EUGENE CITY GUARD.

6. L. CAMPBELL. . . Proprietas





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 the Foreign Powers. States With the Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, December 3 .- Following is the full text of President Cleveland's

message as read in congress today : The assemblage 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 addition ally demonstrate the advantage of conistently 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 congress, commissioners were ap-pointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingennity and industrial achievements, vet it was still creditable, in view of the rief time allowed for preparation. have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the needlessness and positive harmfulness of its restric tions upon the importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and i spection under our laws are amply sufcient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

THE CHILLAN CLAIMS.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chill for the settlement of the out standing 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 MONBOR DOCTRINE.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its ference with a power beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made

tion should be solved by appropriate oncurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the stream flows intermittently, yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigation channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely feit in the regions where the river forms a comboundary. Moreover, the frequent changes in its course often raise embarrassing question of territorial

jurisdiction. EXPULSION OF ABMENIANS BY TURKEY. In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of

the right to expel, as persons undesira-ble and dangerous, Armenians natural-ized in the United States and returning

to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquisced in the the asserted right of expulsion, it would not consent that Armenians may be im-prisoned or otherwise punished for no and contingent expenses, #23,665,156 10 for the support of the military estab lishments, \$5,001,632 23 for laneous objects, and \$25,371,155 90 for public works. This latter sum includes Miss Moulton, an American teacher in \$19,494,037 49 for river and harbor Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that provements, and \$3,974,863 56 for forti-tications and other works of defense. an appeal against the acquittal of the The appropriations for the current year remaining five has been taken by the aggregated \$52,429,112 73, and the esti-Turkish prosecuting officer. A convention has been concluded mates submitted by the secretary war for the next fiscal year call for with Venezuela for the arbitration of a propriations amounting to \$52,318,-

strength.

shment.

INDIAN PRISONERS.

Department of Justice.

its business and in rea

COST OF THE ARMY.

long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property The 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 concurrently incor-ported in the statutes of the United urged.

States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895. and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. 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 ources of revenue during the fiscal year. ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372. 802,498 29, and its expenditures to \$442, 605,758 87, leaving a deficit of #69,803,-260 58. There was a decrease of #15,-952,674 66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year of 1803. There was collected rom customs \$131,818.530 62, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449 70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$93,815,517 97, was derived from the sales of land and other sources. authority to transfer the survivors, who The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,086, being \$146,-657,625 less than during the preceding

year, and the importations free of duty mounted to \$379,795,536, being \$64,748, 675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536. prisoners have been established 486 11 less, and from internal revenues \$13,836,539 97 less than 1893. The total to their advancement. tax collected was: Distilled spirits, \$85,-259.259 25; manufactured tobacco, \$8,-617.898 62; fermented liquors, \$31,414,-discharge of the delicate and respon-718 04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic M. Schofield, now general commanding and foreign, amounted during the year the army, it is suggested to congress

to \$802,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,405,378. The total amount of gold exported during would be a just and gracious act, and the fiscal year was \$76,898,061, as against \$108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1803. at hand with rank befitting his merits early settlement on some just basis, alike honorable to both parties, is in the as against \$21,174,381 during the previ line of our established policy to remove ous fiscal year, 1893. The imports of from this hemisphere all causes of difwere \$50,451,265.

barrassed by the creation of new and innecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or in-terests of localities. While the maxium legal strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men, the purpose of congress does not therefore seem to be fully attained by the exist-ing conditions. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judg-

ment, demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast 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

> try. As much, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department,

though the postmaster-general states The skill and industry of our ordithat the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an innance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical ob- crease of at least 8 per cent in the There seems to be no good reason why stacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts. This great of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapand necessarily with the growth and idly as congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large cali-With needs of the country so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year ber already on hand to which additions tepending upon the volume of rece should now rapidly follow, the wisdom The postmaster-general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating of providing carriages and emplacement or their mount cannot be too strongly rates upon mail matter of the second

The total enrollment of the militia of lass was modified. The rate received the several states is 117,533 officers and for the transmission of this second-class previous year. The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency in state organizations, and 1

efficiency in state organization acce of strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this im-The extension of the meaning of the terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate ortant auxiliary of our military estabnewspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications, and created abuses

the cost of which amount in the aggre-gate to the total deficiency of the post-The condition of the Apache Indians held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of \$500,000 has been office department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses changed during the year from captivity the mere purpose of advertising goods, to one which gives them an opportunity complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. to demonstrate their capacity for selfsupport and at least partial civilization Legislation enacted at the latest session Sample copies of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like congress gave the war department purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government besides its number 346, from Mount Vernon barracks, in Alabama, to many suitable humiliating use as an agency to aid in reservations. The department selected carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian territory, where, under military surveillance, the former and the regular and legitimate news-papers. Paper-covered literature, congriculture under conditions favorable sisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is In recognition of the long and distin-

sent through the mails at 1 cent a pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay 8 times that sible civic duties by Major-General John amount in sending their publications. An abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the department of agriculture. The postmaster-general predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate would permit his retirement now near hese abuses, not only will the postoffice department not show a deficiency, but

he believes that in the near future all The report of the attorney-genera legitimate newspapers, periodicals and magazines will be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arfree of cost. I invite your pr sideration of this subject, and fully indorse the views of the postmaster-gen eral. The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 68,805, an increase 1403 over the preceding year. Of these 3428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery, 93 othe cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery of the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,300,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free derivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the

prison for federal convicts without the been an unusual and pressing demand

the secretary of the treasury commend the transfer of the work of the coast survey proper to the navy department. heartily concur in this recommenda-

Excluding Alaska and a very small which was estimated in advance at area besides, all the work of mappi about \$5,000,000, should exceed the es- and charting our coast has been cou area besides, all the work of mapping timate. The ascertained revenues last pleted. The hydrographic work, which year which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than es-timated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, action of streams and tides, has heretothe superintendent of the coast survey. revenues of the current year over those the navy should not have entire charge

hereafter of such work, especially as the hydrographic office of the navy department is now, and has been for many 1628,383,038, being 72.28 per cent of the increase or reduction within the limit American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great as quickly made as emergencies and partment is now, and has been for many coast survey.

PERSONNEL OF THE LINE.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously

eve of retirement be permitted to reach vision of the department. Such a course a grade entitling them to active and im-

regulating the employment of labor at the navy-yards is rigidly upheld, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and ef-of wheat and corn in the hands of farmfully demonstrated its usefulness and efselected at each navy-yard, and are given

navy-yard experience. Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our navy-yards has been greatly improved in efficiency, and the opportunity to work has been vastly and fairly awarded to willing and competent applicants. It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to there will soon be, as a natural consequence, such an equalization of party benefit as will remo all temptation to relax or abandon it.

The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the umerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report, and the valuable recommendations

Department of Agriculture.

prison for federal convicts without the least difficulty and with an actual saving of many quarters of the world for the secretary of many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to goard American interests. Is January last, during the proper care of its convicts by the government of the United States.
Postame Department.
Postame Department.
Postame Department.
Postame Department.
Department of the postmaster-general
Department of Agriculture in his reports a scheme madify.
Interests.
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Department of the postmaster department.
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Description of the postmaster department.
Description depar and as a means of securing a more Postame Department. The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department during the unitable of our people in foreign ports. The war now in progress between the expenditures to \$75,080,470 04, and the expenditures to \$84,524,414 15. The functuation in the business of the country to experience to the expenditures to \$84,524,414 15. The functuation in the business of the country to experience to the expenditures to \$84,524,414 15. The functuation in the business of the country to experience to the expenditures to \$84,524,414 15. The scare to those waters. THE COAST SURVEY. Both the excentary of the transaction of the postal service in the scare tary of the transact on in the business of the country to experience to the scare tary of the transact on the postal service in function to the postal service in the scare tary of the transact of the expenditures to \$84,524,414 15. The scare tary of the transact of the postal service in function the business of the country the functuation in the business of the country to expenditure to the postal service in the scare tary of the transact or the targent to the postal service in the targent to the postal service in the targent to the postal service to the targent to the targent to the postal service in the targent to the postal service to the targent to the targent to the postal service to the targent to the postal service to the postal service to the postal service to the targent to the postal service to the targent to targent to the targent to the targent to targent to targent to targent to the targe

valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The re-port shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1804, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,900,000, valued at \$2,500,000; and of horses, 2881, at an average value of \$189 per head. There was a falling off in American exports of maintained at all times her shows to be average value of \$189 per head. There they desire to issue; this deposit to be was a falling off in American exports of wheat of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to fore been done under the direction of country, but that corn will continue to the treasury to prepare and keep on the naval officers in subordination to advance in importance as an export on hand ready for issue in case an increase account of the new uses to which it is constantly appropriated. blank notes for each bank

The exports of agricultural products lation, and to repeal the provisions of from the United States for the fiscal the present law imposing limitation year, ending June 30, 1894, amounted to and restrictions, thus permitting such

A further important utility in agricul-

markets of the United States, and of the

impair its efficiency. I consider it of the most importance that the young and middle-aged officers should before the through the agents of the statistical dithat division. Its scope would be: First, the area under each of the more imporortant duty. The system adopted a few years ago

ficiency. It is within the domain of civil ers at a date after the spring sowings are employed through a board of labor, of harvest, and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands work without reference to politics and of planters either at that date or at some

The Financial Question.

During the last month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government to circulating as money in the hands of the ded people became so reduced, and its fur-that the additional duty of 1-10th of a ther depletion in the near future seemed cent per pound laid upon sugar im-so certain that in the exercise of proper ported from countries paying a bounty so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and siderations point to the propriety of this thus maintain popular faith in the abil- amendment with the advent of a new ity and determination of the government to meet as agreed its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in better development of American thrit this emergency the authority had exist- and create for us closer and more profi-

ed to issue bonds of the government able commercial relations with the rest bearing a low rate of interest and ma-turing within a short period. The last imperative necessity that we should an the secretary to the careful attention of congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100 77 acres, including 28,867,055 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still reaction in the public domain at the secret at the result of the secret at the secre ession of congress having failed to con- once remove the chief, if not the only being the shortest time authorized by try and effort of American profosm, re than 600,000,000 acres, ex-however, about 300,000,000 that in the sale of the bonds the allow American registry to vessels built ex. premium received operated to reduce abroad, though owned and navigated by the rate of interest to be paid by the our own people, thus exhibiting availing government to less than 3 per cent. ness to abandon all contest for the ad-The Nothing could be worse or further re-moved from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the theory that it is well to encourage the government has issued, the gold such importations as our people and that our products and man which must be resorted to for the pur- should find markets in every part of the pose of replenishing such redemption habitable globe, is consistent fund when impaired. Even if the mented by the greatest possile Even if the mented by the greatest possible claims upon this fund were con-fined to the obligations originally navigation of ships in which our intended, and if the redemption of ucts and manufacturers may | these obligations meant their cancellaported. The millions now paid foreignfund would be very tion, ers for carrying American passeperty But these obligations when reamall. and products across the sea ceived and redeemed in gold are not can- turned into American handcelled, but are reissued and may do duty building, which has been pro many times by way of drawing gold strangulation, should be revived by the from the treasury. Thus we have an prospect of profitable emoloyment for endless chain in operation, constantly ships when built, and the American depleting the treasury's gold, and never sailor should be resurrected near a final rest. As if this was not bad take his place, a sturdy and sailor should be resurrected and again enough, we have by a statutory declaracitizen in time of peace and tion that it is the policy of the govern- and safe defender of American nent to maintain the parity between in the days of conflict. gold and silver, aided the force and moprovision of our law, deny mentum of this exhausting process and registry to ships built all added largely to the currency obligations owned by Americans, appears

bank notes for each bank hav as quickly made as emergencies arise, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign mar-kets. failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. The Tariff. The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amend-ments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change the rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iror upon the free list. So far as the sogar schedule is concerned, I would be giat. under the existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in Iavor of refined sugar stricken out of on in the order of their application, prefer-ence, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former tariff law. If with all the favor accord of closing refineries and discharging thensands of workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislation. Whatever else is dose legislation. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the

the tratings

on its export be abrogated. soums L me that exceedingly important com tariff policy not only calculated to me lieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life; but to invite a

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to bring about restoration of diplo relations between the disputants, and to induce arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in prin ciple and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adver-BBFY:

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 an- \$424,427.746 44, and its expenditures nounced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such | 120,000,000. cases has been accorded the new govern-

Under the present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice have occurred, owing to the refu-al of that government to surrender its own treasnry holdings was \$1,672,093,422, or Thus iar our efforts to negottate an amended convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which their land is engaged, Japan attracts increas- and silver bullion, which was purchase ing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal in terests with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtheratics of her landable desire a complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and tall equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of taday is his longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive ma-tion should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

GERMANY'S CATTLE EMBARGO.

in this c unitry has been revived. It ounce being \$0.9244. 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 of the 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 contra-vention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1829 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 so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state, containing a discussion of the -tions raised by the German protouts.

PUNISHMENT OF MEXICAN INSURGENTS. Good will fostered by many interests forshadowed in the last annual report of ment of the late disturbers of her than- regiments hitherto widely separated.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY. The total bounty paid upon the

uction of sugar in the United States or the fiscal year was \$12,100,208 89, being an increase of \$2,725,078 over th payments during the preceding year The amount of bounty paid from July , 1894, to August 28, 1894, the tim

when further payments ceased by operation of the law, was \$966,185 84 The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140 85 It is estimated that upon the basis of

ur present revenue laws, the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, will be #444,427,748 44, resulting in a deficit of

November 1, 1894, the total stock of oney of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 #24 73 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68.887.000. At the same time there was held in the treasure gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177 55. at a cost of \$127,779 988.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

The purchase of silver builtion, unde the act of July 14 1800, ceased Novemper 1, 1893, and up to that time then had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658 78 fine onnces at a cost of 18,715,521 32, an average cost 10.7313 per fine ounce. The total of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the re-Action upon the reported discovery of date last mentioned, was 168,674,682,53 and have the same jurisdiction as to fine ounces for which \$165,931,002,25 territorial affairs as is now vested in the was paid, the average price per fine federal count is now vested in the of its purchasing clause, on

The War Department.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the referred to by the attorney-general is the army on September 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Al-way Company on a basis equitable as though this is apparently a very slight decrease, compared with the previous able to the government as existing con-year, the actual effective force has been ditions will permit. The operation of increased to the equivalent of nearly two a railroad by a court through a receiver regiments through the or, anization of is an anomalous state of things which the system of recruiting and the conse- should be terminated on all grounds, quent release to regimental duty of a public and private, at the earliest pos-large force of men hitherto serving at the moment. Besides, not to enact the the recruiting depots. The abalition of these depots, it is predicted, will further, ent session postpones the whole matter more effect an annual reduction appoxi- until the assembling of a new congress mating \$250,000, in the direct expendi- and inevitably increases all the co tures, besides promoting generally the cations of the situation, and could not health, morals and discipline of the The execution of the policy of solve a problem which has practically troops, centrating the army at important been before the present congress ever since its organization.

in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbors. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishquility. There ought to be a new This renders our small force more read-treaty of commerce and navigation with ily effective for any service which they was passed providing for the selection of that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago, The friendliness of the intercourse be-tween the two countries has steadily in-security heretofore afforded to any discreditable condition still exists. It is creased under the rule of mutual con-sideration, being neither stimulated by ing and esprit-du-corps of the army, the considerations which make an im-

condition in which it will be able to dis pose 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 cir-cuit courts of appeals. 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 adjudications, and that such addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business o such courts requires. I commend the suggestions to the careful consideration congress. Other important topics are advocated in the report, accompanied by recommendations, many of which

have been treated at large 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 at least in the terstates, and the establishment of a grade y congress in the crime of murder. f much importance is the condition of

he administration of justice in the 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 sys-em will admit of ought not to be neg-I am satisfied that there should ected. be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges and that paid, the average price per fine federal courts sitting in Arkansas and

THE UNION PACIFIC BAILWAY.

Another subject of pressing moment but be regarded as a signal failure

Texas.

Eight years ago, in my annual me ommendation has been made from time trust. An indemnity, tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder, in 1887, of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of maranders, 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-

present condition of affairs. There are connected with the office establishment 32,661 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified ritories; the allowance of writs of error on the suggestion of the postmastern criminal cases on behalf of the United general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen his cononic dealt with by the attorney-general viction as to the excellent working of the civil service in this branch of the public service.

The Navy Department,

Attention is called to the report of the Attention is cannot to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratilying progress in the con-struction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the torpedo-boats authorized at the last ession of congress and excepting the irst-class battle-ship lows, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1895, are large, but they in-

clude practically the entire sum neeessary to complete and equip all the ships not now in commission, that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, should fall below the estimates the coming year by at least The secretary presents \$12,000,000. with much carnestness plea for the authorization of three adidtional battle-ships and 10 or 12 torpedo-boats. while the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed, is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace. We have now completed and in process of

construction but four first-class battle ships and but few torpedo-boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike opera-tions, offensive and defensive, we cer-

ought to increase both the ber of battle-ships and torpedo boats. The manufacture of armor requires expensive plants and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor evessary to complete the vessels now ailding will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are given out, contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battle-ships anthorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and, at least, three years and a half from the conventional arrangements nor re- besides considerably decreasing the cost and management by the government of the contract would be required and management by the government of for their completion. The secretary states date of the contract would be required that not more than 15 per cent of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriation for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo-boats.

> DISPLAYS OF THE YEAR. During the last fiscal year there has is estimated at \$140,000,000.

domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, cluding, acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other sections of land yet unadjudicated. total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,674,285 79, including \$91.-981 03 received for Indian lands. Thirtytive thousand patents were issued for agricultural land, and 3100 patents were issued for Indians on allotments of their lands in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of 25 years after patented.

There were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon roads grants during the year 863,556.46 acres of land, and at the close of the year 29,000,000 acres were embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagon road companies, and awaited settlement. The selections of swamp lands and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act pro 1840 amount to viding for the same in nearly, or quite, 80,500,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 have been patented to states. About 138,000 acres were patented during the last year.

Nearly 820,000 acres of school and educational grants were approved during the year, and at its close 1,250,363.81 acres remained unadjusted.

I concur in the opinion that the com drain from every side. missioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases; that a nonpartisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final. The proposed court might given authority to certify questions of law, in matters of special importance, to the supreme court of the United States, or to the court of appeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases, and insure lecisions of a most satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes be invested with authority to should compel witnesses to attend and testify before them.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1805, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian operations should be reduced to a silver the ordinary expenses of service, amounts to \$6,733,003 18, being \$663,240 64 than the sum apless by propriated on the same account for the previous year.

THE PENSIONS.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number re-ported at the end of the previous year. these pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows, and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion.

Of these pensioners, 32,039 are surviv ing soldiers of the Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these, 469,344 are and its frequent concentration in finanon the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pen

one during the year was \$139,804,461.05. leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205,712.65. The country,

sum necessary to meet pension expendi-tures for the year ending June 30, 1896,

claiming this peculiar gold redemption. light of present conditions hol Our small gold reserve is thus subject to be a failure for good at every perlight of present conditions not only to to be nearer a relic of barb anything that exists under mission of a statute of the United States. I carnestly recommend in The demands that increase our danger

The Strike Investigation.

By virtue of a statute of the United

States, passed in 1888, I app July last Hon. John D. Kerns

States. also increase the necessity of protecting prompt repeal. this reserve against depletion, and it is

most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporar palliation. It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under the present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can state of New York, and Ho be replenished is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold, S. Worthington, of the state to confer with Hon, Carroll and yet congress has not only thus far commissioner of labor, who declined to authorize the issue of bonds nated by said statute, a con best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the purpose of making care into the causes of the contra tween certain railroads and the issue of bonds at all. I cannot for ployes, which had resulted a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their tensive and destructive sta government should default in its pecunipanied by much violence and disturbances, with considers life and great destruction The report of the commisbasis. At any rate, I should not feel been submitted to me, a that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I equid make transmitted to congress, to avert such a calamity. dence taken upon their As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final gedemption or Their work has been we long, their standing and intellithe putting aside for the currency obliassurance that the report

DEMANDS INCREASING.

gation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and so long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient

credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government. Questions relating to our currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. rominent among them are the lack of

cial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The abso-lute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the

SECRETARY CARLIELE'S PLAN. This condition cannot be immediately has been the driest season for treatly

gestions they make are worth) ful consideration. Conclusion I conclude this commun appreciating that the respo gold reserve and abundant to save the United States rests upon all legislation affecting the p resentatives in congress, at them that whether in acco banks and the recommendations I have not, I shall be glad to co-ope fecting any legislation that but

prosperity and welfare of our

Rain Needed in Californ San Disco, December 3 .- The loss cattle in California, as a rest long continued drouth, will hundreds. T. Crosthwalle large number. The Rancho ports the loss of quite a Or ranchers in all parts of the have suffered in a similar ins

reached, but as a step in that direction five years.