complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work and apolegies for the acts of Spanish offidestruction and robbery. The facts an they now appear do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish gov-ernment permitting the wives and childer. refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominions. Our recently appointed consul to Erzeroum is at his port and discharging the duties of his office. for some sort of positive intervention on the though for some unaccountable reason his formal exequator from the soltan has not been issued. I do not believe that the preent somber prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so murs the humane and enlight-ened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it costs good people throughout the Caristian world be, no other exists there-unless the will corrective treatment will remain unof the military efficer in temporary command of a particular district, in be dignified as a specieo of government. It is now also suganswered.

# PROMISES CURA EVENTUAL AID.

If Spain Falls or Befuses to Make Pence Intervention Will Follow.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to its entertain such a proposal. It is urged, perceive that any progress has thus far been fically, that all other methods failing, the made towards the pacification of the island. or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least and Spain-a war which its advocates con improved. If Spain still holds Havana and fidently prophesy, could be neither large i Improved. If spain still noise reactions and all the considerable towns the seaports and all the considerable towns the insurgents still roam at will over at the insurgents of the island country. If affirmed nor denied. The United States has the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the island country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strongthen with the large of time and is evinced by her un-

heattating devotion of largely increased mil-Further, though the United States is not a nation to which pence is a necessity, it itary and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources and are none the less with all the world. inflexible in their resolve not to succumb diversified domains satisfy all possible long ings for territory, preclude all dreams o without practically securing the great object for which they took up arms. If Spain conquest, and prevent ant re-established her authority. covetous eyes upon neighboring regions however attractive. That our conduct to neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent ward Spain and her dominions has const. state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, tuted no exception to this national disposi-tion, is made manifest by the course of our pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able government, not only thus far during the to maintain it, has been practically aban-doned. Spain does keep on foot such a govpresent insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same ernment, more or less imperfectiv, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But that exception being made, the entire restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent atticountry is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one other party. It is reported, indeed, tude of the United States toward Spain in on reliable authority, that at the domand of connection commander-in-chief of the insurgent evinces no slight respect and regard for army, the putative Cubm government has now given up all attempt to exercise its They, in truth, do not forget her connec given up all attempt to exercise ita leaving that government confestion with the discovery of the western functions. hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, no sedly (what there is the best reason for a government morely on paper. Were the fall to fully recognize their splendid pa riotism and their chivalrous devotion to Spanish armies able to neet their antag-onists in the open or in pitched battle the national honor. They view with wonler and admiration the chearful resolution prompt and decisive results might be looked with which vast bodies of men are sent acress thousands of miles of ocean and an for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and enormous debt accumulated that the costly equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly pessession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. to their advantage; but they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engage-And yet neither the government nor the ments, that can choose, and does choose people in the United States have shut their the own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleaseyes to the course of events in Cuba, o have failed to realize the existence and that fights only from ambuscade eded grievances which have led to and when all the advantages of position and present revolt from the authority of Spati grievances recognized by the queen-re-gent and by the Cortes, volced by the most patricite and en-lightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party and demonstrated by renumbers are on its side. In a country where all this is indispenable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there hardly a limit to the time during which forms proposed by the executive and woved by the legislative branch of the Spanhostilities of this sort may be Excesses Frequent and Deplorable. sh government. It is in the assumed tem er and disposition of the Spanish govern

Meanwhile in all cases of protracted civil parsions of the combatants grow ment to remedy there grievauces, fortified more and more inflamed and excesses or by indications of influential public become more frequent and more in Spain, that this government has hoped both sides They are also participated in by to discover the most promising and effective bands of marauders, who now, in the name means of composing the present strife, with party, and now in the name of the of one party, and the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched of the insurrection. It would seem that if inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the inish government, it has now apparently abandoned it, and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the whole-sale annihilation of property that it may not prove of use and advantage to the cnemy the same end that in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plactations, and the rural population required to concentrate Itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions, it will soon disappear alto-gether. That value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar-capacity already much reduced by the inter ruptions to tillage, which have taken plac during the last two years. It is reliably as-serted that should these interruptions continue during the current year, and prac tically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar producing territory of the so much time and so much money island. required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to ever make the attempt. The spectacle of the the attempt. utter ruin of an adjoining country, by na ture one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the seriou attention of the government and the peopl of the United States in any circumstance In point of fact they have a concern with which is by no means of wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near us as to be hardly separated from ou territory America's Pecuniary Interest. Our actual pecuniary interest in it i second only to that of the people and gov ernment of Spain. It is remonably est mated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50 000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted tabout \$64,900,000, rese in 1893 to about \$103. 000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$95,000,000. Besides this large pecuntary stake in the fortunes of Cuba bedunary size in the fortunes of Cuba, the United Statca finds likelf inextricably in-volved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly. Many Cubana reside in this country, and indirectly pro-mote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and ship-ment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of crim lay-it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain, some months ago, inal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart, and in all their feelings that, if a satisfactory measure of home rul and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a wore tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranproceeding resorted to with a view to pos-sible protection by this government and not unnaturally regarded with much intee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable Spain of furnishing such guaranty. Wh alignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy, the people of this country alway, and instinctively feel for every struggle for no definite response to this intimation he yet been received from the Spanish govern ment, it is believed to be not altogether un welcome, while as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party better and freer government and which. the case of the more adventurous and rest-less element of our population leads in only can fall to see the importance of early actio and both must realize that to prolong the too many instances to active and personal present state of things for even a shor participation in the contest.

be drawn into such an unusual and unprecials whose seal for the reprintion of rebel-lion sometimes blinds them to the immunity cedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, belonging to the unoffending citizens either alone and in her own way or with our lendly co-operation. When the inability Snain to deal successfully with the Inurgents has become manifest and it against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not sliways suffice to prevent. These in vitable entanglecommutated that her sovereignty is extinct n Cuha for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless prougle for its re-catablishment has degenerated into a ments of the United States with the rebe in Cuba, the large American property strife which means nothing more than the terests affected, and considerations of philan-thropy and humanity in general, have led eless sacrifice of human life and the utter struction of the very subject matter of to a vehemint deniand in various quarter the conflict, a simation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereight) Spain will be superacted by sight of preed that belligsrent rights should be ligations, which we can hardly hesitate b orded to the insurgents-a proposition longer weighed, because untimely, and practical operation, clearly perilous, and furious to our own intereols. It has sin on, and is now, sometimes contonled that independence of the insurgents chould be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the Island may

island-a suggestion possibly worthy of con-sideration, if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain

existing intermedine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at

the cost of a war between the United State

nevertheless a character to maintain as a

nation, which plainly dictates that right and

Pence is Only Preferable.

casting

unquest

80

not might should be the rule of its conduc

with Cuba,

recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods notil the time for eather nake them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful head to every consideration involving our head and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested or the eltustion is by other incidents imperatively changed, we show some outed that the United States should buy the

traued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting chedience to the requirments of law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations. A contemplation of emer on that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression. of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for ou interests, as well as a regard for the in-terests of other nations and their citizens. bined by considerations of humanity and a sire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete

is in truth the most pacific of powers and nothing so much as to live in amity ill the world. Its own ample and Cuba and its inbabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace. ARBITRATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN

#### Venezuelan Matter Leads to a Broad Proposition.

The Venezuelan boundary question has

ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substantial provision of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela, submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so inently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anipated

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbi tration for all differences between Great Fritain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date. The scheme of examining applicants for

ertain consular positions, to test their comctency and fitness, adopted under an exutive order issued on the 20th of Septem ber, 1895, has fully demonstrated the useilness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination, promotion of descrying incum-cen quite extensively transfers of deserv have been quite ind entisent results. During thirty-five appoint made with excellent the past YEAT neuts have been made in the consular servtwenty-neven of which were made Ill vacancies caused by death or resignation to supply newly created posts, two to creed incumbents removed for cause, two or the purpose of displacing alien consular American citizens, and four officials merely changing the official title of incum bent from commercial agent to consul. Twelve of these appointments were fransfere r promotions from other positions under the Department of State; four of those pointed had rendered previous service under the department; eight were made of ons who passed a satisfactory examination seven were appointed to places not included in the order of September 20, 1895, and four appointments as above stated, involved no hange of incumbency. The inspection of consular officers provided for by an appro-The inspection of riation for that purpose at the last session f the congress has been productive of such

isfy all rational requirement of her Spanish I desire to repeat the recommendation con-

rounting to \$299,285,700 in value, and 160. 189,249 fine outgoin of silver of the com-mercial value of \$110,654,090, and of the coin-age value of \$218,728,100 according to our ratio. The coinage of these metals in the various coutiging of the world during the same calendar 9647 amounted to \$232.701.438 in gold and \$1219965,219 in silver. The total coinage at the mints of the United States luring the flocal year ended June 20, 1896 ed to \$71,188,468.52, of which \$58,878, 490 was in gold coins and \$12,309,978.52 in ndard silver dollars, subvidiary coins and o her miner

### Wational Banks,

h wing authorized capital stock of \$650,014.895, held by 288,992 shareholders, and circulating irs, and circulating notes amounting to \$21,412,620. The total curstanding circulating notes of all national banks on the 31st day of October, 1896, amounted to \$234,553,807. Including unre-deemed but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in nullonal bank circulation during the year ending on that day was \$21,039,429. On October 6, 1896 when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 2,679 active institutions was \$3,253,655 313,83, which included \$1,893,255,839.31 in loans and discounts and \$362,165,733,85 in money of all kinds on hand. Of their Habilities \$1 590,891,058.03 was due to individual de positors and \$200,044,019 consisted of out-

tanding circulating potes. There were organized during the year receding the date last mentioned twenty eight national banks, located in fifteen states of which twelve were organized in the eastern states with a capital of \$1,280,000 six in the western states, with a capital of \$575,000, and ten in the conthern clates with a capital of \$1,190,000. During the dovaptation, will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the intere ts thus involved and at the same time promise abandoned their franchises under the national law, and in the case of twenty-pever

others it was found pressure to appoint receivers. Therefore, as compared with the year preceding, there was a decrease of thirty-six in the number of active banks. The number of existing banks organized

under the state laws is 5.708. Big Increase in Immigration. The number of immigrants arriving in the

United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to the countries whence they came, at expense of the steamship company by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding ven: amounted to \$4,131. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the past year were of a bardy, laboring class accustomed and able to earn a support for themselves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at east \$5,000,000, though it was probably much in excess of that sum, since only those hav ing less than \$30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that many brought considerable sums of money to buy land and build homes. Including all the immigrants arriving who were over 14 years of age, 25.63 per cent were illiterate an against 20.47 per cent of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year The number of immigrants over 14 years old the countries from which they came, and the percentage of illiterates among them was as follows: per cent; Ircland, Italy, 57,515, with 54.59 , 37,496, with 7 per cent Russia, 35,188, with 41.14 per cent; Austria Hungary and provinces, 57,053, with 38.9 her cent; Germany, 25,334, with 2.95 pe Hungary and provinces, cent: Sweden, 18,821, with 1.16 per cent, while from Portugal there came 2,067, of 77.69 per cent were illiterate. There arrived from Japan during the year only ,110 immigrants, and it is the opinion of ie immigration authorities that the ap rehension heretofore existing to some extent of a large immigration from Japan to United States is without any substantial foundation. Work of Life-Saving Crews.

From the life-saving service it is reported

Of this amount, \$11,292,707 was saved and plications, but rathed to guarantee us \$1,432,750 was lost. Sixty-seven of the ves- against them. They are not temptations

be taken to remedy this condition and that every encouragement be given to this de-serving bedy of unpaid and voluntary citizen coldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

#### Sea Coast Defense.

ment of fortifications along our sea coast. while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense Cause of th connection with these works. It is peenliarly gratifying at this time to note the meat advance that has been made in this The number of national banks organized important undertaking since the date of my from the time the law numbrizing their annual message to the Pifty-third congress oreation was parsed up to October 31, 1996, at the opening of its second sersion, in was 5,051, and of this number 2,679 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, the congress of the approaching completion of nine twelve-inch and thirty-four eight-inch high power steel guns, and seventy-five twelve-inch rifled mortars. This total then emed insignificant when compared with the great work remaining to be It was none the less a source of satisfaction to every citizen when he reflected that it represented the first installment of the new ordnance of American design and American manufacture, and demonstrated our ability the mails for the department offices, etc.

to supply from our own resources guns of unexcelled power and accuracy. pounds, amounted to 94,480,189. At that dete, however, there were pracoffset against buildings for postoffices and tically no corriages upon which to mount stations, the rental of which would more these guns, and only thirty-one emplace- than compensate for such free postal servments for guus and sixty-four for mortare. ice, we have this exhibit: Weight of mail Nor were all these emplacements in condi-tion to receive their armamont. Only one matter tother through the mails for the year ended June high power gun was at that time in position 30, 1896; the defense of the entire coast. Since First Class-Tome that time the number of guns actually completed has been increased to twenty-one twelve-inch, fifty-six ten-inch, sixty-one eight-inch high power breech loading steet, ten rapid-fire guns and eighty twelve-inch rifled mortars. In addition there are in process of construction one sixtcen-inch type

gun, fifty twelve-inch, fifty-six ten-inch, twenty-seven eight-inch high-power guns and sixty-six twelve-inch rifled mortars; Totals in all, 428 guns and mortar The remainder of our postal revenue mounting to something more than \$5,000, Mounts Also Made. During the same year immediately preced-000, was derived from box rents, registry fers noney order business and other similar ng the measage referred to the first modern

gun carriage had been completed and eleven more were in process of construction. All tems. The entire expenditures of the de partment, including pay for transportation credited to the Pacific railroads was \$92,186, but one were of the non-disappearing type. These, however, were not such as to secure 195.11, which may be considered as the cos necessary cover for the artillery gunnera of receiving, carrying and delivering above mail matter. It thus appears that though the second-class matter constituted more than two-thirds of the total that was carried, the revenue derived from it was against the intense fire of modern machine rapid-fire and high-power guns. The inventive genius of ordnance and civilian experts has been taxed in designing carriages that would obviate this fault, resulting, it ess than one-thirtieth of the total expense is believed, in the solution of this difficult problem. Since 1893 the number of gun The average revenue from each pound o first-class matter was 93 cents, from each pound of second-class matter S14 mills (o arriages constructed or building has been raised to a total of 129, of which ninety are the second-class 52,348,297 was county free n the disappearing principle, and the nummatter), from each pound of third-class er of mortar carriages to 152, while the ents, from each pound of fourth-class 15.6 ninoty-five emplacements which were pro vided for prior to that time have been in cents. Second-Class Matter Abuses.

creased to 280 built and building. This improved situation is largely due to the the congress cent generous response of o the recommendations of the War depart

Thus we soon shall have complete about one-fifth of the comprehensive system, the first step of which was noted in my meao meet the wants and even the convenie sage to the congress of December 4, 1893. When it is understood that a masonry emplacement not only furnishes a platform for our Posteffice department being a money making concern, but in the face of a con he heavy modern high-power gun, but also every particular serves the purpose and alces the place of the fort of former days, e importance of the work accomplished better comprehended. In the hope that me it is quite time to correct the abuses that he work will be presecuted with no less igor in the future, the secretary of war well enormously cur annual deficit. If we concede the public policy of carrying weekly as submitted an estimate by which, if ainewspapers free in the county of publication and even the policy of carrying at leas than one-tenth of their cost other bona fide wed, there will be provided and either or building by the end of the next scal year such additional guns, mortars ewspapers and periodicals, there can be no gun carriages and emplacements as will represent not far from one-third of the xcuse for subjecting the service to the further immense and increasing less involved otal work to be done under the in carrying at the nominal rate of 1 cent a lopted for our coast defenses-thus afound the serial libraries, sometimes includ ording a prospect that the end of the entire ing trashy and even harmful literature, and other matter which, under the loose interwork will be substantially completed within less time than that, howix years. pretation of a loose statute, has been gradu ever, we shall have stiained a marked degree of security. The experience and results of the past year demonstrate that

ally given second-class rates, thus absorbing all profitable returns derived from first-class matter, which rays three or four times more than its cost, and producing a large with a continuation of the present careful methods the cost of the remaining work methods the cost of the remaining work officers provided for by an appro-that the number of disasters to documented will be nuch less than the original estimate. Will be nuch less than the original estimate will be nuch less than the original estimate. Will be nuch less than the original estimate. Will be nuch less than the original estimate. We should always keep in mind that of all forms of military preparation, coast defense alone is essentially pacific in its nature: annual less to be paid by general taxation If such second-class matter paid merely the cost of its handling our deficit would diswholesome effects that I hope this important work will in the future be continued. I know of nothing that can be done with the same slight expense so improving to the service. I derive the control of the property imperiled, \$12,726,520.

sulted in a prompter auditing of their ac- i nication throughout the world. Previous counts and much leas default to the gov-ernment than heretofore. congresses have met in Berne, Parls, Lisbon

Cause of the Deficit.

is mainly attributable. The transmission

praries advertising sheets, "House organs

the like, ought certainly to be discontinued

A glance at the revenues received for th

than

letters and postal

advertising some part

above),

Weight in Pounds, Revenue

.512.977.326

45,037,043 \$60,624,404

2,996,403

5,120,821

\$77,044,257

If this i

The deficit for the last year,

he rate of 1 cent a pound

of the government, and

periodicals.

rnment than heretofore. and Vienna, and the respective countries in which they have assembled have made genof both star route service and rallway mail erons provision for their accommodation and for the reception and entertainment of the delegates. In view of the importance During the past year rapid progress has much higher accuracy in handling mails has the delegates. In view of the important of the completion of the also been reached, as appears by the de-techeme alopted for the protection and armaand of the honors and hospitalities accorded and the reduction of mail matter returned to our representatives by other countries on

similar occasions. I carnestly hope that such an appropriation will be made for although ocures necessarily attendant upon the com ing meeting in our capital city as will be worthy of our national hospitality and indimuch less than that of the last and preceding years, emphasizes the necessity for leg-Islation to correct the growing abuse of cative of our appreciation of the event, second-class rates, to which the deficiency

# NAVY IS GROWING NICELY NOW,

Work on Contracts Authorized Progresses Rapidly and Satisfactorily.

The work of the Navy department and its house" or institution), sample copies, and present condition are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our new navy has been enwork done last year will show more plainly than any other statement the gross abuse ergetically preceduted by the present adminof the postal service and the growing waste istration upon the general lines previously if its earnings. The free matter carried in adopted, the department having seen no necessity for radical changes in prior meth-ods under which the work was found to be in progression in a manner highly satisfae tory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every shipbuilding contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses and it has also been determined to pay no speed pretaiums in future contracts. The transmitted promiums recently earned and some yet to be decided are features of the contracts made before this conclusion was reached.

On March 4 1895, there were in commis-sion but two armored vessels, the doubleturreted monitors Miantonomah and Monterey. Since that date, of viscels thereto-fore authorized, there have been placed in terey. their first commission three first-class and two second-class buttleships, two armored crulsers, one harbor defense ram and five 10,324,069 double-turreted monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored erussers and two new The lowa, another battleship, will be com-pleted about March 1, and at least four more gunloats will be ready for sea in the context of the sector of the sector. he early spring. It is gratifying to state that our shirs and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manu-factured elsewhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being Section. at rates as low as those that prevail in European shin yards.

# Extensive Manufacturing Plants.

Our manufacturing facilities are at this time ample for all possible naval contingencies. Three of our government navy yards, those at Mare Island, Cal., Not Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are equipped for

shipbuilding, our ordnance plant in Waph-ington is equal to any in the world, and at The growth of weight of second-class mat-r has been from 299,000,000 pounds in 1894 the torpedo station we are successfully making the highest grades of smolleless powder. Three first-class private shipyards at New-port News, Philadelphia and San Franciaco, 312,000,099 in 1895, and to almost 349 0,000 in 1896, and it is quite evident this eressing drawback is far outstripping any are building haffleships; eleven contractors cesible growth of postal revenues. Our nail service should of course, be such as situated in the states of Malue, Rhode Island, Penneylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and the state of Washington, are constructing gunboats or torpedo boats. Two f our people, at a direct charge upon them o light as perhaps to exclude the idea of plants are manufacturing large quantities of first-class armor, and American factories are producing automobile torpedocs and powder, projectiles, rapid-fire guns and everything tantly recurring deficiency in its revenue and in view of the fact that we supply th else necessary for the complete outfit of est mail service in the world, it seems to naval vessels

There have been authorized by congress ice March, 1893, five battleships, six light draft gunbeats, sixteen torpedo boats and ibmarine torpedo bcat. Contracts for he building of all them have been let. The cretary expresses the opinion that we have or the present a sufficient sapply of cruisers and gunboats, and that hereafter the struction of battlephips and torpedo boats will supply our needs. Much attention has been given to the

methods of carrying on departmental huel-ness. Important modifications in the regulations have been made, tending to unify the control of shipbuilding, as far as may be under the bureau of construction and resair, and also to improve the mode purchasing supplies for the navy by the ureau of supplies and accounto. The estabishment, under recent acts of congress, of a supply fund, with which to purchase these supplies in large quantities, and other modileations of methods, have tended materially to their cheapening and better quality.

Some Matters of Detail.

The War college has developed into an institution which it is believed will be o

The result is that this government is con stantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property now estimated at 311.0.113 millions of dollars and to ask explanations

annanan annan a You don't know where you got that cold. Do you know where you can get the cure for it? Every drug store keeps Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures coughs and colds.

mannan

lther party.

Intervention is Imminent.

subjects-there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would providing at public expense official residences appear to be in the true interest of all con or our ambassadors and ministers at for cerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the eign capitols. The reasons supporting this recommendation are strongly stated in the island, and making it worthless for which report of the secretary of state, and the ever party may ultimately prevail. It would ubject seems of such importance that I keep intact the possessions of Spain, without tope it may receive the early attention of ouching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate re We have during the last year labored dress of admitted grievances. It should putthe prosperity of the island and the fortunes faithfully and against unfavorable conditions o secure better preservation of scal life in of its inhabitants within their own control the Bering sea. Both the United States and without severing the natural and ancient tie Great Britain have lately dispatched comwhich bind them to the mother country, and misdoners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the seal herd, and would yet enable them to test their capafor self-government under the most favorable conditions

ionor and advantage to Spain and with the

chlovement of all the reasonable objects

spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy

-a measure of home rule which, while pre-

erving the sovereignty of Spain, would

#### Objections Suggested.

It has been objected on the one side that Spiln should promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy. however liberal, is insufficient, because with out assurance of the promise being fulfilled But the reasonableness of a requirement b Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether ap parent. It ignores important features of the situation-the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation. In the nature of things, and as shown by past experience the utter and imminent ruin of the island inless the present strife is speedily

the causes of their rapid decrease. Upon the reports of these commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of pa-tience and good sense on the part of all in-

congreits.

terested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be secured for the rotection against threatened extinction of eal life in the Northern Pacific and Bering

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY

Deficit of Twenty-Five Millions During the Last Fiscal Year. The secretary of the treasury reports that luring the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896 the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78. Durng the same period its expenditures were \$434.678.654.48, the excess of expenditures posed above all, the rank abuses which al parties in Spain, all branches of her gov ernment and all her leading public men ver receipts thus amounting to \$25,203,-45.70. The ordinary expenditures during

he year were \$4.015.852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned, there was derived from customs oncede to exist and profess a desire to renove. Facing such circumstances to withiold the proffer of needed referms until the the sum of \$180,021,751.67, and from in-ternal revenue \$146,839,615.66. The receipts parties demanding them put themselves mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of from customs show an increase of \$7,861,-134.22 over those from the same source for the ficcal year ending June 30, 1895, and serils and inviting suspicion as to the sin erity of any professed willingness to gran he receipts from internal revenue an in-rease of \$3,584,537.91. The value of our mported dutiable merchandise during the reforms. The objection on behalf of the incurgents-that, promised reforms cannot be relied upon-must of course be considlast fiscal year was \$369,757,479 and the value of free goods imported \$409,967,470, being an increase of \$6.523,675 in the value ored, though we have no right to assum and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief o Cuba will not be done according to both th of dutiable goods and \$41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our imports of merchandise, foreign and and the letter of the undertaking Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of the omestic, an cunted in value to \$382,696,95%, sing an increase over the preceding year two conibatants are always natural, and not always unjustifiable-bring sincerely de-oirous in the interest of both, as well, as on d \$75.068,778. The average ad valorem luty paid on dutiable goods imported dur-ag the year was 33.94 per cent and on free its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible de and duriable goods taken together 20.55

The cost of collecting our internal revwas 2.78 per cent, as against 2.81 per for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, excluive of fruit brandles, was \$8,588,703 taxable allous, being an increase of 6,639,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1.443,676 gailons of spirila, produced from fruit, as compared Whi with the preceding year. The number of arrels of beer produced was 35,809,250, as gainst 23,589,784 produced in the preceding acal year, being an increase of 2,269,466

#### Gold and Silver Exchanges.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was \$112,409,-947 and of silver \$69,541,670, being an in-crease of \$15,941,466 of gold and \$13,246,384 eriod, will add enormously to the time an thor and expenditure necessary to brins bout the industrial recuperation of the of sliver over the expertations of the pre-coding flocal year. The imports of gold were \$33,525,065 and of sliver \$28,777,189, being \$2,539,695 lens of gold and \$8,566,097 shand. It is, therefore, forvenily hoved on ill grounds that earnest efforts for healing he breach between Scain and the insurgent lubans upon the lines above indicated may be at once insugarated and pushed to an nore of silver than during the preceding The total stock of metallic money in the

in mediate and successful lesue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above sufficed or in any other way consistent with our constitution and law, will always be at the disposal of other ways. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last faceal year ended on the 30th day of June, 1836, wha 31 128,326,035, of which \$599,597,964 was in reld and \$628,728,071 in allvor. On the first day of November, 1836, the total stock of mency of all kinds in the country was \$2,285,410,500, and the amount in circulation. Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interest would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or

\$2.355,410.590, and the amount in circulation, not including the treasury holdings, wan \$1,627,055,641, being \$22.63 per cipita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000. The production of the precloss metals in the United States during the calendar year 1595 is estimated to have been 2,254 750 fine ounces of gold of the total value of \$46,610,-000, and \$5,727,000 fine ounces of allow of the commonstat value of \$46,610,-000, and \$5,727,000 fine ounces of allow output fine ounces of allow output find \$2,720,000 fine ounces of \$46,610,-000, and \$5,727,000 fine ounces of \$46,610,-000, and \$5,727,000 fine ounces of \$2,720,000 fine oun an interference with its control by any other power. It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto ex-pectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are ord all due respect to the sov erelanty of Spain, we cannot view the pend silver of the commercial value of \$14,445,000 and the coinage value of \$72,051, ing conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results, without consider-000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same ing that by the course of events we may period was 9,688 \$21 fine ounces of gold.

lined in my last annual message in favor of \$1,432,750 was lost. Sixty-seven of the ve sels were totally wrecked. There were be sides 243 casualties to small undocumented craft, on board of which there were 594 tions of our national diplomacy. vere lost. The value of the property in-CARING FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

volved in these latter casualties is esti Extension of the Penitentiary at Fort mated at \$119,265, of which \$114,915 was Leavenworth is Urged.

saved and \$1,350 was lost. The life-saving The attorney general presents us a detailed rews during the year also rescued or an and interesting statement of the important sisted numerous other vessels and warned work done under his supervision during the from danger by signals both by day many last fiscal year. The ownership and manage and night. The number of disasters during the year exceeded that of any previous year ment by the government of the penitentiaries in the history of the service, but the saving for the confinement of those convicted in of both life and property was greater than United States courts of violations of federal ever before in proportion to the value of laws, which for many years has been a subthe property involved and to the number of persons imperiled. ect of executive recommendation has at ast, to a slight extent, been realized by the

The operations of the marine hospital utilization of the abandoned military prison the revenue cutter service, ervice. at Fort Leavenworth as a United States peni-tentiary. This is certainly a move in the steamboat inspection service, the lightise service, the bureau of navigation and right direction, but it cught to be at once othes branches of public work attached upplemented by the rebuilding or the exto the Treasury department, together with various recommendations concerning their tensive enlargement of this improvised prise

upport and improvement, are fully stated in the report of the secretary, to which the attention of the congress is especially invited

# ARMY HAS HAD LITTLE TO DO.

#### Its Actual Operations Small, but Its Efficiency Well Maintained.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge. The limit of our military force as fixed by law is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morals of our army are excellent, and marked progress and efficiency are apparen throughout its entire organization. Wit With the exception of delicate duties in the sup pression of slight Indian disturbances along air southwestern border, in which the Mez can troops co-operated and the comput ory, but peaceful return, with the consen f Great Britain, of a band of Cree Indian rom Montana to the British possessions, n ctive operations have been required of he army during the year pagt. Changes in include of administration, the

bandonment of unnecessary posts and conquent concentration of troops and the exreise of care and vigilance by the vari-fficers charged with the responsibility the expenditure of the appropriations have resulted in reducing to a minimum the cost of maintenance of our military establishnent. During the past year the work o onstructing permanent infantry and cavalry costs has been continued at the places here ofore designated. The secretary of war re-cats his recommendation that appropria

ons for barracks and quarters should mo trictly conforming to the need of the service a judged by the department, rather than re pond to the wishes and importunities of calitie

It is imperative that much of the mone rovided for such construction should now e allotted to the erection of necessary uarters for the garrisons assigned to the ast defenses, where many men will be eaded to properly care for and operate odern guns. It is essential, too, that early rowision be made to supply the necessary tree of artillary is meet the demands of his service.

### Encouragement for Militia.

entire firmy has now been equipped with olicy demands that all available public and rivate resources should be so employed me o provide within reasonable time a sufficient number to supply the state militia will hose modern weapons and provide an ample conve for any emergency. The organized ullitia numbers 112,879 men. The appropria-ions for its support by the several distanions for its support by the several dist-opproximate \$2,800,000 annually and \$400,50 contributed by the general government. estigation shows the e thoops to be unusually oil drilled and inspired with much militar iterest, but in many instances they or effeient in proper arms and equipment a audden call to active duty would find the

The

inadequately prepared for field service. therefore recommend that prompt measure



to war, but security against it. Thus they are thoroughly in accord with all the tradi-

Some Reforms Needed.

our postal rates.

great value to the navy in teaching the Experience and observation have demon-strated, that certain improvements in the science of war as well as in stimulating pro-fessional zeal in the navy, and it will be organization of the Postoffice departm specially useful in the devising of plans at be secured before we can gain the full or the utilization, in case of necessity, of encht of the immense sums expended in its dl the naval resources of the United States, iministration. This involves the following forms, which I earnestly recommend: The secretary has persistently adhered to he plan he found in operation for securing

There should be a small addition to the existing inspector service, to be employed in the supervision of the carrier force which now numbers 13,000 men, and performs its service practically without the surveillance exercised over all other branches of the peatal or public service. Of course, such a lack of supervision and freedom from wholesome disciplinary restraints must inevitably lead to imperfect service. Thet should also be appointed a few inspectors who could assist the central office in peces sary investigation concerning matters of postoffice leases postoffice sites, allowances for rent, fuel and lights and in organiz ing and securing the best results from the work of the 14,000 clerks now

and the construction of at least one more to be located in the southern states. The in first and second-class offices. I am con vinced that the small expense attending the inauguration of these reforms would The spacity of the Leavenworth penitentiary is so limited that the expense of its mainactually be a profitable investment. tenance, calculated at a per capita rate upon the number of prisoners it can accom-I especially recommend such a recasting the appropriations by congress for the odate, does not make as economical an ex-Postoffice department as will permit ibit as it would if it were larger and hetpostmaster general to proceed with the or adapted to prison purposes. But I am

work of consolidating postoffices. This work has already been entered upon sufficiently to fully demonstrate, by experiment and ex-perience, that such consolidation is producperieuce, that such consolidation is produc-tive of better service, larger revenues, and less expenditures, to say nothing of the further advantage of gradually withdrawing postoffices from the spoils system.

ppears that since the transfer of the Fort seavenworth military pricon to its new uses Postal Union Congress. The Universal Postal Union, which now the work previously done by prisoners con-fined there, and for which expensive ma-chinery has been provided, has been disconimbraces all the civilized world, and whose felegates will represent 1,000,000,000 people. will hold its fifth congress in the city of nued. This work consisted of the manu-cture of articles for army use, now done sewhere. On all grounds it is exceedingly Washington in May, 1897. The United States may be said to have taken the initiative which led to the first meeting of this convicts confined in

sirable that the convicts confined in this nitentiary be allowed to resume work of congress at Berne in 1874, and the forma tion of the Universal Postal Union, which brings the postal service of all countries is most gratifying to note the antto every man's neighborhood and sfactory results that have followed the in-

ught marvels in cheapening postal rates auguration of the system provided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain and accuring absolutely safe mail commu-

federal officials are compensated by salarie instead of fees. The new plan was put i inctead of fees. The new plan was put in operation on the 1st day of July 1896, and lready the great economy it enforces, its revention of abuses and its tendency to a etter enforcement of the laws are ptriking) pparent. Detailed evidence of the useful cess of this long delayed but now happily apparent. aplished reform will be found clearly set forth in the attorney general's report.

# POSTAL DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS

oroughly convinced that economy

umanity and a proper sense of responsibility ty and duty toward those whom we punish

or violations of federal law dictate that the ederal government should have entire con-

rol and management of the penitentiaries where convicted violators are confined. 1

inued.

in description.

Service Greatly Extended and Deficit Considerably Reduced.

Our Postoffice department is in good con lition, and the exhibit made of its opera tions during the fiscal year ended June 30 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very autisfactory. The total receipts during the year were \$82,499,208,40, the total exyear were \$52,305,203,30, the total ex-penditures \$99,625,256.84 exclusive of \$1.-559,835.27, which was carned by the Pacific railroads for transportation and credited on their debt to the government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5,516,080,21, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was \$1,679,956.13 loss than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal serv is are regulated by law and are not in th mirol of the postmaster general. All the ean accomplish by the most watchfor idministration and economy is to enforce prompt and thorough collection and as sunting for public moneys and such mino savings in small expenditures, and in leiting these contracts for postoffice supplies and tar service which are not regulated by

statut An effective co-operation between the au or's office and the Postollice departmen d the making and enforcement of order y the department requiring immediate otification to their surelies of any delin mpelling such part of postmasters and mpelling such postmasters to make more

equent deposits of postal funds, have re-

at sea shall be kept in reserve with skeleton crews on board to keep them in condition, ctivity. The economy to result from this ratem is too obvious to need comment. ctivity.

The Naval Militia which was authorized

army, and it constitutes a source of supply our naval forces the importance of which is immediately apparent. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Extensive Business of Deep Interest to the Whole People.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting has exhibit of the numerous and important af-

(Continued on Page Five.)



Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bittor Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

## Prices: 15 Cents and 25 Cents per bottle.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALETS.

# Sole Exporters : THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEE that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Employed at the leading HOSPITALS in NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, etc., and at the principal COSPITALS in ENGLAND

imployment, and has done much to make it The naval ore complete and efficient. fficers who are familiar with this system

and its operation express the decided opinion hat its results have been to vastly improve the character of the work done at our yards and greatly reduce its cost. Discipline among the officers and men of

aber at navy yards, through boards of labor

he navy has been maintained to a high standard, and the percentage of American itizens enlisted has been very much in reaved.

secretary is considering, and will The ormulate during the coming winter, a plan or laying up ships in reserve, the oby la gely reducing the cost of maintaining our vessels float. This plan contemplates that battles-clips, torpedo hoats and such of the rulsers as are not needed for active service

rulaing only enough to insure the efficiency of the ships and their crews in time of

a few years ago as an experiment, has now developed into a body of enterprising young men, active and energetic in the discharge of their duties and promising great useful ness. This establishment has nearly the same relation to our mavy as the National guard in the different states bears to our