ps the depression in the price of cer is temporary and that a further at of this legislation will more favority effect it. But the increased volume currency thus supplied for the use of a people was needed. That beneficial units upon trule and prices which have lowed this legislation, I think, most very clear to everyone, nor should it forgetten that for every dollar of these tes issued a full dollar is worth of silrabilion is at the time deposited in a treasury as security for its redempone.

ecommendation is that the existing be given a full trial, and that ou

business be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical changes always impart. Under the existing laws meantoned, it is in the power of the treasury department to maintain that essential con lition of national finance, as well as of commercial prosperity, the parity in use of the coin dollars and their paper representatives. The assurances that these nowers would be freely and unhesitatingly used have done much to produce and sustain the present favorable conditions.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of eliver, under the existing conditions, would disastrously affect our husiness interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and sliver dollar in our own markets and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added vine to the buillon contained in coins. The producers of the construent in coins. The producers of the construent in coins. The producers of the construent in the trade of the construency of the total and the crops. The money leader will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that.

To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe construction of the currency, and by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes and such an unsetting of all values as would probleve that a people so strong and prosperous as ours will promote such a policy. The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they about not forget that the government is now buying and putting out of the market what is equivalent of the entire has they themselves thought of raking a few years ago. I believe it is more han they themselves thought of raking a few years ago. If believe it is more han they themselves thought of raking a few years ago. I believe it became and the relief of the press, and the relief will be made of silver just as soon as the cooperation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and alarge use of silver

the fiscal year was nearly \$68,000,0 0. the fiscal year was nearly \$68,000,0.0. That no serious monetary disturbance-resulted was most gratifying, and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial instructions. With the movement of crops the outflow of gold was speedily stopped, and a return set in. Up to December 1st we had recovered of our gold loss at the port of New York, \$27,851,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely increased. The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to the business of the country, and made necessary the inter-vention of the department at intervals to re-leve threatened monetary panica. The surplus on March 1, 1889, was \$183,-827, 190, 29,

827.190 29.

The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since date last mentioned of interestbealing securities : 250,079 350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$11,683,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest is being gradually withdrawn and used in redemption of bonds. The result of this policy of the silver legislation and of refunding the 416 per cent, bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation. At the date last named in circulation. At the date last named the circulation was \$1,464.205.896, or \$23.03 per capita, while on the 1st day of December, 1891, it had increased to \$1,577.2.2.070, or \$24.38 per capita. The offer of the secretary of the trassury to the holders of the 4½ per cent, bonds to extend the time of redemption at the option of the government at an interest of 2 per cent was accented by the holders. of 2 per cent was sceepted by the holders of about one half the amount, and the unextended bonds are being redeemed on presentation.

Exclusion of Chinese. The enforcement by the treasury de-partment of the law preventing the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective as to landing from vessels arriving in ports. The provi-sion has been made to divert the travel son has been made to divert the travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborates have, during the past year, entered the United States from Canada and Megico, The officers of the treasury to the speed of its vessels, was not able to hid

department and the department of justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of effectively guarding our extended frontiers is apparent. The Dominion government coisects a tax of \$50 from every Chemanan entering Canada, and thus derive a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach the parition of advantage to evade our exclusion laws.

It seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chimamen through Canada to the United States is organized and quietly done. Justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chimamen found to be unlawfully in this country to Chima as the country from which they came, notwithstanding the fact that he came by way of Canada, but the district courts have in cases brought before them overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada. This construction robs the law of all effectivences if the decrees could be executed, for the men returned can the next day recross our borders. But the only appropriation made is for sending them back to Chims, and the Canadian officials refuse to allow them to recenter Canada without the payment of the \$50 per head tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy these defects in the laws.

Reform school for girls in the District of Columbia, but it has remained inoperative, for the reason that no appropriation has been made for construction or maintenance. The need of such an institution is urgent. Many girls could be saved from depraved lives by the wholesome influences and restraints of such a school. I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for a site and for construction.

Killing of Court Officers.

In a previous message I have called

Killing of Court Officers.

site and for construction.

Kitting of Court Officers.

In a previous message I have called the attention of congress to the necessity of so extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts as to make jurisdiction therein any felony commuted while in the act of violating a law of the United States. These courts cannot have the independence and effectiveness which the constitution contemplates, so long as the feloneous killing of high court officers, jarors and witnesses in the discharge of their duties, or by reason of their acts as such as only recognizable in the state courts.

Court of Land Claims.

The judges of the court of private land claims provided for by the act of March 3, 1.91, have been appointed and the court organized and it is now possile to give early attention to communities long deprived of their development by unsettied titles, and to establish the possession and right of the settler whose ands have been rendered valueless by adverse and unfounded claims.

The Postal Department.

In the report of the postmaster general some very grativing results are exhibited and many betterments of the service suggested. A perusal of the report gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and conscientions desire to mprove the service. The revenues of the department show an increase of 50,000,000, while the estimate for the vear 1893 shows a surelus of receipts over expenditures. Ocean mail pretoffices have been established upon the

vear 1893 shows a suredus of receipts over expenditures. Ocean mail post-offices have been established upon the steamers of the North German, Lloyd and Hamburg lines, saving by the distribution on shipboard from two to fourteen hours' time in the delivery of mail at the port of entry, and often much more than this in the delivery at interior daces. So thoroughly has this system been initiated by Germany, and the United Scates evinced its usefulness, and it cannot be long before it is intailed upon the great ocean mail-carrying steamships. Eight thousand miles it new postal service has been established upon redroads. The car distribution to sub-stations in the great cities has been increased about in the great cities has been increased about in the great cities has shown increased about in the great cities has been satisfant.

while the persentage of errors in distristition has during the past year been
radiced over one-half.

An appropriation was given by the
ast congress for the purpose of making
some experiments in free delivery in the
omalier cities and towns. The resultf these experiments have been so satstactory that the postmaster general
ecommends, and I concur in the rec
ommendation, that the free-deliversystem be at once extended to towns o
.000 population. His discussion of thinadequate facilities extended under
our present system to rural communities and his suggestions with a view to inadequate facilities extended under our present system to rural communities and his suggestions with a view to give these communities a fuller participation in the benefits of the postal service are worthy your careful consideration. It is not just that the farmer who receives his mail at the neighboring town should not only be compelled to send to the postoffice for it, but pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it or wait his time at a general delivery window while the city resident has his mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54.00 neighborhoods are under the present system receiving mail at postoffices where money orders and postal note are not issued. The extension of this vistem to these communities is especially desirable, as the ratrons of such offices are not possessed of the other facilities offered in more populous cam munities for the transmission of small sums of money. I have, in a message to the preceding congress, expressed my views as to a modified use of the telegraph in connection with the states in view.

In pursuance of the mail law of March

In pursuance of the mail law of March 31, 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject, and frequent conferences with ship officers, advertisements were issued by the postmaster for letting fifty-three contracts to Great Britain and the continent, and twenty-seven to South America, three to China and Japan, four to Australia and Pacific islands, seven to the West Indies and two to Mexico. It was not, of course, expected that bids for all these lines should be received, or that service upon all would be contracted for. It is intended in furtherance of the act to secure as many new lines as possible, cure as many new lines as possible while including in the list more or all of white including in the list more or all of the foreign lines now occupied by Amer-ican ships. It was haped that a line to En-land, and perhaps one to the Continent would be secured, but the outlay required to empose the lines whelly with new ships of a first class, and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competition with those established, deterred beddens whose interest had been enlated. It is besent that a way were the found of sec-

dition of gwing to them the benefits of the law. This is all instances has been attained.

The postmaster-general estimates that an expenditure in an American shippard of about \$10,000,000 will be necessary to enable the bidders to construct the ships called for by the service which they have accepted. I do not think there is any reason for discouragement or for any turning back from the policy of the legislation. Indeed, a good beginning has been made, and as the subject is further omsidered and understood by capitalists and shipping people new lines will be ready to meet future proposals, and we may slate from the pussage of this law the revival of American shipping interests and the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world. We were receiving for foreign postage nearly \$2,000,000 under the old system, and the malay for ocean mail service did not exceed \$600,000 per annum. It is estimated by the postimater general that if all the contracts proposed are completed it will require \$247,154 for this year in addition to the appropriation for sea and inland postage, already in the estimates, and that for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, there would probably need about \$500,000.

The Navy Department.

The report of the secretary of the nary John and the properties of the secretary of the nary John and John

seen so long overlooked.

A Town Government for Alaska I recommend that prevision be made for the organization of a simple form of town government in Alaska, with power to regulate such matters as are unusually in the statutes under municipal control. The local organizations will give better protection in such matters than the present skeleton territorial organization. Proper testrictions as to the power to levy taxes and to Rights of Celminate.

I concur in the recommendation of the at-torney-general that the right in felon cases to a torney-general that the right in leion cases to a review by the supreme court be limited. It would seem that personal liberty would have a safe guarantee of the right of review in cases involving only fine and imprisonments, if lim-ited to the circuit court of appeals unless a con-stitutional question should in any way be in-

The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all of the buream which make up that complex and difficult department. The work in the bureau of Indian affairs was, perhaps, never so large as now, by reason of the numerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of the reservations, with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conducted. The pro-vision of adequate school facilities for Indian children, and the locating of adult Indians upon farms, involve the solution of the "Indian question." Everything else—rations, annities, and tribal negotiations with the agents, inspectors and commissioners, who distribute and conduct them—must pass away when the Indian has become a citizen, secured in the indi-vidual ownership of a form, from which he deives his subsistence by his own labor, protected by and subsodinate to the laws which govern the white man, and provided by the general government, or by the local communities in which he lives, with the means of educating his children. When an Indian becomes a citizen of an organized state or territory the general government ceases in a great measure to be that of a ward; but the general government ought not at once to put upon the state or territory the burden of the education of

his children.

It has been my thought that the government schools and school buildings upon the reservations would be absorbed by this school system of
the state and territory, but it has been found the state and territory, but it has been found necessary to protect the Indian against the compulsory alienation of his land by exempting it from taxation for a period of twenty-five years; it would seem to be right that the general government, as their tribal funds are in its possession, should pay to the school fund of the state what would be requivalent to the local school tax wors, the protects of the Indian. It will be

beneficent, to place their institutions in new and useful relations to the Indian and his white neighbor.

The outbreak among the Sioux, which occurred in December last, as to its causes and incidents were fully reported upon by the war department, and the department of the interior. That these Indians had some just complaint, expecially in the matter of the reduction of the appropriation for rations, and in the delays attending the exactment of laws to enable the department to perform the engagements entered into with them, is probably true; but the Sioux tribes are naturally warlike and turbulent, and their warriors were excited by their medicine men and chiefs, who preached the coming of an Indian Messiah, who was to give them power to destroy their enemies. In view of the alarm that prevailed among the white sertiers near the reservations, for fatal consequences that would have resulted from an Indian incursion, I placed at the disposal of General Miles, communiting the division, all aims that were thought by him to be required. He is entitled to the credit of having protected the settlers and of bringing the bestiles into subjection with the least possible loss of life.

The appropriation of \$2,991,450 for the

the law of March 3, 1891, establishing a court of private land claims. The small holdings in-tended to be protected by the law are esti-mated to be more than 15,000 in number. The mated to be more than 15,000 in number. The claimants are almost all of a deserving class, and their titles are supported by the strongest equities. The strongest difficulty grows out of lands which have largely been surveyed according to our methods, while the holdings, many of which have been in the same family for generations, are laid out in narrow strips a few rods wide upon a stream, and running back to the hills for pastures and timber. Provisions should be made for numbering these tracts as lots, and for patenting them by such numbers, and without refereace to section lines.

The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll the 30th day of June, 1801, was 676, 160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ended at that time 250, 525 cases. Of this number 102, 387 were allowed under the law of Inne 27, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent of these being cash month, about 75 per cent of these being cash under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 35,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1800-91 was \$127,685,793 89, and the amount expended \$119,530,640 20, leaving an unexpended surplos of \$9,155,144 64.

pended surplus of \$9,155,144 64.

The commissioner is quite confident that there will be a call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments, under the laws, have been for many very lurge, as the pensions, when allowed, date from the time of the filing of the claim, and most of these have been pending for years. The first payments, under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and as the per cent of these cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of these cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced.

The commissioner, under date of November 13th, furnishes me with the statement that dur-ing the last four mouths 113,176 certificates ing the last four mouths 113,176 certificates were issued, 27,893 under the general law and \$5,382 under the act of June 27, 1890. The average first payment during the four mouths was \$131 85; while the average first payments upon cases allowed during the year ended June 30, 1891, was \$239 33, being a reduction in the average first payments during these four mouths of \$107 48. The estimate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, in \$144,958,000, which, by a careful examination of the subject, the commussioner is of mecessary to protect the Indian against the compulsory alienation of his land by exempting it from taxation for a period of twenty-five years it would seem to be right that the general government, as their tribal funds are in its possession, should pay to the school fund of the state what would be equivalent to the local school as upon the property of the Indian. It will be noticed from the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs that already some contracts have been made with district schools for the education of Indian children. There is good advantage, I

the appointment of a commission to agree upon a pain for dealing with the decit.

Agricultural Departments.

If the establishment of the dejartment of agriculture was regarded by any one as a meroconson to the unenalytered demand of somity class of the people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results altered attained. Its influence has been every great in dissominating agricultural and norticultural information, in stimulating and directing a further diversion of crops, in decreasing and eradinating diseases of domestic animas, and, more than all, the disclosures, information, and in the formal contact which it has established and maintains with the farmed of the section of the shole country. Every regards for information has had prompt after the control of the state of the shole country. Every regards for information has had prompt after the control of the control of the countries of the control of the countries o

States, but we shall probably in the future more largely contribute to the commerce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence which it should essercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be adequate both upon the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The work done by the attorney-general and the officers of his department, even under the present inside pane [epilation, has produced]. Early in the administration a special effort was begun to bring up the work of the general land office by faithful work. The autorney-general and also the commissioner of the District of Columbia. A stringent the laws relating to crimes against cheating in the District of Columbia. A stringent the laws relating to crimes against cheating in the District of Columbia. A stringent the work can be fully brought up by the months in the meeta of this district should have been so long overlooked. other states. For nearly sixty years all the states save one have appointed their electors by a popular vote upon a general ticket, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal. After a full test of other methods without any After a full test of other methods without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, put solely upon the considerations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions was not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions best preserved the equality of the voters and effectually removed the choice of president from the baneful influences of the "gerrymander," the piractice of all the states was brought into harmony. That this concurence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and one that may well suggest whether the states that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of all the states.

The Michigan statute provides for choosing

the approval of all the states.

The Michigan statute provides for choosing what is popularly known as the congressional electors for president by congressional districts, and the two senatorial electors by districts created for that purpose. This legislation was, of course, accompanied by a new congressional appointment, and the two statutes being the electoral vote of the state, under the influence of the "gerrymander" these gerrymanders for congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the legislative district, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legislative voters of the state to correct the apportionment and equalize the congressional districts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain state three districts for the election of members of the legislature are constituted as follows: One has 45, tood population, one 15,000 and one 10,000, while in another county detached non-contigious sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have already found effective application to the choice of senator and representatives in congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the states of electors of president and vice-president. If this is accomplished we shall then have the three great departments of the government in the grasp of the gerrymander; the legislative and executive directly and the judiciary indirectly through the power of appointment. The Michigan statute provides for choosing

An election implies any body of electors h

set of elections as relating to choice of cern d the national government, with a view se-sering to every elector free and unmoles ex-reise of the suffrage and as near an apach to an equality of value in each ballot cars is

trainable.
While the politics of the general gov upon the tariff, upon the restoration of chant marine, upon the river and har rovements and other such matters of grantal conce n, are liable to be turned or that by the results of congressional e or that by the results of congressional eleund administrations, policies sometimes the
ing issues tend to peace or war, to be to
itis way or that by the results of a presint
election, there is rightful interest in all the
and every congressional district that will
deceaved or silenced by the audacious pretinat a question of right of any body of
voters in any state or in any congressionatact to give their suffrage freely upon
general questions is a matter only of local
cern or control. The demand that the it
tions of suffrage shall be found in the law,
only there, is a just demand, and a just

cern or control. The demand that the lifetions of suffinge shall be found in the law and only there, is a just demand, and a just an should not resent or resist it.

My appeal is and must continue to be, a consultation that shall "proceed with care, calmness and patience upon the lines of jure and humanity, not by prejudice and crues. The consideration of these grave questionnities not only the attention of congress, but at of all citizens. We must not entertain the lasion that our people have ceased to regal a free ballot and equal representation as the peof their allegiance to laws and to civil mistrates. I have been greatly rejoiced to necemany evidences of the increased unification of our people and of a revised national spit. The vista that now opens to us is wider all more glorious than ever before. Gratifica an and amazement struggle for supremacy assection of our country. A trust, monatous in its influence upon our people and up the world, for a brief time, is committed to a, and we must not be faithless to its conditioning the defense of the free and the equal influence of the people in the choice of public offurs and an the control of public affairs.

The success of the efforts to utilize the water power in Switzerland has turned attention to the great waterfalls of Switzerland and several projects have been decreased for supplying some of the large towns with electricity.

In the hot regions of Africa more than 3,000 laborers are engaged in building the Congo railroad, and in the cold regions of Siberia many thousands of Russians re employed in the construction of the Franssiberian railroad.

The body of Gambetta is in Nice. His brain is in the museum of the Paris At-thropological Society. His heart his just been deposited beneath the moni-ment erected to his memory at Ville d'Avray, where he died.