

THE MESSAGE.

Communication Sent to Congress by Cleveland.

REVIEWS RELATIONS ABROAD

Financial Plans Suggested by Secretary Carlisle Indorsed.

NEEDED CHANGES IN TARIFF LAW.

Still Favors Putting Coal and Iron on the Free List.

RECOMMENDS THE BUILDING OF ADDITIONAL BATTLESHIPS.

A National Board of Health Should be Established to Protect the Country From the Invasion of Pestilence and Disease—The Advantages to the Public Service of an Adherence to the Principles of Civil Service Constantly Becoming More Apparent.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The message of President Cleveland was sent to Congress to-day. It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The assembly within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexcusable responsibility involved in their task at this juncture of our history, 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 to you a communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

During the past year, pursuant to a law of Congress, Commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp Industrial Exposition. Through the participation of American exhibitors, the exposition completely illustrates our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable, in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would be unusual watchfulness on the part of this Government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Preliminary survey of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in the contiguous waters of Canada, are in progress.

BRITISH VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement is in the best interests of both parties, it is the policy of this Government to remove from this hemisphere all causes of differences of opinion.

HAWAII'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives, certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider direction of Congress, the organization of a Government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen, has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ITALY.

Under the present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice occurred, owing to the refusal of that Government to surrender its own subjects.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The 17th of March last the new treaty with China in further regulation was signed at Washington, and on August 13th it received the sanction of the Senate.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

God will, fostered by many interests in common, marked our relations with our nearest Southern neighbors, and peace being restored along our Northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of those who have troubled the tranquility of our country.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHILE.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each Government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented.

THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign States was manifested by the coincident action of the Chinese and Japanese Governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limit, afford protection to subjects of the United States.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

Reports of the Terrible Atrocities in Asia Minor Confirmed.

STORIES TOLD BY REFUGEES FROM AFFLICTED DISTRICTS.

Guns Turned Upon Dalvoriz, the Largest Village in the Province of Sassoun, and Kept Up a Continual Fire Until Not a Stone Was Left Standing Upon Another—Three Hundred Houses in Another Village Completely Wrecked—Massacre of Inhabitants Carried On in All the Towns Visited.

JAPAN OF THE PRESENT.

Apert from the war in which their Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention on the part of the world by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal international relations with her kindred nations, and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire to develop her economy in her domestic affairs and full equality with the nations.

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A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

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Our relations with France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity of interests.

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Acting upon the reported discovery of tubercular germs in American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived.

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COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

Expressions of Opinion by Congressmen and Senators.

DOES NOT MEET THE APPROVAL OF ALL DEMOCRATS.

Republicans Consider the President's Financial Plans Impossible—Henry Watterson Characterizes the Message as Very Long and as Uninteresting as Its Length.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Speaker Crisp had no opportunity to examine the message carefully, owing to the frequent interruptions of a messenger to express an opinion until he had done so.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the President's Financial Committee, expressed his great gratification over the President's vigorous recommendation of the free coin and iron bills sent to the Senate, and his indorsement of the recommendation of the differential on refined sugar.

Mr. Bryan (Dem.) of Nebraska said he was opposed to any financial scheme which would give private individuals the power to issue money.

Mr. Harter (Dem.) of Ohio characterized the President's banking scheme as a good long step in the right direction, but personally, he thought he ought to go further. The Government, in his opinion, ought to guarantee the payment of national bank notes or of any corporations.

Mr. Bailey (Dem.) of Texas is opposed to the bill becoming a surety for the promise of a national business corporation even though it be a bank.

Senator Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon—"His whole financial scheme is impossible. It will not really go back to old wild-cat."

Senator Hanchard (Dem.) of Louisiana—"I approve of State Bank recommendations. I don't see how it can be done in eighth and one-tenth of a cent differential on sugar, for the reason that 71 per cent of 7,000,000 pounds of sugar produced in Louisiana shares in the differential."

Senator Hansbrough (Rep.)—"I had heard the President was suffering from the gout, and I was not surprised to find Senator Perkins (Rep.) of California—"I like his recommendations for an increase in the navy, but an opposition to his free-ship bill."

Senator Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin—"It is a good business message."

Senator Chandler (Rep.) of New Hampshire—"The message is a very commonplace document."

Mr. Reed of Maine had nothing to say regarding the message.

Senator Hildreth (Rep.) of Michigan had no comment to make.

General Catchings (Dem.) of Mississippi, one of the Committee on Rules, stated he indorsed the President's financial views.

Of the Democratic members of the Senate committee on Finance, Senators Woodruff, Harter and Stewart were asked to be excused from expressing any opinion on the financial views advanced by the President, and Senator Jones of Arkansas stated that he did not believe that any legislation could be possible during the present session.

Some members of the committee were almost as disinclined to talk as their Democratic colleagues. Senator Sherman would go no further than to say the message was not a striking one. Senator Allison declared it was not a time for Republicans to take the lead.

Senator Brice (Dem.)—"The Baltimore Record" has a very good opinion of the adoption would certainly demoralize the finances of the country."

Senator Teller (Rep.)—"I cannot see how the message offers any relief to the country, and it appears to me that the President failed to comprehend the financial or political conditions."

Senator Stewart—"The financial plan in Cleveland's message, stripped of verbiage, means that the United States shall give the bankers \$75 for every \$100 of legal tender, whether greenbacks or Treasury notes, and that the Government shall give the money—by issuing new greenbacks—a running violation of the banking law against expansion and contraction of the currency."

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