

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

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EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Deals Largely With Reports of Departments.

FEW RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Secretary Carlisle's Banking and Currency Plan Favored - Tariff Bill Needs Amending - Relation of United States With Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Following is the full text of President Cleveland's message as read in congress today:

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

The State Department.
The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of the United States, and in accordance with the provisions of the act approved by the congress of the United States, I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

The Chilean Claims.
The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred, and negotiations are in progress for their submission to a tribunal.

The Monroe Doctrine.
The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis, alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere a cause of difference with a power beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants, and to induce arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

The Hawaiian Republic.
Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen, has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Under the present treaties of extradition with Italy misdeeds of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus, in our efforts to negotiate an amended convention which shall remedy this difficulty have been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which their land is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal relations with us, and to secure a friendly and furtherance of her landable desire to complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less honest and liberal than those with other powers.

Germany's Cattle Embargo.
Action upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in calves of American importations of livestock and fresh meat from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German government has excepted to that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the enacting of such duty is in contravention of article 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1825 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries, and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of such duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state, containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

Punishment of Mexican Insurgents.
Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbors. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated 15 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries has steadily increased under the rule of national consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalry or selfish distrust.

An indemnity, tendered by Mexico as a gratification for the murder, in 1857, of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders, in Durango, has been accepted, and is being paid in installments.

The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irriga-

tion should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the main flow intermittently yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigation channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover, the frequent changes in its course often cause embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

Expulsion of Armenians by Turkey.
In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesced in the asserted right of expulsion, it would not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for the reason that they have acquired citizenship without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Moulton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that government, that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.
The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea which were framed by the maritime conference, held in this city in 1889, having been concurred in and incorporated in the statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all nations to adhere to the same. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Australia, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

The Treasury Department.
The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498 29, and its expenditures to \$422,905,758 87, leaving a deficit of \$50,853,260 58. The total receipts were \$1,952,674 96 in the ordinary operations of the government, as compared with the fiscal year of 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,818,530 62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449 70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$93,818,517 97, was derived from the sales of land and other sources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,109,086, being \$146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$73,738,539, being \$64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from duties were \$73,536,486 11 less, and from internal revenues \$13,830,820 97 less than 1893. The total tax collected was: Distilled spirits, \$85,259,290 25; manufactured tobacco, \$8,481,800 92; fermented liquors, \$31,414,718 04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$802,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,465,378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$79,808,061, as against \$108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$21,174,381 during the previous fiscal year, 1893. The imports of silver were \$13,296,552, and the exports were \$50,451,265.

The Sugar Bounty.
The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$125,100,208 80, being an increase of \$2,725,078 over the payments during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1893, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased, was \$108,680,444, and its expenditures were \$44,427,748 44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

November 1, 1894, the total stock of money in circulation in the country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,244,651,000 November 1, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation not included in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,003,422, or \$24 73 per cent, upon an estimated population of 68,808,000. At the same time the total amount of gold bullion and silver bullion, which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988.

The Silver Purchase.
The purchase of silver bullion, under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased November 1, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 1894, 78,500,000 ounces at a cost of \$8,715,921 32, an average price of 10.72313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date mentioned, was 108,674,682 33 ounces at a cost of \$11,953,051 29 was paid, the average price per fine ounce being 10.9244.

The War Department.
From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,766 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease, compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the organization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regimental duty of a large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction of approximately \$250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops. The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembled organizations of the same strength in more widely separated locations. This renders our small force more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit-de-corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance. Though the forces of the department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three regiments of the army are stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy which secures the best and greatest service in the interest of the general welfare from the small forces comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly em-

barrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities. While the maximum legal strength of our regular forces is but little over 20,000 men, the purpose of congress does not therefore seem to be fully attained by the existing conditions. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of sea cast fortifications in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength.

Cost of the Army.
The total expenditures for the war department for the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$50,039,039 34. Of this sum \$2,000,614 99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,665,156 16 for the support of the military establishments, \$20,101,269 59 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,371,155 90 for public works. This latter sum includes \$10,494,037 49 for repair and harbor improvements, and \$13,877,118 41 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregated \$50,039,039 34, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$52,318,629 55.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts. This great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as congress shall determine. With the supply of our guns increased, we are already on hand to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacement for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 1,152,079 men and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency in state organizations, and I strongly recommend the continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

Indian Prisoners.
The condition of the Apache Indians held as prisoners by the government for their military services, is being changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the latest session of congress gave the war department authority to transfer to the military barracks, in Alabama, by means of suitable reservations. The department selected as their future home the military land near Fort Sill, Indian territory, where, under military supervision, the former prisoners have been established.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of the delicate and responsible civil duties of Major-General John M. Schofield, now general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant-general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement now near at hand with rank befitting his merits.

Department of Justice.
The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of the cases as they arise without any reasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeal. In respect to these tribunals a suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their judgments. It is suggested that an additional judge should be appointed to each of the circuits, and that the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestions to the careful consideration of congress. Other important topics are advocated in the report, accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at length in previous messages and at this time, therefore, need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of United States commissioners, who have heretofore the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States; and the establishment of a grade by congress in the crime of murder. A topic dealt with by the attorney-general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in Indian territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but, meanwhile, such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought to be needed. I am satisfied that there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges and that this court should sit within the territory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

The Union Pacific Railway.
Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney-general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railway by a court through the act of congress is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session, it is predicted, will further increase the expense of the project, and inevitably increase all the complications of the situation, and could not be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been solved by the present congress ever since its organization.

Eight years ago, in my annual message, I urged upon congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation in my former recommendations, time to time, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for these institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and disreputable condition still exists. It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an irremediable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of penal institutions in which the federal prisoners are confined. I simply desire to suggest to my former recommendations, time to time, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for these institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and disreputable condition still exists. 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