

# Morning Daily Herald

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ALBANY, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1890.

VOL. V -- NO. 253

## CONGRESS CONVENES

### The Second Session Called to Order at Noon.

### ARMIES TO FIGHT INDIANS

The New Members Eager to Do Chiefly Devoted to the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The second session of the fifty-first congress convened at noon today. At precisely 12 o'clock Vice President Morton, in the senate, and Speaker Reed, in the house, called these two bodies to order. The roll was then called and the new members were sworn in.

The day was principally devoted to the president's message, which was read at length in the house.

### ARMIES TO FIGHT INDIANS

Representative Cretcheon, of Michigan, today introduced in the house a joint resolution, authorizing the secretary of war to issue to the state of South Dakota 10,000 rifles and ammunition to enable the authorities to assist the government in protecting citizens and property against the Indians.

### MEMBERS CHARGED WITH BRIBERY

In the house today Representative Dockery, of Missouri, offered for reference a resolution reciting that it is alleged that 12 senators and 15 representatives pending the passage of the silver bill were admitted to partnership in the various "silver pools," by which they realized \$1,000,000 profits in advance of the price of silver set by the passage of the act, and directing the committee on commerce, weights and measures to inquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the telegraphed purchase and sale of silver.

### EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

The secretary of the treasury sent to congress today an estimate of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The grand total is \$407,077,184; estimates for 1891, \$341,425,957; and appropriations, \$313,325,633.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt and aggregate of interest bearing debt, exclusive of the United States bonds issued to the Pacific railroad, is \$627,492,390. The decrease of bonded debt during the month is \$4,614,324; total cash in the treasury, \$675,893,185; debt, less cash in the treasury Nov. 29, 1890, \$873,435,919; net increase of debt during the month, \$6,130,819.

### PERSONS APPROPRIATION.

The house committee on appropriations completed the pension appropriation bill; the amount is \$185,089,785.

### MORE RATIONS FOR THE SIOUX

The secretary of the interior this morning directed the Sioux Indians to be supplied with increased rations, sufficient to conform to the agreement in 1887.

### Appropriation for supplies for the Sioux has decreased every year upon the supposition that the Indians were becoming more and more capable of maintaining themselves. Owing, however, to the partial failure of crops the last year or two and the restlessness of the Sioux, which is believed to be in a measure due to the reduction of their rations, the secretary has ordered the increase.

### NEEDS OF GOVERNMENT.

A comparative statement, prepared by the clerks of the house and senate committees show the total estimated needs of the government for the next fiscal year to be \$481,032,100; increase is \$75,430,520 over last year and not including anything for rivers and harbors. Total estimated revenue for current year is \$448,957,021 making the excess estimates, appropriations and miscellaneous over revenues, \$34,075,131.

### Representatives Bartine of Nevada, Townsend of Colorado, Bland of Missouri, Clements of Georgia and Wheeler of Alabama introduced bills for the free coinage of silver today. Fickler of South Dakota, introduced a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion. Carter of Montana, introduced a bill amending the act authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars, by providing that the assayers of the United States assay office in New York may, with the approval of the director of the mint, but not otherwise, receive United States gold coin from any holder in sums not less than \$500 and deliver in exchange gold bars.

### FREE WOOL THE FIRST THING.

Wike (Illinois) introduced a preamble and resolution on the subject of the tariff, reciting that it is manifestly the policy of the recent election most emphatically repudiated the policy and principles of taxation and protection embraced in the McKinley law, and instructing the committee on ways and means to report bills to repeal any and all increases in rates of tariff duties on such articles as cotton, wool, and to place on the free list wool, lumber, coal, ores of all kinds, agricultural and manufacturing machinery, binding twine and its raw material, and such other articles

## ANNUAL MESSAGE.

### President Harrison Delivers an Able Document to Congress.

### SUMMARY OF THE MESSAGE.

It Deals Plainly with Questions of Public Moment—Important Recommendations to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The president today submitted his annual message to congress. It begins by calling attention to the large amount of business transacted by the government, and says: "That revenues amounting to above \$450,000,000 have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of delinquency or embezzlement."

### OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Referring to the Pan-American Congress, the president says: "The convocation marks a most interesting and important epoch in the history of our hemisphere. Negotiations have been opened for a new and complete treaty of friendship between the United States and the Independent States of Central America. The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through the agency of a revolutionary government, which was not recognized by the other states, and hostilities broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in the conflict. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exerted to compose their differences, and through the active efforts of the representatives of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed on August 26, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. The killing of General Barandilla on board the Pacific Mail steamer at Oahu, while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade the territory of the United States, General Barandilla took refuge at Oahu, and the consent of the representatives of the United States was given to effect his seizure. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister. The latter furnished the desired letter. It being evident that the Minister of War, Mismar, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in interfering in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize and effect a violation of precedent, the seizures of a vessel of the United States of a passenger of transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be charged for such offenses under what is denominated the British act, were ordered to be discontinued. Mismar's act and recall him from his post."

### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied an important place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration, and have been the subject of much correspondence. In pursuance of a concurrent resolution of October 1, 1890, I have directed the governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

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### OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The difference between this government and Great Britain, touching the fiscal question in Behring sea, is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which has been had before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the terms of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another session, some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property by right derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than 80 years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH HAWAII.

What has been done to the Kingdom of Hawaii, which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that Kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

### OUR FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND MEXICO HAS NEVER

## THE NAVY.

### The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy has made very satisfactory progress.

### THE PENSION LAWS.

The disability pension act which was approved on the 27th day of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as practicable. The amounting influence of the law is very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more liberal scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the causes for which relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

### THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,083, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$358,618,584.52. The surplus for the year including the amount applied to sinking fund was \$105,344,498.03. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,020,923.19, and the expenditures \$157,398.71 in excess of those of 1889.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.

The silver question has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price, which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the reaction is a part of the result of the same cause and a part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months ago the price of silver was \$1.10 per ounce. The price has since advanced to \$1.25 per ounce. The price of silver is now \$1.25 per ounce. The price of silver is now \$1.25 per ounce.

### THE CENSUS.

The enumeration of the people of the United States, under the provision of the act of March 1, 1880, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to congress.

### AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

The report of the secretary of agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the country has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers, looking to an increase in the price of their products.

### RECIPROCAL TRADE.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff acts wisely, and in effect, opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The state of the revenue was such that we could dispense with any import duties on coffee, tea, hides, and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the countries producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of certain concessions upon articles exported by us to them, was so obvious that we have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade with these countries.

### BUSINESS AND TRADE.

I congratulate congress and the country upon the passage of the first session of the fifty-first congress of an unusual number of bills of great importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions, both at home and abroad, more constant employment, and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt. Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce, which were in contemplation of congress, has as yet but partially manifested themselves. The general trade and industrial condition throughout the country during the year, has shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year shows a balance in our favor of \$68,900,000.

## THE BANK CLEARINGS.

### The bank clearings, which furnish a good test of the volume of business transacted for the first months of 1890, show, as compared with the corresponding months of 1889, an increase for the whole country of about 8.4 per cent, while the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent.

### THE DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE.

The depression in prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved and a buoyant hopeful feeling was beginning to be felt by all our people. These promising indications have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that this did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our country, or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market.

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