

THE OREGON MIST.

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NEEDS OF THE NATION

President Cleveland's Annual Message to Congress. DEVOTED MAINLY TO ROUTINE

Nothing Definite Submitted on the Hawaiian Question—Upholds the New Tariff Bill.

President Grover Cleveland's first message to the 53rd congress assembled in regular session was presented to the two houses and read in both. The full text of the message is:

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexing and embarrassing situations remain that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American policy.

ARGENTINE-BRAZIL BOUNDARY DISPUTE. My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing boundary dispute tendered to the president by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys' commission in these states to lay before me the evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

THE CHILIAN CLAIMS. The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the boundary between the two countries, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provision of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition.

COSTA RICA'S SURRENDER OF WARRIORS. Costa Rica has lately notified its friendship by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that

country to meet the recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal relations should be concluded with all these countries which the United States has not yet made a conventional arrangement of the same kind.

THE COSTA RICA-COLUMBIA DISPUTE. I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Rica and Columbia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration, in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS. Our relations with the French republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the senate will be consummated.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory. The question of the extradition of a citizen of Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Behring-sea tribunal arbitral awards in the fisheries.

POINTS AT ISSUE WITH HAYTI. During the past year an American citizen employed in a subordinate commercial position in Hayti, after suffering protracted imprisonment on an unfounded charge of embezzling, was finally liberated upon the payment of a ransom. Upon urgent representation to the Haytian government, a suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer.

OUR NEAREST SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS. Our relations with the republic of Nicaragua have been of a friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monument marking the boundary between the countries from Paso Del Norte to the Pacific seaboard has been completed.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN NICARAGUA. Nicaragua has been the scene of a successful revolution, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict.

NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES. An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

APPAINTS IN SAMOA. Led by a desire to compose differences and contradictions which have prevailed in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observation, entered four years ago upon the treaty of cession, which has become jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Tanuapa as king of Samoa.

During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a recent of laws relating to consular service in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade.

and cost of the three powers, to its incident and the events leading up to it incidentally illustrate the policy of entangling alliances with foreign powers.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA. In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late advisory claims commission in progressive installments has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder.

A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between that republic and Great Britain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration will be a most gratifying consummation.

THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR. It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States.

UPON THE FACTS DEVELOPED IT SEEMED TO ME THAT THE ONLY HONORABLE COURSE FOR OUR GOVERNMENT TO PURSUE WAS TO REFRAIN FROM INTERFERING WITH THE COURSE OF THE REVOLUTION, AND TO RESTORE, AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE, THE STATUS EXISTING AT THE TIME OF OUR FORCIBLE INTERVENTION.

PEACEFUL ARBITRATION. By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate February 14, 1893, and by the house of representatives March 1, 1893, following the president was requested:

THE NATIONAL BANKS. One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ended October 31, 1893. The aggregate capital of these banks was \$1,215,511,000.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE. The monetary conference, which was assembled at Brussels upon our invitation, was adjourned on November 30, in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposition from the United States seemed to be expected on the resumption of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 23,778 enlisted men and 214 officers. The total expenses of the department for the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$401,710,611.94.

OUR FINANCES. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$441,710,611.94, and its expenditures to \$450,374,721.23.

amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$15,465,471. Our internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.33. The total tax collected was:

On distilled spirits \$4,720,000.00, On manufactured tobacco \$1,900,111.14, On fermented liquors \$2,648,958.97.

WE EXPORTED MERCHANDISE during the year amounting to \$847,694,194.86, or \$182,613,249.54 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year \$68,485,517.

THE SILVER PURCHASES. The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated 54,008,162.50 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374.53.

During the calendar year 1892 the United States estimated to be: Fine ounces gold \$1,202,376.00, Commercial and coinage value \$23,000,000.00, Silver ounces \$1,000,000,000.00, Bullion or market value \$1,000,000,000.00, Coinage value \$7,989,500.00.

It is estimated that on July 1, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of gold, silver, and copper bullion, was \$1,215,511,000, and \$57,897,655 was gold and \$1,016,811,484 silver.

THE RECENT REPEAL OF THE PROVISION OF THE LAW requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government, as a feature of our monetary scheme, makes a change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate results of this act will be most salutary and far-reaching.

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works of defense. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the present year 112,507 officers and enlisted men.

THE OPERATION OF WISE LAWS and the influences of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of the states, through the efficiency of the National Guard, to protect their own citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country.

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DISCOVERY OF FRAUD. The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accordance with the true intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed.

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