# THE OREGON MIST.

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# ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Deals Largely With Reports of Departments.

FEW RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Secretary Carilala's Banking and Cur-

rency Plan Favored - Tariff Bill Needs Amending-Relation of United States With the Foreign Powers.

Following is the full text of President Cleveland's message as read in congress today :

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halfs of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impres-sively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such In their task. At the threshold of such labor, now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty en-joined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our na-tional affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The State Department.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful re-lations with them at this time addition-ally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and charac-terized by entire honesty and sincerity. During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were ap-pointed to the Autwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national in-genuity and industrial achievements, yet it was still creditable, in view of the brief time allowed for preparation. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

# THE CHILIAN CLAIMS.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continu-ance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly

An indemnity, tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder, in 1887, of Leon Baidwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders, in Durango, has been accepted, and is being paid in installments. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irriga-tion should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the stream flows interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the stream flows interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the stream flows interested constructed along its course. This scarrity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a com-mon boundary. Moreover, the fre-quent changes in its course often raise interestion. THE DLEFFIELDS AFFAIR. Torminent among the questions of

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in which is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicara-gua. By the treaty of 1860, between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their cus-tom for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. tom for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years dis-puted the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip, and claimed the right to maintain therein practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year the efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government, and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicara-gua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an in-surrection, which for a time, subverted

Nicaragua rule, expelling her officers, and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing This, in turn, gave place to the existing local government, established and up-held by Nicaragna. Although the alien interests, arraigned against Nic-aragua in these transactions, have been largely American and the com-merce of that region for some time has been and still is, chiefly controlled by our eitizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nic-aragem over this important part of challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nic-aragua over this important part of her domain. For some months one, and during part of the time, two of our naval ships have been stationed at Blueflelds for the protection of all legitimate inter-ests of our citizens. In September last this government at Managua expelled from its territory 12 or more foreignors, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditions or revolu-

EXPULSION OF ARMENIANS BY TURKEY.

In my last annual message I adverted o the claim on the part of Turkey of to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesira-ble and dangerous, Armenians natural-ized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquisced in the the asserted right of expulsion, it would the asserted right of expulsion, it would not consent that Armenians may be im-prisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Moulton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that on any second that of the otioman course, and 1 am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish proceeding officer. A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a

long disputed claim growing out of the seizare of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States.

Although signed, the treaty of extra-dition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government, that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to conited purposed. capital punishment. TO PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA.

To PREVENT COLLISIONS AT SEA. The rules for the prevention of col-lisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference, held in this city in 1880, having been concurrently incor-ported in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1805, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Australia, France, Portu-gal, Spain and Sweden.

The Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department. The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of government from all sources of revenne during the fiscal year, ended Jane 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,-802 498 29, and its expenditures to \$442,-005,558 87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,-200 58. There was a decrease of \$15,-052,674 66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year of 1803. There was collected from customs \$131,818 530 62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,440 70. The participation in the seditions or revolu-tionary movements against the republic at Binefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the Americans have been of the period stipulated for its continu-and encycletions are not barred, and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a tribunal. GREMANY'S CATTLE ENDARGO. Action upon the reported discovery of Terms fever in cargies of American im-portations of livers and feel means from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will son become convinced that the inhibition is as need-tariff act which imposes a discriminat-ing duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on magars coming thares on the multication from construct of the section of the multication of the section of the resto-ration of guies and resting the section of the resto-ration of quies and resting the section of the resto-ration of quies and resting the section of the section of more and negotiations of livers and feel means from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will son become convinced that the inhibition is as need-tariff act which imposes a discriminat-ing duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on magars coming that the section of the that his recap-

caped, and, notwithstanding our repeat-ed demands, it is claimed that his recap-ture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaragnan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan anthorities, having given notice of forfeiture of the conces-tion to the concestion of the conces-617,898 62; fermented liquors, \$31,414,-718 04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic sion to the canal company on grounds purely technical, and not embraced in

concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, forshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the aban-donment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembled organizations of the same regiments hitheric widely separated. This renders our small force more read-ily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, in-creases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the

may be called upon to perform, in-creases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the dicipline, train-ing and esprit-dn-corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance. Though the forces of the department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Missiesippi. This carefully matured policy which secures the best and greatest rervice in the interest of the general welfare from the small forces comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly em-barrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of con-gress to gratify the ambitions or in-terests of localities. While the maxi-mum legal strength, through varions causes, is but little over 20,000 men, the purpose of congress does not therefore seem to be fully attained by the exist-ing conditions. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judg-ment, demanded by recent events, the projecy of sea cost fortifications in the protection of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so in developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal cost of THE ABMY. strength.

# COST OF THE ARMY.

COST OF THE ABAY. The total expenditures for the war de-partment for the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to 456,039,009 34. Of this sum \$2,000,014 99 was for ealaries and contingent expenses, \$23,665,156 16 for the support of the military estab-lishments, \$6,001,632 23 for miscel-laneous objects, and \$25,371,155 90 for public works. This latter sum includes \$10,404,037 49 for river and harbor im-provements, and \$3,974,863 56 for forti-itations and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregated \$52,420,112 73, and the esti-mates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for ap-propriations amounting to \$52,318,-629 55. The skill and industry of our ordi-

629 55. The skill and industry of our ordi-nance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical ob-stacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts. This great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rap-idly as congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large cali-ber already on hand to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacement for their mount cannot be too strongly urged. urged.

to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the latest session

transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuation in the business of the country. As much, therefore, as business try. As much, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unfore-seen extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the ex-penditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about \$5,000,000, should exceed the catimate. The ascertained revenues last year which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than es-timated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster-general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an in-crease of at least 8 per cent in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and not auxiliary of our military estab-lishment. INDIAN FEIFONERS. The condition of the Apache Indians held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of \$500,000 has been chaused during the year from captivity tes upon 1 gation now used to repeatedly and con-stantly draw from the government its gold, and so long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at pres-ent exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as be-romes necessary to muintain a sufficient gold reserve and abundant to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government. Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the class was modified. The rate rec for the transmission of this second-class matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the govern-ment is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. THE LAW ABUSED. THE LAW ABUSED. The extension of the meaning of the terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications, and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggre-gate to the total deficiency of the post-office department. Pretended newspa-pers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. unestions relating to our manus and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in finan-cial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The abso-late divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. Sample copies of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss country. SECRETARY CARLISLE'S PLAN purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in SECRETARY CARLIEL'S PLAN. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of secaring a more elas-tic currency and obviating other objec-tions to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modify-ing the present banking laws and pro-viding for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation, and certain limitations. The secretary ex-plains his plan so plainly, and its ad-vantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its apport would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, con-tent myself with an unqualified indorse-ment of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and an imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws provid-ing for the deposit of United States bonds as securit for circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-np and nnimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fand in United States legal lender notes, includ-ing treasury notes of 1890, a sum of equal amount to 30 per cent of the notes This condition cannot be immediately humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying ont the scheme of a businoss honse to advertise its goods hy means of a trick upon both its rival honses and the regular and legitimate news-papers. Paper-covered literature, con-sisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is sent through the mails at 1 cent a pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay 8 times that amount in sending their publications. An abase consists in the free carrings through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture. The postmastergeneral predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the postoffice department not show a deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all he believes that in the ficar future all legitimate newspapers, periodicals and magazines will be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt con-sideration of this subject, and fully in-dorse the views of the postmaster-gen-eral. The total number of p stothes in the United States on the 30th day of torse the views of the posimister-gen-eral. The total number of p stoffees in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 08.805, an increase of 1403 over the preceding year. Of these 3428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery, 93 other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery of the current fiscal year will be more than \$12 300.000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant in-crease. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs. There are connected with the post-office establishment \$2.661 employes United States legal tender notes, inclui-ing treasury notes of 1890, a sum of equal amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue; this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circula-tion a proportionate part of its guarantee funl shall be returned to tion a proportionate part of its parantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is decried, blank national hank notes for each bank laving circu-lation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of the 75 per cent of capital to be as quickly made as emergencies arise. In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate re-demption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small an-nual tax, say one-hall of 1 per cent upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per sent of the total circulation outstanding There are connected with the post-office establishment 32,661 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified on the succession of the postmaster-general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the depart-ment serves only to strengthen his con-viction as to the excellent working of the civil service.

NO. 50.

ROCEMBERT 7, 1894.
Programization of the Union Parelle Ration of the System System

tion, the fund would be very similar to the function of the second seco allow American registry to vessels binn abroad, though owned and navigated by our own people, thus exhibiting a willing-ness to abandon all contest for the ad-vantage of American trans-oceanic car-riage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, riage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people neel, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supple-mented by the greatest possible likerty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our prod-ucts and manufacturers may be trans-ported. The millions now paid foreign-ers for carrying American passengers and products across the sen should be turnel into American hands. Ship-building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable emoloyment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place, a sturdy and inductions citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the days of conflict. The angient provision of our law, denying American owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for gool at every point, built to be nearer a relic of harbarism than anything that exists under the per-mission of a statute of the United States. I carnestly recommend its prompt repeal. prompt repeal.

sugara coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the enacting of such daty is in contra-vention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1820 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries, and to avoid even the accuration of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the ac-comparing report of the secretary of position.

companying report of the secretary of state, containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German pro-tests. of domestic distarlance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weak-ened in resources, her difficulties in fac-ing international obligations flyite our builts.

# THE MONBOR DOCTRINE.

The boundary of British Guiana still kindly sympathy and justly our forbear remains in dispute between Great Brit-ain and Venezuela. Believing that its ance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testily this symearly settlement on some just basis, alike honorable to both parties, is in the pathy in connection with certain de mands urgently preferred by other powers. THE SALVADORIAN REFUGERS.

line honorable to both party to remove from this hemisphere all causes of dif-ference with a power beyond the sea. I shall renew the efforts heretofore made The government of Salvador, having the government of Satvator, having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by in-furiated insurgents, sought reinge on board the United States warship Bento bring about restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants, and to induce arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspictously favors in prin-ciple and respects in practice, and which is carnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

# THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

THE HAWAHAN REPUBLIC. Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provis-ional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen, has been an-nounced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new govern-

Under the present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to ne-gotiate an amended convention obviat-ing this difficulty have been unavailing. Apart from the war in which their land is engaged, Japan attracts increas-ing attention in this country by her evi-dent desire to cultivate more liberal in-terests with us and to seek our kindly.

foriated insurgents, sought relage on board the United States warship Ben-nington, then lying in Central American ports. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet, in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives and solely for considerations of humanity, they were affurded shelter by our naval commander, and, when they were afterward demand-ed under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be heard before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco, such a proceed-ing was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the accused except one Cienfnegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon, I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an at-tempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged sgainst him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorian authorities had been demanded. terests with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire authorities had been demanded. AN ANNOVING AFFAIR WITH SPAIN. Unreasonable and unjust fines im-

for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive na-tion should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

PUNISHMENT OF MEXICAN INSURGENTS. Good will fostered by many interests

Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbors. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punish-ment of the late disturbers of her tran-quility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago. that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse be-tween the two countries has steadily in-creased noder the rule of mutual con-sideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor re-tarded by jealous rivalry or selfish dis-

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to #802.140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,405,378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,808,061, as against \$108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,110, as against \$21,174.381 during the previ-ous fiscal year, 1803. The imports of silver were \$13 286,552, and the exports were \$50,451,265. the contract, have receded from that Peru, I regret to say, shows symptom were \$50,451,265.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY. The total bounty paid upon the pro-duction of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,208 89, being an increase of \$2,725,078 over the

being an increase of \$2,725,078 over the payments during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of the law, was \$966,185 84. The total expenses incurred in the pay-ment of the bounty mon snear during the fiscal year was \$130,140 85. It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws, the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,746 44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748 44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

\$20,000,000. November 1, 1894, the total stock of November 1, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 November 1, 1803, and the money of all kinds in circulation not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,093,422, or \$24,73 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,857,000. At the same time there was held in the treasury gold builton smounting to \$44,615,177,55, and silver hullion, which was purchased at a cost of \$127,770,088. at a cost of \$127,779,988.

THE SILVER PURCILASES.

posed by Spain on the vessels and com-nerce of the United States have de-nanded, from time to time during the handled. from the to the other arring the last 20 years, carnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the im-mediate past exorbitant penalties have the part of our government. In the im-mediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by the customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial nature in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amount-ing to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes, or the carrying vessels, when the goods in question were entitled to free entry; fines have been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of goods in port. This conduct is in strange con-trast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vaxayear, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the organization of the system of recruiting and the conse-quent release to regimental duty of a large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will further-more effect an annual reduction appoxi-mating \$250,000, in the direct expendi-tures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops. The execution of the policy of

of congress gave the war department authority to transfer the survivors, who number 343, from Mount Vernon barracks, in Alabama, to many suitable reservations. The department selected selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable

to their advancement. In recognition of the long and distin-guished military services and faithful discharge of the delicate and respon-sible civic duties by Mhjor-General John

condition in which it will be able to dis-pose of the cases as they arise without any reasonable delay. This result is, of course, vexy largely due to the success-ful working of the plan inangurating cir-cnit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals a suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consid-contion that an additional circuit judge oration, that an additional circuit judge oration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications, and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestions to the careful consideration of congress. Other important topics are at a cost of \$127.779.088. THE SILVER PURCHASES. The purchase of silver bullion, under the act of July 14. 1890, ceased Novem-ber 1. 1393, and up to that time there had heen purchased during the fiscal vear 11.017.058 78 fine ounces at a cost of 18.715.521 32, an average cost of 10.7313 per fine ounces. The total mount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the re-peal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168.674.682 51 ine ounces for which \$155.931.022 25 was paid, the average price per fine ounce being \$0.0244. The War Department. Trom the report of the secretary of war it appears that the atterngth of the army on September 30, 1804, was 2.135 officers and 25.765 enlisted men. Al-though this is apparently a very slight decrease, compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of marly two regiments through the organization of the system of recruiting and the comea-increased to the equivalent of marly two regiments through the organization of the system of recruiting and the comea-increased to the equivalent of marly two regiments through the organization of the system of recruiting and the comea-increased to the attendated in the restablished for the ter-ritories and 25.765 enlisted men. Al-though this is apparently a very slight decrease, compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of marly two regiments through the organization of the system of recruiting and the comea-in the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will further-more effect an annual reduction appori-mating \$250,000, in the direct expendi-mating \$250,000, in the direct expend

Texas. THE UNION PACIFIC BAILWAT. Another subject of pressing moment lerred to by the attorney-general is the The Strike Investigation.

The Strike Investigation. The Strike of a starte of the United States, passed in 1853; I appointed in state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas to confer with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, to confer with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, to the causes of the controversies he-particulated by axid statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry these cares of the controversies he-particulated by much violence and dangerom distributed by much violence and dangerom state by much vio

## Conclusion.

Conclusion. I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their rep-resentatives in congress, and assuring them that whether in accordince with the recommendations I have made, or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in per-fecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

No one will be surprised to learn that , orhites consider football bratel. It result prizefighter's is tollect to make three defeat