DEMOCRATIC NORTHWEST

Circulation, 2250. **AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.** Subscription $1.00

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1852. NAPOLEON, O., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894. VOL. XLII—NO. 42.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The President's Annual Message to the Congress.

LEGISLATION HE RECOMMENDED.

Statement of the Condition of Our National Affairs—Our Recent Dealing With Other Nations and Our Peaceful Relations With Them at This Time—All Subjects Touched On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is President Cleveland's message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

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 threshhold 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 recommends such legislation as seems to be necessary and expedient.

After refering to the peaceful relations existing between the United States and all foreign nations, the termination of the war in Brazil and the settlement of the Chilian claims by that government the president says:

The Far East War.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on Aug. 15 it received the sanction of the senate.

Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war.

This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea (the first concluded with a western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

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.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so long bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government.

Carnot's Assassination.

The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the senate and house of representatives on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations 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 needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of Articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 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 questions raised by the German protests.

Behring Sea Troubles.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed, for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned.

An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000 in full satisfaction if all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the fact and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in progress.

Hawaii.

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

Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor.

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 recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies.

The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government equality of treatment of our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe.

Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krzeminski was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malfeasance committed by Krzeminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported.

The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civic officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought resuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded 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 had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses 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 attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

The Bluefields Imbroglio.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what 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 customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits.

Early in the past year 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 participate.

Failure was followed by an insurrection, which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we can not for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua 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 interests 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 seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commander at the scene of those disturbances, 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.

The Nicaraguan authorities, having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

Armenian Slaughter.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen.

While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without immigration citizenship American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States.

Samoan Affairs.

In my last annual message, I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers; and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions.

Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the three powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and 11 other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands.

Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the Capital Island, Upolu, headed in Aana, the western district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders.

The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the government troops up to the very doors of Apia. The king again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection, not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the warships were withdrawn.

Condition of the Treasury.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,005,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,503,260.58.

There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $275,199,086, being $146,857,695 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to $279,795,536, being $64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $73,636,485.11 less, and from internal revenue $13,836,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $25,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $81,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $895,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,375.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $76,898,061 as against $108,689,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119 as against $21,174,351 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were $13,286,552 and the exports were $30,451,265.

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 $2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year.

The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to Aug. 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was $966,185.84. The total expense 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 the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,420,773,888, as against $2,294,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,837,000. At the same date 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 purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,531.32, 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 168,674,692.53 fine ounces, which cost $155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being $0.9244.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined in the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is $421,776,468, of which $378,166,760 were coined under the provisions of that act, $38,534,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and $5,075,565 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,239 pieces, valued at $105,216,730.05, of which there were $99,474,912.50 in gold coined, $758 in standard silver dollars, $5,024,149.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and $716,919.26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of $35,955,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of $46,800,000 and of the coinage value of $77,576,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,640,958, of which $627,923,201 was gold and $624,347,757 was silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of $5,285,000, and 79 with a capital of $10,475,000 went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of $5,750,000 were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was 3,756, being 40 less than on the 31st day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was $672,671,365, being $9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expense and taxes paid, amounted to $334,121,082.10, which was $16,089,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

The circulation was decreased $1,731,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased $117,268,334, and the individual deposits were $278,294,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were $161,206,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were $99,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to $3,473,922,955, as against $3,109,563,284.36 in 1893.

Secretary of War's Report.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,185 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting departments. The abolition of these departments, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morat and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of 15 of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance.

Though the forces of the department of the east have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This careful matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force 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 interests of localities.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men the effective 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 condition. 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 strength.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts and 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 on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount can not be too strongly urged.

Department of Justice.

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 dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals.

In respect to these tribunals the 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 an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts require. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress.

Other important topics are adverted to 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 establisment of degrees in the crime of murder.

A topic dealt with by the attorney general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in 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 neglected. I am satisfied there should be a federal court established for the territory with sufficient judges that this court should sit within the territory, and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an impregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of the penal institutions in which federal prisoners are confined. I simply desire to again urge former recommendations on the subject.

Postoffice Affairs.

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 expenditure to $84,324,414.15.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 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. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds.

Our Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the first class battleship Iowa, 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 include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $14,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships 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 battleships and but few torpedo boats.

If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next.

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 impair its efficiency.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-aged officers should before the eve of retirement be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating employment of labor at the navyyards is rigidly upheld, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency.

Interior.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $91,681.63 received for Indian lands.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,958; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners, 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows or 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 on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,481.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,305,712.65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at $140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1893, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion must, according to sensible human calculation see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increased pension by those now on the rolls.

The number of certificates issued was 30,213.

The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and 45 survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness toward our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the government, suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and trecherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

Report on Agriculture.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of $000,000, 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, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at $26,500,000 against 182,611 cattle, valued at $16,634,000, 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 Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,900,000 bushels, valued at $3,500,000; and of horses, 2,811, at an average value of $150 per head.

There is a falling off in American wheat exports 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 advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $638,363,038, being 72.28 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The department of agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country.

The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production involving the analysis of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $861,100. Of that sum $138,500, or 14 per cent, has been saved and is returned to the treasury.

Eleventh Census.

The completion of the 11th census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor. The total disbursement on account of this fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 400.

The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the 11th census will be 25, and they will contain 23,270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material, still incomplete, will be practically in hand and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that the revision and proof reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

Labor Commission.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888, I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan of the state of New York and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington of the state of Illinois to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property.

The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the congress 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.

Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change 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 exising aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the addtional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound, laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only contemplated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should.

Finance.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period; but the congress, having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and, pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing 10 years after their issuing, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features.

Prominent among them are the lack of

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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Well, well! It makes me plumb sick to think how foolish I have been in years past for buying my clothing of Tom, Dick and Harry, at exorbitant prices, when Hahn sells so cheap.

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Good enough for any kind of work, in good, all wool Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres at $8, $10 and $12, actually worth 40 per cent. more than prices quoted, but we bought them at a bargain and will sell them as such.

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In elegant Worsteds, both foreign and domestic, in neat checks, plain grey Cassimere and "Clay's" at $15, $18 and $20; these suits are much better than the average run of ready-made clothing. We have bought these goods at 40 per cent. cheaper than if wef had bought them earlier in the season, therefore shall give our customers the benefit o this reduction.

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