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 53d congress assembled in regular session was presented to the two houses and read in both. The full text

of the message is: The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such matters as he shall judge necessary is fittingly entered upon by commending to congress a careful recommendation of the detailed statements and well-supported recommenda-tions contained in the reports of the de-partments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communicain an effort to abridge this communica-tion, as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief ref-erence with the contents of the depart-mental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein and by such rec-ommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from preplexing, yet no embarrassing situations remain that will our NEAREST SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS. barrassing situations remain that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly which should always characterize the in-

dent by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to brazii, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by these states to lay before me the evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the in-terests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The strug-gle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus the position of our government has been that of an attentive, but impartial ob-server of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disayow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of the late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to counte-nance an act calculated to give gratui-

tous sanction to the local insurrection. THE CHILIAN CLAIMS. The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object th settlement and abjustment of the de-mands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments fail-ing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were in-

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving in his official residence two persons who had failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former aborand against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is sanctioned by the best precedent, and when allowed by the best precedent, and when allowed the best precedent, and when allowed the best precedent, and when allowed the best precedent and when allowed the best precedent. tends to encourage sedition and strife Under no circumstances can the representatives of this government be permitted, under the ill-defined fiction of exenue of the islands. Early in the life of mitted, under the ill-defined action of extra territorialty, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A
temperate demand having been made
by the Chillian government for the correction of this conduct, in the instance
rection of this conduct, in the instance
rection of the minister was instructed

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 from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test upon a proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and May 15, 1893, a decision was made by May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act, extending the time for the registration, the Chinese laborers and cost of the three powers. This incident and the events leading up to it significantly in the registration of the control of t this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded by establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportatio may, to a great degree, be avoided.

COSTA RICA'S SURRENDER OF WHEKS.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness 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 rela-tions should be concluded with all these countries with which the United States has not already a conventional arrangement of that character.

THE COSTA RICA-COLOMBIA DISPUTE.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the governments of Costa Ric. and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration, in

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 Republication.

of Maragua. The United States is especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinct-ively American auspices and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Gnatemala has also been visited b the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors, but the dissolution of its ture and the proclamation of dictator ship have been unattended by civil war NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES.

An extradition treaty with Norway

as recently been exchanged and pro claimed.
The extradition treaty with Russia signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June

APPAIRS IN SAMOA.

Led by a desire to compose differences
and contribute to the restoration of president of the Swiss republic were invoked as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying to the United States (Chillian Chillian C for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offender.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The legislation of last year, known as islands. Quite lately, at the request of

> nally illustrate the impolicy of entang-ling alliances with foreign powers. CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA. CLAIMS AGAINST VESTIGATION IN VIEW OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE 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 be-

ing regularly made thereunder.

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unadjusted.

A restoration of diplomatic intercourse

between that republic and Great Brit-ain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration will be a most grati-

fying consummation.

The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuela Transportation Company is awaited.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state year aggregated conformity with the spirit of the treaty that the questions arising from our relaconcluded between them some years tions with Hawaii have caused serious total amount of silver purchased from already expended, but the cost of mainarrangement. Just prior to the inthe time that law became operative untaining will be inconsiderable as com-

majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the con-current resolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this oreliminary resolution before congress and to express my gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred naions is thus authoritatively manifested a favor of the rational and peaceful setlement of international quarrels by conorable resort to arbitration.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. Sin e the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to corresond with the rank with which foreign Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their repre-sentatives at this capital the title of embassador, and I have responded by ac-crediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announce larly met. This step fitting y comports with the position the United States holds in the family of nations.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE. During my former administration took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to consular service in order that it might become a more effi-cient agency in the promotion of the in-terests it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing require-ments of our foreign trade. Discharging erce and American citizens abroaand in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should

EXTENSION OF THE COPYRIGHT. Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own,

that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,710,-561 04, and its expenditures to \$459,374,-674 20. There was collected from customs \$206,355,016 75, and from internal evenues \$161,027,623 93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,256,511, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preced-ing years, and the importations free of \$7,147,445 33. The total tax collected

n manufactured tobacco 31,889,111 64 in fermented liquors 32,548,983 67 We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,565,194, a de-crease of \$182,613,249 54 from the preced-

which was purchased at a cost of \$126,- repeal.

And the control of th delay in dealing with this subject, in-stead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. The BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The monetary conference, which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation, was adjourned to November 30, in the present year. The considerations just stated, and the fact that a definite proposit on from the United States out the country during much of the time seemed to be expected on the resseement covered by the postmaster-general's rebling of the conference, led me to ex-press a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general

bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous, both as to their maturity and \$8,000,000.

The War Department.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers. The total expenses of this department for the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,960,074 89. Of this sum, \$1,992,581 95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828 35 for the support of the military establishment, \$6,077,033 28 for miscellaneous objects, \$420,158,631 41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$15,296,876 46 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,266,141 20 for fortifications and other works of defense. The total enrollment of the militia of the several states was the privileges of our copyright laws have be n extended by proclamation t, the subjects of that country.

works of delense. The total errollment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the present year 112,597 officers and enlisted men. year 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for the The secretary of the treasury reports of our military force report that inof our military force report that increased interest and progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of
the organization. Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence has called
the army into service during the year,
and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department
of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and
Mexico were promptly and officiently ing years, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$15,447. Our internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445 33. The total tax will be trailed by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

A YEAR OF PEACE.
The operation of wise laws and the in fluences of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the dan-gers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of the states, through the efficiency of the National Guard organizations, to protect their ring year. The amount of gold exported citizens from domestic violence, lead to was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by \$58,485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,-130 81, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053 09.

NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

It is estimated upon the basis of the present as the present of the service. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,-130 81, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053 09.

NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

It is estimated upon the basis of the present received the improvement of the service. The sum paid from the present received the present received the present received the present received the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and the improvement of the service. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar 1950 international money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2497 in operation June the improvement of the service. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar 1950 international money-order offices amounting to \$12,009,076 73. During the very recovery also increase of \$7,502,632 58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,009,076 73. During the very recovery also increase of \$7,502,632 58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,009,076 73. During the year postal notes are in number of measures tending to \$12,009,076 73. During the year postal notes are in number of measures tending to \$12,009,076 73. During the year postal notes are in number of measures tending to \$12,009,076 73. During the year postal notes are in number of measures tending to \$12,009,076 73. During the year postal notes are in number of measures tending to \$12,009,076 73. During the year postal notes are in number of the service are in holdings was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,945. Estimating bidding the re-enlistment of men after our population at \$67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$96,657,273, and silver bullion to join in the recommendation for its

OUR COAST DEFENSES. THE SILVER PURCHASES.

The purchases of silver under the law b gun to attain completed results in the of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal comprehensive scheme of sea-coast deyear aggregated 54,008,162.50 fine fense and fortifications entered upon

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and a depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore, a larger discrepancy than

mayoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed through distressing

wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the secretary of the treasury to issue report of the postmaster-general estimates the current fiscal year already expired, the report of the postmaster-general estimates the secretary of the treasury to issue the current fiscal year already expired, the report of the postmaster-general estimates the secretary of the current fiscal year already expired. mates that at its close, instead of a sur-plus, there will be a deficiency of nearly RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

The postoffice receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,933 15 and its expenditures to \$81,074,106 90. This postoffice deficiency would disappear, or be immensely decreased, if les matter was carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of 300 tons of seeds and grain from the agricul-tural department. The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1284 over the preceding year.
Of these 3300 were presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year. Forty-two free-delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 100 cities and toward residential with free 610 cities and towns provided with free deliveries on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an intro-duction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller ommunities than now designated. The year ending June 30, 1893, will be more than \$11,000,000, and under legislation now existing there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure. MONEY-ORDER OFFICES,

There were 6101 additions to the do mestic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest inclease in any year since the inaugura-tion of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 12,309,735 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,290, and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,576,433 65, an increase of \$7,502,632 58. There were

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

BELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS, Our relations with the French repultice continue to be intimate and cordials, is increasely hope that the extradition freaty with that country as amended by the senate will be consumeated by the senate will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by the senate will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of the current of the will be completed by August of the current of th

laws. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges' salaries, for the year ending July 1, 1885, was \$2,874. 733 11, and for the year ending July 1 1893, \$4,528,656 87. It is therefore ap-

zance and strength by lapse of time. covered by the postmaster-general's report.

At a date when better times were anticipated, it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th many of the states; authorizing writs of that it would be wise to give general authority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

Issue of boxps.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statuets in regard to the issuance of government boxpds. The authority now vested current fiscal year already expired, the reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States con-

The Navy Department

The report of the secretary of the nav contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construcwhich has been made in the construc-tion of vessels and makes a number of recommendations, to which attention is especially invited. During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, truatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Ar-gentina and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring sea under the modus vivendi agreed upor with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was an-ticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval shipbuilding. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver the armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered

with satisfactory promptness.

As a result of the experience acquired by shipbuilders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-firing guns, torpedoes NEW VESSELS COMPLETED.

The following vessels of the new navy have been completed and are now ready

The double-turreted coast-defense monitor Miantonomah, the double-tur-reted coast-defense monitor Monterey, the armored cruiser New York, the proencouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and the improvement of the service. The adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365 38. In the artillery force, the abandonment of and its expenditures \$458,121,395 38. resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000. On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,718,544,682, an increase of the usefulness of the army officers, with but few pholdings was \$1,718,544,682, an increase of \$12,404,945. Estimating for the year of \$112,404,945. Estimation for the year of the ye

that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$156,821,348 24.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,375,693, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 32 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337,559 70, and the messenger fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256,592 71, leaving a profit to the government of \$80,376 59.

Castine have been placed in commission during the current calendar year.

The following vessels are in progress of construction: The first-class battle-ships Maine and Texas, the cruisers Montgomery and Marblehead, and the coast-defense monitors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite and Monadnock, all of which will be completed within a year; the \$80,376 59. olympia, Cherinati and Kalegn, all of mous light of the grant of the grant which will be completed prior to July 1, numbers, being 78.7 per cent of our total to every legislative 1805; the first-class battle-ships lowa, exports. In the last fiscal year this agvancement of the grant landiana. Massachusetts and Oregon, gregate was greatly reduced, but neverperity of our beloved

tion of the law to its lutended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesaie and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seem to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete exami-nation, giving notice to the pensioners nation, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau, but aiter entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after compared with the plete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not al-together void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that au-

PRAUDS SHOULD BE EXPOSED. I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be ex-posed and corrected with throughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin. Every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every talse oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common; and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of their patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the union ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. least wrong done is to brave and deserv-ing pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association. to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ended June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467 14. The commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894. THE HOMESEEKERS.
The vast area of land which but

short time ago constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent intention of the gov-ernment to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy homeseekers is often frustrated through the speculator, who stands with extor-tionate purpose between the land office and those who with their families are invited by the government to settle on the public lands. He is a despicable character who ought not to be tol-rated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. and those who with their families are invited by the government to settle on the public lands. He is a despicable character who ought not to be tol-rated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee outlet, embracing an area of 6,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations, and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops, furnished an exhibition, though perhaps in a modified degree, of the mad scramble and the violence and the fraudolent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public lands. It concern with the secretary in the belief that these outragous incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I nope this recommendation in that direction will be favorably considered.

TO PRESERVE OUR FORESTS.

I especially commend to the attention of congress the statements contained in the secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.

THE INCOME TAX.

The committee, after full consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporations. These new sessements are not only absolutely just and easily acron on the fact of the free merit of being such as can be remitted without a change in the laws on the selection of being such as can be

Agricultural Exports.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of \$800,000,000 in round care, and to pledge my willing manhers, being 78.7 per cent of our total

in the present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable, and substantially seen and seit by thousands who would be better fed, better clothed who would be better fed, better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of raw material necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while federal legislation through the imposition of high tariff forbirs to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct lines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but

THE INTERPRETS OF LABOR that their steady employment, if per-mitted by free materials, is the most important factor in their re legislation.

THE WILSON BILL COMMENDED. A measure has been prepared by the A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congress committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject as consistently and thoroughly as the existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, within the near future, though tion, within the near future, though perhaps not immediately, will produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.