# EUGENE CITY GUARD. I. L. CAMPBELL . . Proprietor EUGENE CITY. OREGON. THE ANNUAL MESSAGE

# DEVOTED MAINLY TO ROUTINE

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

President Grover Cleveland's first me sage 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 udge necessary is fittingly entered upor ny commending to congress a careful recommendation of the detailed state ments 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 communication, as much as is consistent with it purpose, I shall supplement a brief refmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein and by such reccommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

### Our Foreign Relations.

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

ARGENTINE-BRAZIL BOUNDARY DISPUTE. My predecessor having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long-standing boundary dispute tendered to the presithe Argentine Republic dent by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable d ity to receive the special envoys commissioned by these states to lay before me tre 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 interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important com merce. 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 officers of the navy employing the ves sels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport. and lacking, as it does, the elements o divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonabl 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 impartia neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be mis-understood, 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.

RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS. he senate will be constimmated

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in

a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations mitted to me his report, showing by ond agreed upon by the Behring sea tribunal all question that the constitutional gov-of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will with the active aid of our representative the accomplishment of that purpose, timidation caused by the presence of an The dispute growing out of the discrimi- armed naval force of the United States, nation of tolls imposed in the Welland which was landed for that purpose at anal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to the instance of our minister. and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges. and my predecessor thereupon suspended

our canal. A request for additions to practicable, the status existing at the \$507.80 the list of extraditable offenses, covered the time of our forcible intervention, with a view of accomplishing this reuntries, is under consideration.

POINTS AT INSUE WITH MAYTI. During the past year an American our obligations and responsibilitie itizen employed in a subordinate com- growing out of any changes in the conercial position in Hayti, after suffering ditions brought about by our unjustifirotra-ted imprisonment on an un- able interference, our present minister unded charge of smuggling, was finally at Honolulu has received appropriate perated upon a justice's examination. instructions to that end. Thus far no pon urgent representation to the Hav-information of the accomplishment of ian government, a sultable indemnity any definite results has been received was paid to the sufferer. By a law of Hayti a sailing vessel hav-

ng learance until the duties on such cargo all other information at hand, accom have been paid. The hardship of this measure upon American ship-owners, who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country, has been insisted on with a view of preventing a recurrence of this cause of complaint. tion.

OUR NEAREST SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS. Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the inercoure of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments, marking the boundary between the countries from Paso Del Norte to the Pacific, is now clearly completed. Thy ommission recently organized under the onventions of 1884 and 1889, it is expected, will speedly settle disputes grow-ing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua has recently passed through wo revolutions, the party at first essful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minis ter, by his timely good efforts, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested. The canal company has unfortunately secome financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States is pecially interested in the successful thievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctvely American auspices and its enjoy nent assured not only to the vessels of this country, as a channel of commercial ommunication between our Atlantic and Pacific sealwards, but the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a roposition which, in my judgment, loes not admit of question. DICTATOR, BUT NO REVOLT.

Guatemala has also been visited by he political vicissitudes which have offic ed her Central American neighbors, but the dissolution of its legisla ture and the proclamation of dictator ship have been unattended by civil war.

stallation of the present administration Our relations with the French repub-the existing government of Hawaii had continue to be intimate and cordial. been sudden's overthrown, and a treaty sincerely hope that the extradition of annexation had been negotiated be-reaty with that country as amended by tween the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and sub-While occasional questions affecting mitted to the senate for ralification, or naturalized citizens returning to the This treaty I withdrew for examination and of their birth have arisen in our in- and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, tercourse with Germany, our relations of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special with that country continue satisfactory, commissioner to make an impartial in commissioner to make an impartial in-vestigation 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 sub o-operate freely with this country for to that government and through the in-

> INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS. Upon the facts developed it seemed to

me that the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo sult, within the constitutional limits

our executive power, and recognizing all Additional advices are so trom him. expected. When received, they w. discharged her cargo is refused promptly sent to congress, together with panied by a special executive message detailing the acts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and circulation of these presenting a history of all the material year was \$36,886,973. events leading up to the present situa-

PEACEFUL ABBITBATION.

By a concurrent resolution passed by the senate February 14, 1890, and by the house of representatives the 3d of Apri ollowing, the president was requested "To invite from time to time, as the fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any difference or dispute arising between the two governments, which cannot be adjuited by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted

ly such means." April 18, 1890, the International American conference of Washington by esolution expressed the wish that al controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by parliament July 13 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view and expressing the hope that her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this preliminary resolution before congres and to express my gratification that the entiment of two great and kindred nans is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceful set ement of international quarrels by onorable resort to arbitration.

OUR REFRESENTATIVES AREOAD

Sin e the passage of the act of March 1, 1893, authorizing the president b raise the grade of our envoys to correond with the rank with which foreign ountries accredit their agents here Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their repre-sentitives at this capital the title of em-

til the repeal of its purchasing clause. November 1, 1803, was 168,674,590,46 fine onnces, which cost \$155,930,940 84. Between March 1, 1873, and November 1, 1893, the government purchased un-der all laws 503,003,717 fine onness of silver, at a cost of \$516,622,946. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1800, number 36,087,-The seigniorage arising from such 285. coinage was \$6,977,695 39, leaving on in the mints 140,000,760 ounces of silver, which cost \$126,578.218. Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of :

diare allver cours. During the calender year 1892 the proaction of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be: Fine ounces gold. Commercial and comage value ..

\$10,750.

llion or market value ...

It is estimated that on July 1, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United is proclamation imposing discriminat-ing tolls upon British transit through aur canal. A request for additions to practicable, the status existing at the \$597,897,685 was gold and \$615,861,484 THE NATIONAL BANKS.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year uded October31, 1883, with a capital of 411.230.000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 158 suspended. Of the suspended banks 65 were insolvent, 86 resumed business, and 7 remained in the hands of bank examiners with pros pects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized, 44 were located in the states, 41 west of the Mississippi Ensteirn river and 34 in the Central and Southern states. The total number of national banks in existence October 31, 1893, was 3796, having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the

EFFECT OF REPEAL. The recent repeal of the provision of

of our monetary scheme, makes 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. urse, after the recent financial perturhation, time is necessary for the re-es tablishment of business confidence When, however, through this restored onfidence, the money which has been ightened 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 opulation and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary exneclients, determined to be content with othing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circum-stances I am confident that a reasonable in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. The monetary conference, which as sembled at Brussels upon our invita-tion, 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 seemed to be expected on the reassem-bling of the conference, led me to ex-

as a willingness to have the meeting ill further postponed. It seems to m hat it would be wise to give general authority to the president to invite other nations to such a conference at \$1,500,000. any time when there should be a fair next of accomplishing an interna-

pared with the expense of construction adds to the promptness of mail delivery which will be completed February pared with the expense of construction adds to the promptient of name and relatively and ordnance. At the end of the cur-and ordnance. At the end of the cur-rent calendar year the war department mentality with puts smaller and way will have nine 12-inch guns, 2010-inch and places in the service on an equality in will have nine 12-inch guns, 2010-inch and places in the service on an equality in that year. It is also expected that the state of the service on an equality in three gunboats authorized by the has the service on an equality in the service on a service on a service on a service on the service of the service on an equality in the service on an equality in the service on a service on the service on a gun-lifts and carriages, and 75 12-inch offices. This branch of the postal ser-mortars. In addition to the product of vice has therefore received more atten-the army gun factory now completed at tion form the postmaster-general, and Water for the postmaster general, and Watervliet, the government has con- though it is gratifying to know that it is tracted with private parties for the in a condition of high efficiency and purchase of 100 guns of these calibers, great usefulness, I am led to agree the first of which should be delivered to with the postmaster-general that there the derartment for test before July 19 is room for its further improvement the department for test before July 1. 1804. The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs,

but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet. emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress, by adequate appropriations, should provide for the uninterrupted gress, prosecution of this necessary work.

THE NEW RIFLE SELECTED. After much preliminary work and ex-\$23,000,000 haustive examination in accordance with the requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine ride of modern type to replace the obso-lete Springfield rifle of the infantry service completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacturing is

now in progress at the national armory contains the usual summary at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARSS

The work on the projected Chickamanya and Chattanooga military park has been prosecuted with real and ment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired, 25 miles of road have been constructed, and permanent tablets have been place at many historical points, while the invitation to the states to mark the position of their troops participating in the bat-

tle has been very generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving the lines of battles at Gettysburg battlethe law requiring the purchase of silver field is making satisfactory progress in builion by the government, as a feature the plans directed by the last congress.

MILITARY ACADEMIES.

The reports of the military academy at West Point and the several schools for special instructions of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the country. Under the supervision of Adjutant-General Robert Williams, lately retired, the sureau of military information has be-ome well established and is performng a service that will put in possession of the government in time of war most valuable information, and at all times serve a purpose of great utility in keep-ing the army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertaining to the art of war.

# Postmaster-General.

The report of the postmaster-general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice departmen luring the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this im portant branch of the public service The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and a depres don in financial affairs inevitably and mickly 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 through out the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster-general's re-

At a date when better times were an leipated, it was estimated by his prebecessor that the deficiency on the 30th and under the influence of like auticina-

though it is gratifying to know that it is There are now connected with the post-office establishment 28,524 employes who are in the classified service. The head of this great department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil service reform when, after an experience that renders his judgment on the subject absolutely reliable, he expresses the

ppinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to duct the vast business intrusted to him. desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the tions of the postmaster-general in rela-tion to a more sensible and businesslike organization and a better distribution of responsibility in this department. Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney-general of the affairs and proceedings of the departin regard to the workings of the syst

ment of justice for the past year, to-gether with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various sub-After a hard struggle, tariif reform is directly before us. Nothing as impolects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system, as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, States of federal courts and United States commissioners, should be aboi-ished with as little delay as possible, It is clearly in the interest of the com-numity that the business of the both civil and criminal, be as small and as inexpensively transacted as the ends in favor of this reform, and they have instice will allow. The system is confided the work of its accomplishmen therefore thoroughly vicious which to the hands of those who are scientific makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such the theory of a representation in pulsa miness and thus creates a conflict be- places of the people and their tween the proper execution of the law sires. If political officers are really and private gain, which cannot fail to the servants of the people, and if be dangerous to the rights and freedom political promises and professions. of citizens, and irresistible temptation have any binding force, our failure to the unjustifiable expenditure of pub- give the relief so long availed will be DISCONTION OF PETTY OFFENSES.

If, in addition to this reform, another

of

lie fands.

was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of the misdemeanor, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent administration of the criminal law. In my first message to congress, dated December 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. Since that time the criminal business of the federal mands. courts and the expense attending it

have enormously increased. The number of criminal prosecutions pending in the circuit and district courts on the day of July, 1885, was 3808, of which 1884 were for violations of the internal evenue laws, while the number of such cosecutions pending on the 1st day of July, 1800, was 9500, of which 4200 were for violation of the the internal revenue laws. The expense of the United States ourts, exclusive of judges' salaries, he year ending July 1, 1885, was \$2,874,-33 11, and for the year ending July 1, 1800, \$4,528,656 87. It is therefore ap-parent that the reasons given in 1855 for a change in the manner of enforcing the ederal criminal laws have gained cogni-

zance and strength by lapse of time. DEGREES OF MURDER.

I also heartily join the attorney-gen-eral in recommending legislation tixing degrees of the crime of number within federal jurisdiction, as has been done in used by their competitors, it is quite many of the states; anthorizing write of obvious that the enhancement of the day of June, 1893, would be a little over \$1,500,000. It amounted, however, to more than \$5,000,000; at the same time against the sufficiency of an indictment, or against the government, or upon any

This branch of the postal ser- congress will be completed in less than three years.

# DEMAND FOR MORE VESSELS.

Since 1886 congress has at each sea sion authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the secretary of the more vessels, and the secretary of the navy presents an curnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recom-mends the authorization of at least one hattle-ship and six torpeductura, while I am distinctly in favor of con-sistently pursuing the policy we have imaginated of building on a through and efficient navy. I cannot refining from the suggestion that congress should from the suggestion that congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our bands and the tiepleted condition of our treasury in considering the propriety of an ap-propriation at this time to begin her

ork. The method of employing mechanical labor at navy-yards through boards a labor and making efficiency the sole pa by which laborers are coployed and continned, is producing the best result. number, is preserving in carnetly denoting himself to its development. Atlentis is invited to the statements of his report

The Thrie.

of tant claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opporphatic mandate of the people. liscussion, our countrymen have pledged to it. If there is anything in professions sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or distarb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of tevenue justifies the imposition of tarifida-ties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy we cannot close our eyes to the last that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergency of our government actually de-

# A REDUCTION IN NECTROALIES.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people irectly through tariff reform, one of its byious features should be a reduction in the present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable, and substantially seen and felt by thousands 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 pro-motion of the welfare of the people. Not less closely related to our peoper's prosperity and well-being is the noval of restrictions upon the importation of raw material necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enerprise. This cannot be while within our own by

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

THE WILSON BILL COMMENDER.

THE INCOME TAL.

being such as can be remitted with-

1 623

The convention between our govern ment 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 commis 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 voked as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative 1 this country to complete the organ tion was gratifying to the United States and Chili

The vexatious question of so-called legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew Chill by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receivin in his official residence two persons wh had failed in an attempt at revolution and against whom or minal charges ser pending, growing out of a former abor The doctrine of asy ave disturbance. ium as appued to this case is saucifu by the best precident, and when allowed ds to encourage sedition and strife Under no circumstances can the repre sentatives of this government be per mitted, under the ill-defined fiction of extra territorialty, to interrupt the adminis tration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. temperate demand having been made by the Chilian government for the cor rection of this conduct, in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offender.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. The legislation of last year, known a the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to readence in the United States and the deportation of all not comp ying 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 justicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test upon a proceeding by babeas corpus was before the supreme court, and rought May 15, 1893, a decision was made that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act, extending the time for prisoners, under the joint responsibility the registration, the Chinese latiorers thereto entitled who desire to reside in dent and the events leading up to it sig 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, he avoided.

COSTA BICA'S SUBBENDER OF WEEKS. 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, noted fugitive from justice. It is truste that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet the recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. my opinio? treaties for reciprocal relations should be concluded with all these countries with which the United Stat . has not already a conventional arrangement of that character.

.

THE CONTA BICA-COLOMBIA DISPETE. 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 concluded between them some years

NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES. An extradition treaty with Norway cas recently been exchanged and pro-

aimed. The extradition treaty with Russia. igned in March, 1887, and amended id confirmed by the senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA. Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of

oler in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflictg foreign pretentions and native strife. United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of obervance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin thereby becoming oustly bound with England and Gerany to establish and maintain Malietos Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty acovided for a foreign court of justice ad a municipal co-acil for the district of Apia, with a foreign president thereof authorized to acvise the king: a tri mual for the settlement of native and oreign land titles, and a revenue system or the kingdom. It entailed upon th hree powers that part of the cost of he new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of this triple pro ectorate the native diswas designed to quell were exited. The rivals defied the author ity of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and dema ding the election ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant. to the throne, and arge number of his native adherents

were in open rebeilion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers and in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, this government agreed to unite in a joint military gov crament of such dimensions as would arobably secure the surrender of the in argents without bloodshod. The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put 455,447. orders for Samoa, and before arrived the threatened conflict was prespitated by Chief Mataafa s attack upon

ie insurgents' camp. Mataafa was de feated and a number of men killed. The British and German vessels present

sequently secured the surrender of Ma-taata and his adherents. The defeated ear an chief and 10 of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshal group, where they are held as and cost of the three powers. This incinally illustrate the impolicy of entang ling alliances with foreign powers. CLAIMS AGAINST VENETURIA.

In view of the impaired financial re-

ources of Venezuela, consequent upor the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late advisory claims commission in progressive installments has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thorounder. The boundary dispute between Vers

suela and British Guiana is yet unadjusted.

A restoration of diplomatic interest between that republic and Great Brit-ain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration will be a most gratiying consummation. The ratification by Venezuela of the

convention for the arbitration of the ong-deferred claim of the Venezuela Transportation Company is awaited.

formity with the spirit of the treaty that the questions arising from our rela- ounces, which cost \$45.531.374 53. The eight years ago. A large sum has been \$80,976 50. embarramment. Just prior to the in- the time that law became operative un- taining will be inconsiderable as com-

bassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States those countries with the same title A like slevation of mission is announce y Russia and when made will be simarly 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

ok occasion to recommend a recast the laws relating to consular service i eder that it might become a more effi ent agency in the promotion of the in crests it was intended to subserve. Th luties and powers of consuls have beexpanded with the growing require nents of our foreign trade. Discharging uportant duties affecting our erre and American citizens abroand in certain countries exercising udicial functions, these officers shou se men of character, int lligence and ability

EXTENSION OF THE COPYRIGHT. Upon proof that the legislation benmark secures copyright to American itizens on equal footing with its own. the privileges of our copyright laws have extended by proclamation to the subjects of that country.

### Our Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year onde une 30, 1893, amounted to \$461.710, 561 04, and its expenditures to \$450,374. 574 20. There was collected from cus oms \$206,355,016 75, and from internal revenues \$161,027,623 (83. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,250,511, an acrease of \$52,453,907 over the preced ing years, and the importations tree of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a rease from the preceding year of \$15, Our internal revenue receipt exceeded those of the preceding year l \$7,147,445 33. The total tax collected

wate : On distilled spirits. n manufactured tobacco. n ferminited liquors 11,889,111 v 22,048,082 (

We exported merchandise during the ionnting to \$847,565,194, a decrease of \$182,613,249 54 from the precedng year. The amount of gold exported \$108,080,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year by the present necessities of the country §58,485,517. The sum paid from the This change contemplates wither an in

year of \$2,003,083 09. NEXT YEAR'S ENTINATES. It is estimated upon the basis of the

June 30, 1894, will be \$450,121,365 38, and its expenditures 1458,121,365–18, re-sulting in a dehviency of £28,000,000. On the first day of November, 1883, the amount of money of all kinds in circula-tion or not included in the treasury coldings was \$1,718,544,082, an increase for the year of \$112,404,945. E-timating our population at 67, 126,000 at the time

h was purchased at a cost of \$120,- repeal. 261,853, THE SILVER PURCHASES.

tional agreement on the subject of coin-31295 ISSUE OF BONDS.

I desire also to earnestly suggest th wisdom of amending the existing stat-utes in regard to the issuance of governnent bonds. The authority now in the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be and the bonds authorized are disadvan-\$8,000,000. tageous, both as to their maturity and rate of interest.

# The War Department.

The secretary of war reports that the trength of the army on the 30th day of eptember last was 25,778 enlisted mer and 2144 officers. The total expenses o this department for the year ended June 30, 1833, amounted to \$51,960,074–89. O this sum, \$1,992,581 95 was for salarie and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828 S or the support of the military establish ment, in 077.033 28 for miscellaneou bjects, \$420,158,631 41 for public works.

This latter sum includes \$15,236,876 4 for river and harbor improvements, and (3,200,141,20 for fortilications and other works of defense. The total enrolment of the militia of the several states was on the 31st of October of the present year 112,597 officers and enlisted mer

The officers of the army detailed for th aspection and instruction of this reserv of our military force report that in reased interest and progress are appar ent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization. Neither Indian out reaks nor domestic violence has callethe army into service during the year. and the only active military duty rejuired of it has been in the departmen f Texas, where violations of the net rality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

# A YEAR OF PRACE.

The operation of wise laws and the in-fluences of civilization constantly tend ing to relieve the country from the dan gers of Indian hostilities, together with the increasing ability of through the efficiency of the Nations tenard organizations, to protect the itizens from domestic violence, lead t was larger than any previous year in the the suggestion that the time is fast ap listory of the government, amounting to proaching when there should be a reor gamination of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. treasury for sugar bounty was \$0,075,- crease in number nor added expense, 130 81, an increase over the preceding but a redistribution of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to

greater efficiency among the men and the improvement of the service. resent revenue laws that the receipts adoption of battalion formations for in I the government for the year ending faniry regiments, the strengthening of the artiflery force, the abandonmen certain unimportant positions and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to pro-mote the ascininess of the army. In the judgment of army officers, with but few 0 years' service has not proven its wisim, and, while the arguments that led \$156,821,348 24. mentioned, the per capita circulation dom, and, while the arguments that led was \$25.49. On the same date there to its adoption were not without merit,

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

It is gratifying to note that we have The Wawaiian Affair. It is scarcely necessary for me to state
The Wawaiian Affair.

tions, estimates were made for the cur- other question arising before actual

over expenditures of 4872,245 71. But and imprisonment to the circuit court of now, in view of the actual receipts and appeals, and making speedy provis expenditures during that part of the for the construction of such prisons and current fiscal year already expired, the reformatories as may be necessary for report of the postmaster-general esti- the confinement of United States connates that at its close, instead of a sur- victs, slus, there will be a deficiency of nearly

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,103 15, and its expenditures to \$81,074,106 10. This postoffice deficiency would disappear, or be immensely decreased, if les natter was carried free through the nails, an item of which is upward of 300 ons of seeds and grain from the agricultural department. The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1803, was 58,403, an ncrease of 1284 over the preceding year. Of these 3500 were presidential, an in-crease in that class of 204 over the preeding year Forty-two free-delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 310 cities and towns provided with free feliveries on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three ther cities and towns are now entitled o this service under the law, but it has ot been accorded them on account of nsufficient funds to meet the expense of ts establishment. I am decidedly o he opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an introaction of this feature of mail service as s necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller mmunities than now designated. The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, will be more

han \$11,000,000, and under legislation low existing there must be a constant ncrease in this item of expenditure.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

There were 6101 additions to the dosestic money-order offices during the ast fiscal year, being the largest inrease in any year since the inaugura-ion of the system. The total number I these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 12,309,705 noney orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding cear of 1,240,290, and the value of these rders amounted to \$127,576,433 65, an

nerease of \$7,502,632 58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,009,076 73. During the year 195 international money-order offices were added to those already provided. making a total of 2407 in operation 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 80, an increase of \$1,222,-586 31. The number of orders paid was Concord, Bennington, Machins, Castine 200 917, an increase over the preceding ; and Petrel, the dispatch vessel Dolphin. year of 13,563, and their value was \$5,283,375 70, an increase of \$94,094 83. From the foregoing statement it appears the Bancroft, Machias, Detroit and exceptions, the operation of the law for-biding the re-enlistment of men after that the total issue of money orders and Castine have been placed in commission postal notes for the year amounted to during the current calendar year.

The number of letters and packages of construction: was in the treasury gold bullion amount- the experience of the year constrains me mailed during the year for special de-ing to \$96,657,273, and silver bullion to join in the recommendation for its livery was 3.575,603, an increase over he preceding year of nearly 32 per cent.

these letters and packages amounted to \$337,559 70, and the messenger frees paid for their delivery amounted \$256,502 71. leaving a profit to the government of

G BAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

disadvantage of our manufacturers, but rent fiscal year ending June 30, 1804. trial; limiting the right of review in which exhibited a surplus of revenue cases of felony punishable only by fine also increases their cost to our citizens The intresets of labor are certainly

though indirectly involved in this fee ture of our tariff system. The ship ompetition and active struggle anona our manufacturers to supply the units demand for their goods soon fills the narrow market to which they are out-

The Navy Department.

fined. Then follows a suspension of the The report of the secretary of the navy working of mills and factories, a disontains a history of the operations of charge of employee and distress in the is department during the past year and homes of our workingmen. Even if the xhibits a most gratifying condition of often disproved assertion could be made be personnel of our navy. He presents good that a lower rate of wages would satisfactory account of the progress result from free raw material and low chich has been made in the constructariff duties, the intelligence of our workin of vessels and makes a number of ingmen leads them quickly to discover ecommendations, to which attention is that their steady employment, if per-specially invited. During the past six mitted by free materials, is the most imconths the demands for cruising vessels portant factor in their relation to tanif have been many and urgent. There have legislation. een revolutions calling for vessels to

protect American interests in Nicaragua. inatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Ar-A measure has been prepared by the gentina and Brazil, while the condition appropriate congress committee en-bodying tariff reform on the lines herein of affairs in Honolulu has required the onstant presence of one or more shins, suggested which will be promptly sile With all these calls upon our navy it bemitted for legislative action. came necessary, in order to make up a result of much patriotic and unselfish ufficient flect to patrol the Behring sea work, and I believe it deals with its subunder the modus vivendi agreed upon ject as consistently and thoroughly the existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tarif duties with Great Britain, to detail to that serrice one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine. provided for in the proposed legislation, Progress in the construction of new dded to existing internal revenue taxawels has not been as rapid as was antion, within the near fature, though icipated. There have been delays in the perhaps not immediately, will produce ampletion of unarmored vessels, but ufficient revenue to meet the needs of for the most part they have been such the government. as are constantly occuring even in ountries having the largest experience

in naval shipbuilding. The most serious The committee, after full considerselays, however, have been in the work ion and to provide against a temporary upon armored ships. The trouble has leficiency which may exist before the been the failure of contractors to delive isiness of the country adjusts itself to the armor as agreed. The difficulties the new schedules, have wisely enseem now, however, to have been all traced in their plan a few additional m overcome, and armor is being delivered ternal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain

with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired corporations. These new assessments shipbuilders and designers and maare not only absolutely just and easily some, but they have the further ment terial men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now out unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity of their impasbe estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great gans, rapid-firing gans, torpedoes and powder are being promptly supplied.

ion no longer exists. In my great desire for the success of NEW VESSELS COMPLETED. this measure, I cannot restrain the sur-The following vessels of the new navy gestion that its success can only be alhave been completed and are now ready tained by means of unselfish connel i for service:

monitor Miantonomah, the double-tur-reted coast-defense monitor Monterey, the armored emission New York Monterey, the pro-tions to the general good. The local in Chicago, terests affected by the proposed referen the armored cruiser New York, the protected. cruisers Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, are so numerous and so varied that, a

the practice vessel Bancroft, and the

The following vessels are in progress of construction: The first-coss battle ships Maine and Texas, the cruiser CTUISHTS. Montgomery and Marblehead, and the

coast-defense monitors Terror, The special delivery stamps used upon Amphitrite and Monashock, all of which

will be completed within a year; the erbor defense ram Katahdin, the pro-tected crnisers Columbia, Minneapolis,

Charleston, Atlanta and Boston, the all insist upon legislation embodying cruiser Detroit, the gunboats Yorktown, them, the reform must inevitably fail. Courlusten.

confiding people the most scriphions care, and to pleylge my willing support to every legislative effort for the ad-vancement the greatness and interpreting of our beloved country.

twenty-seven acres to each family.

Olympia, Cincinnati and Ruleigh, all og which will be completed prior to July 1. Rev. A. R. Campbellot Directorian 1865; the first-class battle-shipe lows, will fill the Ellensbarg Presbyterian The railway mail scrvice not only Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, pulpit for the year to come.

In conclusion my interise feeling of

responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and

Russian farmers hold an average of

\_\_\_\_\_

Rev. A. R. Campbellol Dillon, Mart.