English Government Has Not Admitted

LONDON, December 3 .- It is authoritatively stated that there is no truth in the statement that the English government had admitted that its Minister to Bluefields had exceeded his powers with regard to the Bluefields incident, and that he would be recalled. It is learned Great Britain has informed Nicaragua she could not recognize certain decrees regarding land registration and other matters which Great Britain holds without violating the treaty with Nicaragua. The statement that Great Britain refused to recognize the new Nicaraguan government at Bluefields is positively denied. The question was not one of sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast, which Great Britain had already acknowledged in the above mentioned treaty.

BUT HAS SHE MODIFIED IT? Washington, December 3.—The suddenly modified attitude of Great Britain toward Nicaragua is attributable, in the opinion of naval officers, solely to the positive determination of the United States to maintain its announced principles through a mobilization of warships, if necessary, rather than by re-course to the slow and unsatisfactory methods of diplomacy hitherto em-

THE GOLD RESERVE.

It is Once More in Its Normal Condi-

the \$100,000,000 mark, it is believed that Secretary Carlisle will resume the issue of gold certificates for such additional gold as may be subsequently deposited, when such certificates are desired. It is generally conceded that the law bearing on the subject is mandatory in its procession.

DEPOSITED BY THE SYNDICATE. NEW YORK, December 3 .- The Stewart bond syndicate deposited \$3.859,028 in gold in the subtreasury on the bond account to-day, making a total of \$37,771. count to-day, making a total of \$37.771, 518 gold deposited since the new govern-ment loan was awarded to the syndicate The azents of the syndicate have sold between \$13,000,000 and \$14,000.000 of the bonds, and the demand still continues heavy.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Over Right Millions' Excess of Expenditures During November.

WASHINGTON, December 3 .- The regnlar monthly treasury statement, issued Saturday, shows an excess of expenditures over receipts for November of 18,-156,367, which makes the deficiency for the five months of the fiscal year \$22,-\$10,226. The receipts during November

Total for five months, \$136,398,817. The disbursements for the month amount to \$27.567.770, of which \$12.037,-895 is on account of pensions, making the disbursements for the five months \$158,009,043.

Postni's New Wire Working. CHICAGO, December 3.-The Postal-Telegraph-Cable Company inaugurated its new wires to the Pacific Coast tonight at midnight after a preliminary Texas fever in cargoes of American imtest this afternoon, during which President John W. Mackey held brief conversation with the officers of the com-

Rebels in Brazil.

MONTEVIDEO, December 3 .- From official sources in the Brazilian Junta the lowing: The rebels have now in the province of Rio Grande do Sul 11,400 province of Rio Grande do Sul 11,400 men in the field, all well armed, besides 600 horses, 58 pieces of light artillery and 7 of heavy, while in the province of Pernambuco they have 2,200 well-equipped men with 14 pieces of light artillery and more men and cannon en route. As soon as these arrive the force in revolt will increase

Official Recognition of Hawall.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires Frank H. Hastings has received in the mail information that since the establishment of the Republic in Hawaii July 4 official recognition from the following governments have been re-ceived: United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Mexico, Guatemala; also notice of intents from Germany and Peru.

To Aid the San Josquin Road. STOCKTON, Cal., December 3 .- At a meeting of the business men of Stockton to-night it was determined to form a Stockton Chamber of Commerce, the objects of which shall be the advancement of the institutions of Stockton and San Josquin county permanently by aiding in the construction of a competing line of railroad through the San Jonquin Valley from Stockton to Bakersfield at

Are They Canadian Indiana?

OTTAWA, Ont., December 3.-The Department of Indian Affairs was to-day informed by telegraph from Butte City, Mont., that 300 Canadian Cree Indians were up in arms against the whites and cattle were being killed and stolen. department officials are of the opinion that the Indians are not Canadian, but those who emigrated after Riel's expedi-tion.

MEMPHIS, December 3.—In the trial of W. S. Richardson and H. F. Smith for the lynching of six negroes Smith took the stand and contradicted his state-ments made Wednesday in his direct examination. He seemed badly both-ered, and involved himself in many con-

Senator-elect Lesh of Yakima county, Wash., is preparing a bill prohibiting county governments from creating or maintaining a special cash fund for the payment of salaries of officers.

The Finance Committee of the Seattle Council and the City Controller have finished their work on the tax levy, which is for this year fixed at 125-8 mills, as against 18 mills last year.

Placer mines are still working in Baker county, Or., but the final cleanup will soon he made. The run has been the best since the palmy days of the '50s.

tween the two countries has steadly increased under the rule of mutual concrete the rule of mutua

THE ARGUS.

VOL. 1.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

NO. 37.

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.

Following is the full text of President Cleveland's message as read in congress

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The treasury gold reserve is intact again, standing to-day, as a result of the recent bondissue, above \$103,000,000, and when all the gold is paid in it will reach \$115,000,000. Now that the reserve has passed the \$100,000,000 mark, it is believed that 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

The State Department. The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful re-lations with them at this time additionally demonstrate the advantage of con-sistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes, and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. bitious national schemes, and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. During the past year, pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp industrial exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was still creditable, in view of the brief time allowed for preparation. 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 yet it was still creditable, in view of the brief time allowed for preparation. 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 unwholes me meet

THE CHILIAN CLAIMS. The commission organized under the

onvention which we had entered into with Chili 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.

portations of livestock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as need-

less as it is harmful to mutual interests. to San Francisco is working perfectly.

The new line of the company follows the routes of the Atchison and Topeka and the Atlantic and Pacific railroads.

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 The German government has excepted sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the enacting of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty cial sources in the Brazilian Junta the of 1826 with Prussia. In the interests correspondent here has obtained the folto 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 ac-companying report of the secretary of state, containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German pro-

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Brit-ain 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 all causes of dif-ference with a power leavend, the see ference 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 respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adver-

THE HAWAHAN 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 provis-ional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen, has been an-nounced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new govern-

Under the present treaties of extra-dition with Italy miscarrieges of justice have occurred, owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to ne-gotiate an amended convention obviating 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 interests with us, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for 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 na-tion should not be less broad and liberal

than those with other powers. 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 13 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries has steadily in

by a band of marauders, in Durango, has been accepted, and is being paid in

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 stream flows 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 raise embarrassing question of territorial installation.

THE BLUEFIELDS AFFAIR.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in which is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860, between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their cus-tom for themselves and other dwellers tom for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip, and claimed the right to maintain therein practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year the efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government, and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to particichallenge the rightful sovereignty of Nic-aragua over this important part of her domain. For some months one, and during part of the time, two of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate inter-ests of our citizens. In September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory 12 or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditions or revolutionary movements against the republic at Binefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these dis-GERMANY'S CATTLE EMBARGO.

Action upon the reported discovery of least and good judgment, contributed in the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed in the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed in the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed in the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed in the scene of these disturbances. curely confined or guarded, that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recap-

ture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan authorities, having given notice of forfeiture of the concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical, and not embraced in he contract, have receded from that

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptom of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in fac-ing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justly our forbear-ance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other pow-

THE SALVADORIAN REFUGEES.

The government of Salvador, having The government of Salvador, having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in Central American ports. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet, in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives and solely for considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and, when they were afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with ed under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be heard before a judicial officer in compliance before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco, such a proceed-ing was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged of-fences were political, and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon, I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an at-tempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorian authorities had been demanded. AN ANNOYING AFFAIR WITH SPAIN.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain, on the vessels and com-merce of the United States have demanded, from time to time during the last 20 years, earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by the customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial nature in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amount-ing to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes, or the carrying vessels, when the goods in question were entitled to free entry; fines have been exacted even when the error has been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of goods in port. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexa-

An indemnity, tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder, in 1887, of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders, in Durango, ject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a conven-tion with Spain for disposal by arbitra-tion of outstanding claims against the two countries, except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits the permits as stipu-lated, and, of course, it could not be in-cluded in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove

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 imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Moulton, an American teacher in Mosal, have been convicted by the 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 col-lisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference, held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorported 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 maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Australia, France, Portu-

gal, 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, ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,-802.498 29, and its expenditures to \$472.— should now rapidly follow, the wisdom 605,758 87, leaving a deficit of \$69.803.— of providing carriages and emplacement 269 58. There was a decrease of \$15,— for their mount cannot be too strongly 952,674 66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the The total enrollment of the militia of fiscal year of 1893. There was collected from customs \$131.818 530 62, and from enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over turbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences, and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there is a favor of the income for the year, previous year. The reported at the close of the balance of the income for the year, previous year. The reports of militiations are so favoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there is a favoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there is a favoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of the previous year, the reported at the close of the though the postmaster year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster year and year ration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating fadure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at amounted to \$275,199,086, being \$146,-strongly recommend a continuance of 657,625 less than during the preceding the policy of affording every practical year, and the importations free of duty encouragement possible to this immounted to \$379,795,536, being \$64,748,-Tiama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so inse-\$13,836,539 97 less than 1893. The total tax collected was: Distilled spirits, \$85,-259 250 25; manufactured tobacco, 617,898 62; fermented liquors, \$31,414,-

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year the fiscal year was \$70,808,061, 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 \$13,286,552, 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 \$12,100,208 89, being an increase of \$2,725,078 over the payments during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of the law, was \$966.185 84. The total expenses incurred in the pay-ment of the bounty upon sugar during

the fiscal year was \$150,140 85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws, the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,746 44, and its expenditures \$444.427,748 44, resulting in a deficit of

November 1, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 November 1, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation not incinded in the treasury holdings was \$1,672,003,422, or \$24 73 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same time there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177 55, and silver bullion, which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779.988.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

The purchase of silver bullion, under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased Novem-ber 1, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,017,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of \$8.715,531.22 of \$8.715,521 32, an average cost of \$0.7313 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 last mentioned, was 168,674,682 53 line ounces for which \$155,931,002 25 was paid, the average price per fine ounce being \$0.9244.

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 25,765 enlisted men. though 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 further-

concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, forshadowed 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 regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small force more readily effective for any service which they ity effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, in-creases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretolore afforded to any cluded in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove the parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made, and all efforts to secure payment of this unsettled claim have been unavailing.

EXPULSION OF ARMENIANS BY TURKEY.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the small forces comprising our regular. the small forces comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or in-terests of localities. While the maxi-mum 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 existing conditions. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, 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 causes, is but little over 20,000 men, the

made at least equal to the legal COST OF THE ARMY.

strength.

The total expenditures for the war department for the year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$56,039,009 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, \$5,001,632 23 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,371,155 90 for public works. This latter sum includes \$19,494,037 49 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,974,863 56 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregated \$52,429,112 73, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for ap-propriations amounting to 452,318,-629 55.

The ekill and industry of our ordinance 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 a supply of finished guns of large caliber already on hand to which additions

portant auxiliary of our military estab-

INDIAN PRISONERS.

The condition of the Apache Indians held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of \$500,000 has been 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 the survivors, who number 346, from Mount Vernon barracks, in Alabama, to many suitable reservations. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable

to their advancement.
In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of the delicate and respon-sible civic duties by 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 betitting his merits.

The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to discondition 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 success-ful 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 considcration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications, and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than 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 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 territories; 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-genera of much importance is the condition of the 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 system will admit of ought not to be neg-lected. I am satisfied that there should be a federal court established for the ter-ritory with sufficient judges and that this court should sit within the territory

corganization of the Union Pacific Railvay Company on a basis equitable as egards all private interests and as favorble to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver 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 essays prestress the whole author. ent session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new congress,

until the assembling of a new congress, and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before 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 has been made from time to time since, 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 discreditable condition still exists. It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an imnot my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an im-

timate. The ascertained revenues last 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, revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country so that the delepending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster-general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals.

THE LAW ABUSED.

The extension of the meaning of the terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications, and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department. Pretended newspa-pers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods complying with the law in form only complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. Sample copies of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government besides its confliction as a second to aid in humiliating use as an agency to aid in house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate news-papers. Paper-covered literature, con-sisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is extent of many thousands of tons, is sent through the mails at 1 cent a pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay 8 times that 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 these abuses, not only will the postoffice department not show a deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all he believes that in the near luture and legitimate newspapers, periodicals and magazines will be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and fully indores the views of the postmaster-general. The total number of pistoffices in the United States on the 30th day of lune, 1894, was 68.805, an increase of June, 1894, was 68.805, an increase of 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 other 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 delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs. There are connected with the post-office establishment 32,661 employes

depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will further-more effect an annual reduction appoximating \$250,000, in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops. The execution of the policy of

The secretary of agriculture in his re-port, reviews the operations of his de-partment for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further partment for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in the expenditure during the year of \$600,000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, and especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months, ending September 30, 1804, 305 910 live beef cattle, valued at \$26.500,000 as against 182,611 cattle valued at \$16,624,000, during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894, the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, 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 wheat of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the stapic export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is

Department of Agriculture

the considerations which make an impregnable 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 again urge my former recommendations on the subject and to particularly call the attention of congress to that part of the report of the secretary of war, in which he states that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, can be turned over to the government as a prison for federal convicts without the least difficulty and with an actual saving of money from every point of view. Pending a more complete reform, I hope that by the adoption of the suggestion of the secretary of war this easy step may be taken in the direction of the proper care of its convicts by the government of the United States.

Postomice Department.

The Tariff.

The Tariff.

The tariff at the last session of congress needs important amendments 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 iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned. I would be glad, under the existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded to the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded to the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. If with all the favor accorded to the sugar-refining interest in our tariff law. I The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,080,470 04, and the expenditures to \$84,324,414 15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuation in the business of the country. 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, which was estimated in advance at about \$8,000,000, should exceed the estimate. The ascertained revenues last year which were the basis of calculation a home market should bound the indus-try and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our own people, thus exhibiting a willing-ness to abandon all contest for the al-vantage of American trans-oceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufacturers may be transported. The millions now paid foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shiphuilding which has been protected to building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable emoloyment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place, a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests and safe defender of American interests in the days of conflict. The ancient provision of our law, denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal. prompt repeal.

By virtue of a statute of the United States, passed in 1883, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan. of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas S. Worthington, of the state of Illinois, to confer with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquire. nated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies be-tween certain railroads and their em-ployes, which had resulted in an ex-tensive and destructive strike, accom-panied by much violence and dangerous disturbances, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me, and will be The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me, and will be transmitted to congre-s, with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done, and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

I conclude this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their rep-resentatives in congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with the recommendations I have made, or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

No one will be surprised to learn that prize-fighters consider football brutal. It requires a prizefighter's intellect to make these delicate dis-tinctions.

Harry Lartigne of Dayton has been arrested for complicity in the munier of Jasper Mills of Garfield county, Wash. He was taken to Pomeroy and lodged in

The farmers of Walla Walla Valley will make an urgent demand on next Legislature for the enactment of

them never to return.