

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1866

## COURTS.

Circuit court convenes first Monday in November and third Monday in April.  
Probate court in session first Monday in each month.  
Commissioners court meets first Wednesday after first Monday of each month.

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## "You are Now One,"



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"Which one?" asked the bride.

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Anyway give yourself the pleasure of seeing our Holiday stock before it is broken up. If careful selections of the newest and best novelties in Christmas gifts offered on a uniform scale of low prices, will be an inducement to you, you should pay us a visit:

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Special Bills Cut to Order

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## FIRST MESSAGE.

Of the President to the Fifty-Third Congress.

## REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Nothing Startling or Unexpected—Non-Committal Relative to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The first session of the 53d congress assembled at noon. On many desks were floral tributes from admirers of the respective occupants. Senator Dolph's desk was liberally strewn with roses.  
President Grover Cleveland's first message to the 53d congress assembled in regular session was presented to the two houses and read in both today.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexing, yet no embarrassing situations remain that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American policy.

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 this 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 that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in 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 deportation may, to a great degree, be avoided.

## HAWAIIAN QUESTION TROUBLESOME.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and despatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister.

Upon the facts developed it seemed to me that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result, within the constitutional limits of our executive power, and recognizing all obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changes in the conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interferences, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advice are soon expected. When received, they will be promptly sent to congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message detailing the acts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

## THE MONKEY OF THE NATION.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$41,710,561.03, and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.20. There was collected from customs \$206,355,016.75 and from internal revenues \$161,027,723.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,256,511, an increase of \$52,423,907 over the preceding years, and the importations free of duty

amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$15,456,447. Our internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.33. The total tax collected was:  
On distilled spirits.....\$54,720,250.55  
On manufactured tobacco, 31,889,111.04  
On fermented liquors.....32,548,983.07  
We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,565,194, a decrease of \$182,613,249.54 from a preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting \$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 revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38 and its expenditures \$458,125,365.38 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 for the year of \$112,404,945. Estimating 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 which was purchased at a cost of \$126,261,553.

## SILVER AND FUTURE LEGISLATION.

The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government, as a feature of our monetary scheme, made a change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this act will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through the restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hiding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am confident that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

## IMMIGRATION FOR THE YEAR.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 357 were returned to the countries from which they came, by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 140,034 less than for the previous year.

## THE STANDING ARMY AND MILITIA.

The secretary of war reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 24,778 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, \$20,158,631.41 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 on the 31st of October of the present year 112,597 officers and enlisted men.

## THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster-general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. 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 usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster-general's report.

At a date when better times were an-

ticipated, it was estimated by his predecessors that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be a little over \$1,600,000. It amounted, however, to more than \$5,000,000; at the same time and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$872,245.71. But now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the report of the postmaster-general estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly 8,000,000.

The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,806,933.15, and its expenditures to \$81,074,104.90. This postoffice deficiency would disappear, or be immensely decreased, if less matter was carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of 300 tons of seeds and grain from the agricultural department. The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,405, an increase of 1284 over the preceding year.

## NATION'S BANKING DEPARTMENT.

There were 6101 additions to the domestic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 12,909,735 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 \$7,592,632.58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,909,076.73. During the year 195 international money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2497 in operation on June 30, 1893. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 1,055,299, an increase over the preceding year of 72,525, and their value was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,222,506.31. The number of orders paid was 300,917, an increase over the preceding year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83. From the foregoing statement it appears 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 3,375,603, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 32 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337,559.30, and the messenger fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a profit to the government of \$80,979.59.

## PENSIONERS AND PENSIONERS.

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names have been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seem to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, 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 after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

## FRAUDS SHOULD BE EXPOSED.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every fraudulently pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false 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 establishing 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. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be

(Concluded on 7th page.)