

THE MESSAGE.

The President Sends a Communication to Congress on National Affairs.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Government Revenue and Expenditures—The Departments—The Pension Roll—The Pacific Railroads—Our Financial Methods—Trusts and Monopolies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Fifty-Fourth Congress assembled for the short session at noon to-day and soon after committees from the house and senate waited on the president and informed him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make and the president then sent the following communication:

To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government you have assembled at a time when the strength and fitness of our institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the least sign of weakness in our national structure. When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience established in our midst which has succeeded to heated clash of political opinions we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a sense of duty and the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites. In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary to expedite the execution of the laws and to give some narrative, I shall omit many details concerning matters within federal control which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also curtail this communication by omitting to report on those minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have hitherto found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the secretary of state, which is herewith submitted.

The Armenian Question.

At the outset of a reference to more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition of Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a more favorable aspect and that, either as a consequence of the weakening of the Turkish government or the demands of human civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of their subjects, the scene of mere bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softening disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith. While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, the souls in the future is by no means assured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection; and several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency. We have made claims against the Turkish government for the pillage and destruction of Armenian property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those places.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island and that the Spanish cause as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the island and their operations have been so successful that they have been able to put down the insurrection in some of the strongest and best fortified towns and to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evidenced by her unshaken devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great project for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority over the island, the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does not keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfect, in any large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported that the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for believing) a mere name. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in arms, discipline and equipment, could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure and that fights only from ambush and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is readily obtainable especially by those born and bred on the soil it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They also are participated in by bands of marauders, who now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other as may best suit their purposes, harry the country at will and plunder its inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such is the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it, and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale seizure of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the other party.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136,381 of silver over the exports of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were \$13,259,065 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,899,993 less of gold and \$3,368,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total receipts of metallic gold in the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1895, was \$1,228,326,035, of which \$792,97,974 was of gold and \$435,348,061 of silver.

Government Revenue and Expenditures.

The total amount of gold exported was \$112,494,446 of silver \$9,741,570, being an increase of \$45,941,446 of gold and \$13,136