

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

What He Recommends to the Extra Session.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

He Urges Congress to First Provide For the Meeting of Government Expenses and Then Take Up Other Necessary Legislation—Asks That a New Tariff Bill Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following is the message of President McKinley in full, which was sent to the extra session of congress late yesterday afternoon:

To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts and that such a condition has existed for more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government.

An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected. We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,868,260.22 and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467.98 was paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259,676,890, and the annual interest charge decreased \$11,684,576.60.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, amounted to \$459,374,887.65, and its expenditures to \$461,716,561.94, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$2,341,674.29.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,891,498.29, and its expenditures \$447,605,758.37, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments of \$69,803,260.58.

Notwithstanding there was a decrease of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve.

In February 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,111,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreasing until on Feb. 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in bonds, for \$65,116,244 was announced to congress.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,403.30, and the expenditure \$433,178,436.48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,033.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,408.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,410,000.25, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,902,396.46.

January of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,316,994.05 and the expenditures exclusive of postal service were \$30,269,389.39, a deficit of \$5,953,395.24 for the month.

In February of this year the receipts exclusive of postal revenues were \$24,400,997.38 and expenditures exclusive of postal service \$28,796,056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,059.28, or a total deficit of \$186,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897.

Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,887,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,493,414.40.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government were sufficient to meet its ordinary expenditures during the past three years the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that the bonds would necessarily have been issued for its protection. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest without denying or affirming the correctness of such a correction that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country. Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions, and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt.

In raising revenue duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers, to revive and increase manufacturers, to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign trade, and develop mining and building and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient

revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debts or the continued disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

TWO AMBASSADORS NAMED.

John Hay Goes to Great Britain and Horace Porter to France.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

John Hay, to be ambassador to Great Britain.

Horace Porter, to be ambassador to France.

Henry White, secretary of the embassy to Great Britain.

Discussed Henderson's Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The senate discussed at some length the right of John A. Henderson to a seat in the senate from Florida on the appointment of Governor Bloxhall. Senator Pasco asked that Henderson be sworn in as Senator Call's successor, but Messrs. Chandler, Lodge and Allen all protested at once that the case should go to the committee on elections for investigation. Senator Hoar, Pasco and Vest joined in a discussion and debated the rights of governors to fill senatorial vacancies.

After a lengthy debate the credentials of John Henderson as senator from Florida were referred by the senate to the committee on privileges and elections without division.

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The monthly statement of exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver, from and into the United States during February issued by the bureau of statistics as follows:

Merchandise exported, \$79,733,398; merchandise imported, \$59,193,868; of which, nearly \$33,000,000 were free of duty; gold exported, \$336,697; gold imported, \$544,700; silver exported, \$4,660,362; silver imported, \$762,943.

Another Nicaragua Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary of State Sherman met the senate committee on foreign relations by his own appointment and was closeted with the members of the committee for some time. The principal subject under consideration was the Nicaragua canal. It is understood an attempt will be made to negotiate another treaty similar to that made by Secretary Frelinghuysen, which was withdrawn at the beginning of Cleveland's first administration.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

The Land Bill Takes Up the Time of the House.

AUSTIN, March 16.—The feature of the house yesterday was debate on the land bill, which was finally postponed until Friday. It provides for the setting aside of 50,000 acres recovered from railroad companies or other land companies for the use and benefit of a branch university for colored youths, 50,000 for the governor's mansion, 100,000 for the orphans' home at Corsicana, and the remainder for common schools.

The senate was without a quorum and no business was transacted.

The following bills have become laws without the governor's signature:

House bill amending the law relating to the carrying of concealed weapons by knocking out the imprisonment feature.

House bill creating a more efficient road system for Travis county.

House bill amending the city charter of Galveston.

House bill amending the law relating to the time and manner of making returns to the secretary of state or elections for presidential electors.

For Sufferers in India.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Methodist ministers at their regular weekly meeting voted the appointment of a committee to devise a plan for holding public meetings and securing speakers to raise funds for the relief of the famine sufferers in India.

THE POPE'S BULL.

How the Anglicans Received the Judgment of the Vicar of Christ.

When Peter speaks by the mouth of Leo, the world listens. Even beyond the community of the faithful those who refuse obedience to the apostolic see and scout its authority nevertheless find themselves unable to ignore any important act or judgment of the vicar of Christ. The effect of the recent bull, "Apostolicæ Curæ," on Anglican orders is an excellent illustration of this. The world at large, as represented by the professedly secular journals, has given it consideration and recognized its value as a judicial decision. "If the bull were a legal opinion, it would be justly described as learned," was the editorial conclusion of one great daily. The religious press representing other denominations than the Anglican has treated it in much the same way, ac-



POPE LEO XIII.

[The above is a genuine photograph taken from life, the only photograph of the holy father taken since his elevation to the pontifical chair.—Catholic World.]

knowledging that, starting with the promise of a sacrificing priesthood established by Christ and following Catholic doctrine and precedent, no other decision could logically be reached.

But the Anglican reception of the bull has been of a somewhat different sort. After the assertion—constantly repeated with insistent emphasis—that the pope's decision is of no consequence whatsoever, Anglicans being absolutely certain of the genuineness of their orders, there is the rather paradoxical result of an increasing flood of newspaper articles, pamphlets and books intended to refute what his holiness has said. One Anglican writer seems to look upon all this as only a beginning, predicting that "henceforth, as long as the world lasts, the pope's bull has made it inevitable that every school, college, seminary, class and pulpit in the Anglican communion will be mainly engaged in polemical strife with Rome." To this another Anglican very justly replies that if such be the case "Anglicanism, as a spiritual force," will surely enter upon a decline, "for no Christian body can thrive which cultivates such a spirit as its chief characteristic." —Catholic World.