEE—
"CAMILLE" ATURDDAY NIGHT

"AS YOU LIKE IT" NOTE-Each lady attending Miss Elister's mat-ness performance will be presented with a beau-ful Paris Panel (constiting new) as a souvenir Hox sheets open Thursday morning. Prices-First floor, 50c, The and \$1.00; balcony, 50c and 75c

THE CREIGHTON IEL. 1531-Paxton & Burgoss.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. Entire lower floor, 50c; any balcony seat, 25c Davis & Keogh's

THE CREIGHTON,

The Queer of Mirth. The Queen of Mirth.

"AT THE FRENCH BALL."
(Only Matinee Saturday.)
Prices—Lower Box, 30c, 75c, 81.00, Batcony, 5c, 5ec, Gallery, 25c, MATTNER PRICES—ower Boar, 50c, Any batcony stat, 25c,

Dec. 8-11, Joe Ott in "The Star Gazer." OMAHA DIME MUSEE.

1300 Douglas Stroot.
A PAMILY RESORT.
Mathrees Only Saturday and Sunday
at 2300 p. m.
Evening Performances Commence at
8 O'clack Sharp.
The less specially and comedy artisls engaged.
The less specially and comedy artisls engaged.

The best specialty and connects artists engaged, ADMISSION 10c.

Best-ved opera chairs, 16c extra. Doom open Tim p. 10. Cong. Mitchell, Prop. A. E. Shartusa, Mgr.

That's the way prices are at the big store.

Strictly fresh Roll Butter. 12½c
Good Country Butter. 10c
Cranherries, the best. 8c
Best Mince Mint, package. 5c
WEATS AND LARD. 10c
The part of the best 5c These Fur Capes have our absolute guar-8c antee for one year against imperfections. 4c They are being sold for 50 per cent less than