We've Always Tempting Drapery Bargains.

Here are three special items for this week which may interest you, if money is any object with you—

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

inches wide-% yardstong-h avy fringe top and bot-tom-very handsome designs a wonderful bargain at PER

inother Tapestry Pertiere. 10
Incare wile by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards long.
with heavy fringe at each
end, excellent goods, Tills
WELK.

CHENILLE PORTIERES. Very rich looking, with fringe top and bottom, 3% yards \$2.40

On all other Chenille and Tap estry Portieres and all our Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers for the rest of this week, we will give

a Discount of 15 Per Cent.

Wash. B. Williams, 7th and D Sts. N. W.

Bake your own cakes.

J. T. D. PYLES.

STORES—412 4th st a.e., Cor. 3d and Md. ave. ne., 18 7th st n.e., 1994 7th st. n.w., Cor. Washington and Monroe sts., Auscostia.

Physicians recommend National Capital Brewing Co's "Munch-en-r" because it is brewed exclusively from malt and hops. Bettled only by

F. HERMANN & SON.,

750 to 754 Tenth St. S. E. A trial will convince you of its medicinal

\$100 REWARD for a case of Dya-gestion that cannot be cured with Cromp's Tonic of Fruit and Spices.

were present, as the meeting was an open one.

After short preliminaries the chairman asked for subscriptions to a fund of \$75.000. This was promptly responded to and within twenty minutes \$30,000 was subscribed and twice as much pledged by membera of firms and associations. These subscriptions were mainly individual, none of the professions or allied trades having been appended to.

The chairman announced that 600 committeeness having been appended to canvass the city and stated that the question of a sufficient fund was not in doubt and that the committee to visit Washington would be given carte blanche in securing the convention.

IN MEMORY OF MR. BECKER. Jolly Fat Men Pass Resolutions on

His Death. His Death.

At a largely attended meeting of the Jolly Fat Sen's Cub at their heacquarters, No. 719 Sixth street northwest, last evening, to take suitable action in respect of the death of Martin Becker, one of the vioneer members of theorganization. Suitable resolutions were unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed to represent the club at the funeral and to provide a floral tribute.

the cast at the inneral and to provide a floral tribute.

The functal occurred from the late resi-dence of the deceased, No. 312 Sixth street northeast, at 9 o'clock this morning, and a legacine to was said at Si. Joseph's Church at 9:30.

Church at 9:30.

Noted Desperado Killed.

Sistersyille, W. Va., Dec. 3.—Graves
Beaver, the notorious desperado, was shot
through the head and instantly killed by
Charles Hoffman at Raise Run, near here.
Sunday night, while Hoffman was protecting
his eighty-five-year-old grandmother from
Beaver's insults.

Philadelphia. Dec. 3.—The officials of nine large German building associations have been stirred up over the report that Lawrence. Bur, who had acted as secretary for them, was away from home and that he was short about \$25,000. The neculiar part of the transaction was that the knowledge of the alleged shortage was first gained through Mr. Bur himself.

IF ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

DR. CZARRA,

16 Fourth at. nc., Washington, D. C.

SPECIALTY—All Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases, Indigestion, Liver, Kidncy, Bladder, and Urinary Troubles, Pilea,
Pistula, Stricture, etc.

A NEW METHOD for permanent and
quick cure of all PRIVATE diseases and
woman Complaints. Vitality restored.

Hours, 9 to 12 a. m; 3 to 8 p. m.; Surday, 4 to 7 p. m.

MESSAGE IS READ

Continged From First Page.

inated the proposal to enforce international roles for the pastreadion of collisions at sea, based on the recommendations of the maritime conference of-Washington, and concurred in, suggesting March 1, 1895, as the date-typ be are hypgreciamation for carrying these rules into general effect, her majests's supermanent, having encountered opposition on the part of British shipping interests, announced its inability to accept that date, which was consequently canceled. The entare matter is still in abeyance, without prospect of a better condition in the near future.

The commissioners appointed to mark

near riture.

The commissioners appointed to mark
the international boundaries in Passamaquoting Bay according to the description
of the treaty of Gheat bave not yet fully
across.

agreed.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the south-crunost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summat of Mount St. Elias, awaits further becessary appropriation, which is urgently recaminated. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1492, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894.

THEALAMEAN BOUNDARY. THEALASKAN BOUNDARY.

rention of February 3, 1894.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the Frozes Ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the Enited States Coast and Goodetic Survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give mearive coincident results; but these surveys liave been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark these or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by Permanent monuments has yet been made.

In the meantame the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto meridian with the function of the boundary meridian with the function of the boundary meridian with the Fukon and six relationship also near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Function of the boundary meridian with the Fukon and six relationship also near the junction of the boundary meridian with the function of the boundary meridian with the provision therefore, can be accomplished with no increasional decay. It is impossible to overlook the viffal importance of continuing the work already entered upon, and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory definitation of the respective purisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Candai in the great lakes at the approaches to

ada in the great lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that confect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities, and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexations disputes and, in unious setures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often o sair, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted stambard is not easily to be cracked. A foint commission to determine the line in those quarters, on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

SIOO REWARD for a case of Dys.

SIOO REWARD for a case of Dys.

SIOO REWARD for a case of Dys.

THE YENEZUELA DISPUTE.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute few cases and anylograting tonlt. The most remerkable remedy ever discovered for its mach troubles. Quick actim. The god office is a refelt from the first bottls.

CLUMP MFCG CO., 603 F street nw.

CLUMP MFCG CO., 603 F street nw.

THOTELS

HOTEL WARNER.

470—412 Femsysvania avectuse northered. In July last, therefore, a disputch was addressed to our ambasendor at London. 12 to 2 o'clock, 25c.; table d'hote dimer. 130 to 7 30 p.m. 50c. oc23-3m of the general conclusions therein and Headache insuediately relieved by Capitol Catarrh Care. 25 cents.

BOY 3R o-e18

FIERCE FAMILY FEUD.

Tempesseans Settle a Dispute With Repeating Riffes.
Chattanooga. Tenn., Dec. 3.—A street duel, the sequel of a fend of long stamming resulted yesterday in the fattal wounding of William Smith and Jesse Litue, and the arrest of the three sons of the latter as accessoris to murder.

Smith is a blacksmith, and Bruce's home adjoins us soop. Brace laid in was for Smith this morning, mod as the latter dismonted from his horse began shooting at him with a tevolver. The second sing at him with a tevolver conversed son, Charlet on the heart. In stour, conversed son, Charlet on the heart. In stour, conversed son, Charlet on the heart in stour conversed son the factor of the province of the stour of the province of the second sing at him the decine o

bedded itself in the skull. Smith fired one shot in reply.

As Brace fell with a builet just above the heart, his four ecu-year-old son, Charles Brace, appeared in the doorway with a ride, and followed up the assault by firing five shots in rapid succession, all going off the mark, at Smith, who took refuge in a neighboring house.

The turee Brace boys, all armed with guns, kept watch on the house for a time, but a Smith falling to come out, they fled to avoid arrest.

The senior firmed was arrested on the charge of assault with intent to kill, but was allowed to give bond owing to his serious condition.

The ennity existing between the men dates back to a dispute over an account against Brace for services. Afterwards the latter charged Smith with enticing his daughter away from bome, but a later grievance seems to be jealousy of his wifes attentions to Smith.

St. Louis Dec. 3.—The first formal meeting of the Business Men's League committee to secure the national Republican convention for this city was held last night at the Mercantile Citich. Many prominent citizers were present, as the meeting was an open one.

After short preliminaries the chairman asked for subscriptions to a fund of \$75.00. This was probably responded to and within twenty minutes \$30,000 was ubscribed and twice as much pledged by aubterable and twice as much pledged by a beginning of several Italian

LYNCHINGS IN COLORADO.

course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

LYNCHINGS IN COLORADO.

The depidrable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victums invite by their depidrable condition gracious provision for their needs.

These manifestations against helpless allens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padront system, which unchecked by our immigration and contractabor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread-winning toll briags themistorollision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we cannot regard such assemblangs of distinctively allen inborers, bired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped bither and thither as the prospect of gain may die ale, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and biodrances to the building up of stable communities resing upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and principled.

Japan has furnished abundant evidence of her vast gain in every trait and characteristic that constitutes a nation's greatness. We have reason for congratulation in the fact that the government of the Elmied States by the exchange of liberal treaty stipulations with the new Japan was the first to recognize her wonderful advance and to extend to her national enlightenment and progressive character.

The boundary dispute which lately threatened to embroid Guatemala and Mexico has lapply yielded to pac

arbitration of the United States minister to Mexico.

The commission appointed under the convention of February 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico, has completed

NEGROES IN MEXICO. NEGROES IN MEXICO.

As a sequel to the failure of a science for the colonization in Mexico of negroes, monity enigrants from Alabama under contract, a great number of these helpies and suffering people, starving and smitten with contagious disease, made their way or were assisted to the frontier, where, in wretched picht, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Learning of their deciliate

condition. I directed rations to be temporarily furnished them through the War Department. At the expiration of their quarantime they were conveyed by the ratiway companies at comparatively nominal rates to their homes in Alabama, upon my assurance, in the absence of any fund available for the cost of their transportation, that I would recommend to Congress an appropriation for its payment.

I now strongly urge upon Congress the propriety of making such an appropriation. It should be remembered that the measures taken were dictated not only by sympathy and humanity, but by a conviction that it was not compatible with the dignity of this government that so large a body of our dependent citizens should be thrown for relief upon the charity of a neighboring state.

In last year's message I narraiged at some

dependent citizens should be thrown for relief upon the charity of a neighboring state.

In last year's message I narrated at some length the juriodictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indianatrip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito Nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privice secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British vice consul, Hatch, and of reveral of his countrymen who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua's refusal-to admin liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignsty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain. The former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding.

OFFICES WERE INVOKED.

A British maval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto.

OFFICES WERE INVOKED.

A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific scaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragina as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragina.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia at Moscow in May next invites the ceremonial participation of the United States, and in accordance with usage and diplomatic propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on the occasion.

Correspondence is on foot touching the

accordance with usage and upponance propriety our minister to the imperial court has been directed to represent our government on the occasion.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian consuls within the laristic diction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which in the case of succession to property in Russia may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remoustrance, the result of which, it is hoped, will remove the case of complaint.

The pending claims of scaling vessels of the United States selzed in Russian waters remain unadjusted. Our recent convention with Russia establishing a medus vivendi as to imperial jurisdiction in such cases has prevenued luraler difficulty of this nature.

The Russian government has welcomed in principle our suggestion for a medus vivendi. to embrace Great Britain and Japan, looking to the better preservation of seal life in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, and the extension of the protected area defined by the Paris tribunal to all Pacific waters north of the thirry-fitth parallel. It is especially noticeable that Russia favors prohibition of the use of firearms in seal hunting throughout the proposed area and a longer closed season for pelagic sealing.

In my last two annual messages I called

in seal hunting throughout the proposed area and a longer closed season for pelagic scaling.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of the Congress to the position we occupied as smeaf the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the Senate a special message with accompanying documents giving information on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times cateriained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government, in violation of the principles we profess, and in all its phases mischlevous and vexations.

I again press this subject upon the attention of Congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

THE CUEAN SITUATION.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An

THE CUHAN SITUATION.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the castern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this ringrant condition of hostilities, by arounding sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this tiovernment to enforce obelience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish severeignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sym-

territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally most be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good laithethe recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states.

Thouga neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage colseduent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, for any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and flereigy-conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be carnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may specially be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American shins has occurred. On March 8 last the Allianca, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanto

complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

** ARRESTS OF AMERICANS.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained. In conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authority, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most-favored-nation provision of our own convention, and was prompily recognized.

The long-standing demand of Antonio Maximo Mora against spain hasatinst been settled by the payment on the 14th of September last of the sum originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim. Its distribution among the parties entitled to receive it has proceeded as rapidly as the rights of those claiming the fund could be safely determined.

The enforcement of differential duties against products of this country exported to Cuba and Puerto Rico prompted the immediate claim on our part to the benefit of the most favorable treatment permitted by our laws as regards the productions of Spanish territories. A commercial arrangement was concluded in January has securing the treatment so claimed.

Vigorous protests against excessive fines imposed on our ships and merchandise by the complaint was apparent, though the vexations officers of these islands for trivial errors have resulted in the remission of such fines in instances where the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexations of ficers of these islands for trivial errors have resulted in the remission of auch fines in instances where the equity of the complaint was apparent, though the vexations practice has ARRESTS OF AMERICANS.

THWARTED BY THE TURKS. I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman Empire, by sending thither the Builted States consul at sending thither the Engled States consul at Sivas of make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turk-lah government. This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuators en-tanglement of the United States in the so-

was in no sense meant as a gratinious entanglement of the United States in the social and the sense meant as a gratinious entanglement of the United States in the social and the sense meant as a gratinious entanglement of the United States in the social and the sense of the States in the social and the sense of the States in the social and the sense of the States in the social powers, calling for their microentom in political matters aftering the good government and religious frontom of the non-Mussialman subjects of the States, but it arose solely from our desires to have an accurate knowledge of the nonslations in our efforts to care for those ensitied to our protection.

The presence of accusavit vessels which are now in the vicinity of the oistarbed localities afforts opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the committoe of affairs, and will enable us to take suite able steps for the areaction of any interests of ar countryagen within reach of our ships that might be found imperilled.

The ottoman government has lately issued an imperial trade exempting forever from taxation an American confer for girs at Scatari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our countrying shall be secured in the galoguent of all rights and that our citizens already and all rights and that our citizens always and the points of accurate has been vigilant and alert in altording all possible for them to go, where they did not a state of the powers which have shall guard and escort to the coast American religes.

These orders have been carried out, and our intest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and mission after powers which have shall guard and escort to the coast American religes.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and mission after properly have been issued by the sultan that Turkish solders shall guard and casort to the coast American citizens have been assurance of the pr

CHRISTIAN WORLD'S AGENT.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty not only in betait of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of Turkish government as will restrain function to the conduct of Turkish government as will restrain function to the conduct of Turkish government as will restrain function to the first their duty is to so interfere as to make against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately snocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is carnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part wait not be delayed.

The new consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, for which appropriation was made last session, have been provisionally filled by trusted employes of the Department of State. These appointees though now in Turkey, have not yet received their exequature.

The arbitration of the claim of the Venture of the arbitration of the claim of the Venture of the arbitration of the claim of the Venture of the arbitration of the claim of the Venture of the arbitration of the claim of the Venture of the

their own interests, but as agents of the Cartistian world. Their matte is to enforce such conduct of Turkish government as will restrain the conduct of Turkish government as will restrain that the process of the conduct of the con viously served thereunder and shown his capacity and fitness for consular duty, or by the appointment of a person who, having been selected by the President and sent to a beard for examination, is found, upon such examination, to be qualified for the position. Posts which pay its stans \$1,600 being usually, on account of their small compensation, filled by selection from residents of the locality, it was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

practicable to put them under the new system.

The compensation of \$2,500 was adopted as the maximum limit in the classification for the reason that consular officers receiving more than that sam are often charged with functions and duties scarcely inferior in diguity and importance to those of diplomatic agents, and it was therefore thought best to continue their selection in the discretion of the Executive without subjecting them to examination before a board. Excluding seventy-one places with compensation at present less than \$1,000, and intry-three places above the maximum in compensation, the number of positions remaining within the scope of the order is 196. This number will undoubtedly be increased by the inclusion of consular officers whose remuneration in fees, now less than \$1,000, will be augmented with the growth of our foreign commerce and a return to more lavorable business conditions.

a return to more favorable business conditions.

In execution of the executive order referred to, the Secretary of State has designated as a board-to conduct the prescribed
examinations the Third Assistant Secretary
of State, the Solicitor of the Department
of State and the chief of the censular bureau, and has specified the subjects to which
such examinations shall relate.

It is not assumed that this system will
prove a full necesure of consular referin.
It is quite probable that actual experience
will show particulars in which the order
already issued may be amended, and demonstrate that, for the best results, appropriate legislation by Congress is imperalively required.

FOR CONSULAR INSPECTION.

In any event these efforts to improve the

FOR CONSULAR INSPECTION.

In any event these efforts to improve the consular service ought to be immediately supplemented by legislation providing for consular inspection. This has frequently been a subject of executive recommendation, and I again urge such action by Congress as will permit the frequent and thorough inspection of consulares by officers appointed for that purpose, or by persons already in the diplomatic or consular service. The expense attending such a plan would be insignificant compared with its usefulness, and I hope the legislation necessary to set it on foot will be specific for the subject of the expense attending such a plan would be insignificant compared with its usefulness, and I hope the legislation necessary to set it on foot will be specific for the expense attending such in the diplomatic and the provided by the government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative underinably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary childer and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign untions through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent location for our emissistes would abundantly justify the moderate expenditure necessary to carry out this suggestion.

FINANCE.

FINANCE.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation, we are immediately aware that we approach the subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to carnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

enue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the market; of the world, has been superseized by a tariff policy which in principle is hosed it in a denait of the first of the 200 cm of the policy of the to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their confort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American relf-reinnee, thrift and lagensity can build up our country kindustries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

COINAGE OF SILVER.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government, unchecked and unregulased by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abrond in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home has been recently stopped by the

circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last commanded in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding foeir extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in fill-advised financial expedients.

The chricaly transmitted United States nodes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volume during the late civil war, and was intended organishly to meet the exagencies of that period. It will be seen by a reterince to the occates in Congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the laste of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that he lie country is to the war they amounted to \$38-1.969.073.

Immediately after that date, and in January, 1876, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was insued to a thought the first of the payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required. Whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire limited States notes equal in amount to 80 per lation until such notes were reduced to

Istates notes equal in amount to ou per listion until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further provided that on an after the 1st day of January. 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

RETIREMENT OF GREENBACKS.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retire-ment of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation

exercise the discretion in terms conterned on him, by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such his comma-tion in layer of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed, and grave and dangerous con-sequences would be precipitated by affirm-ing or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values un-ler the existing ratio.

TREATED AS GOLD OBLIGATIONS.
It thus resulted that the Treasury notes It thus resulted that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repeaked, amounted to more than \$155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had failien in April, 1893, to \$97,011,330. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

Among the causes for this constant and miffern shrinkages in the food that has not the causes for this constant and

ments, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this rund may be mentioned the great failing off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to centinue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities aiready solid abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, as a marter of speculation.

In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to \$65,438,377, having lost more than \$31,000,000 during the preceding time months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of 18,65. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding \$58,632,95.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sam of \$107,446,802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to \$64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than \$42,000.000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of \$60,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

OUR GOLD REEERY E.

bonds was effected for its replenishment.

OUR GOLD RESERVE.

This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, cur gold reserve being reduced to \$57.

669,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds amounting to \$50,000,000 from which there was realized \$58,838.

500, with which the fund was increased to \$111,142,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anx lons hope for relief. There was not even a full in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1898, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second reinforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such with drawnls more than \$69,000,000, and had failen to \$41,340,181. Nearly, \$43,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation.

In anticipation of impending trouble, I had on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the Congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and carnestly recom-

mending that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to being bonch bearing a low rate of interest payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and also for the redemption and tancellation of outstanding United States notes and the Treasury notes is seen for the purchase of silver inner the law of 1850. This recommendation did not however, meet with legislative approval.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a Yedwall of Congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the large withdrawais of gold immediately succeeding herr public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspirator that a large part of the gold paid into the Treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States holes on Treasury notes and found its way tertae bands of those who had only temporarity parted with it in the purchase of bends.

BONDS GIVEN FOR GOLD.

who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bends.

BONDS GIVEN FOR GOLD.

In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perpictules, it became entirely apparent to these upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our, gold reserve mast, for the third time in less timin thirteen thouths, be restored by any other issue and sake of bonds Baring a a nigh rate of mecreat and many saited to the purpose, but that a panh inext be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore main with a namoer set minuters and bankers whereby it was stipointed that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in continuity years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per amain, and amounting to about \$82,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, specivable by weight, amounting to a filtle mote than \$90,000,000.

This gold was to be derivered in such instainens as would complete its delivery within about six moonts from the date of the contract, and at least one-matt of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold nat during the continuare of the contract they would be very means in their power-protect the government against gold withdrawals. The contract asso province that if Congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold subtracted at par for the 4 per cent bonds described in the agreement.

On the day this constract was made its terms were communicated to Congress by a special executive message, and seeding the contract of congress by a special executive message, and seedined to ground the army approximated for those mentioned in the contract.

The Congress having declined to ground the necessary authority to secure this sav-

bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioner in the contract.

The Congress having declined to granthe necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried-out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to \$107.671,230 on the ctn day of Joly, 1893. The performance of this contract not only restored the trearge, but checked for a time withdrawais of gold and brought on a period of grantest considerable of the state of the congress of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the single-est misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to an ewer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believed it avertest a disaster, the minimence of which was fortunately, not at the time generally understood by our people.

mately, not at the time generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of good withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107.571,230 on the 8th day of July 1895, to \$79,333,966. How long It will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only matter or even jecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immorfact of their are predicted in well-informed quarters. About \$16,000,000 has been withdrawal during the month of November.

BACK TO WHERE WEST RETURN.

BACK TO WHERE WE STARTED BACK TO WHERE WEST ARTED.

The foregoing statement of eyents and conditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest-bearing bouded, included the save our gold reserve we are nearly owners we started, having now in such reserve \$79.333,966, as against \$55,438,2377 in February, 1894, when the first bonds were issued.

we started, having now in such reserve \$79.333.966, as around \$80.5489.277-sin \$19.333.966, as around \$80.5489.277-sin \$189.633.966, as around \$80.5489.277-sin \$189.639.962, and the facts and figures berein presented, it actually was much larger, considerable sums having been acquired by the Treasury whim the several periods stated without the issue of bonds. On the 28th of January 1, 1850, the was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury that more than \$172,000.000 of gold had been withdrawn from January 1, 1850, to July 14, 1850, a little ver 225 to the geven years, only a first war 257 to 180.000 to 180.00

otes. When, added to all this, we are reminded When, added to all this, we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme, the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$95.500.000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of \$162.315.400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge of such bonded indebtedness is more than \$11.000.000; that a continuance in our present fourse may result in farther bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatmed with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its boarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

THE FINANCIAL REMEDY.

I am convinced the only thorough and

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our treubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commenty called

of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notesissuedby the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1856.

I believe this could be cube readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well pesuponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

met.

To further insure the cancellation of these hotes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in her of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the hotes alroad for goan increasury to complete the communities of redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the hotes that may be in the Treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded deta involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated field in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us. In any any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness, while in the path we how follow there larks the mensure of menoding bonds, with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The oligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not causi in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1854 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

REPLACING THE CURRENCY. To further insure the cancellation of

REPLACING THE CURRENCY.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than \$664,000,000, their outstanding circulation bases on bond accurity amounts to only about \$190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay I per cent tax on the circulation they issue.

I thick they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be re-

DEADLY SNAKES

SEVEN DIFFERENT DEADLY POISONS-A SURE AND CERTAIN ANTIDOTE.



The poison of the sattle snak-is no more deadly a nd venomous than some that we make in our bottes. make in our bonies. Ptomaines are the projons generated in the body dearly qualities are like those of strychnine, arender for morphine, etc.

The details of proposes markers.

The details of numerous murder trials and text books on Toxicology teach us these facts.

Then there are the poisons that result from imperserved in the second clements.

From the waste and breaking down of our muscles, bones, brain and nerves.

healthy and feee action of every other organ in the body.

Once let them falter in their work, let the poisons and impurities collect and the seeds of a thousand ills spring into active growth.

Nature, the great Mother Healer, has a remedy for every ill to which man is heir. The simple Asparagus Shoot beckoning like a finger from the bosom of the earth-holds the secret of pyrfet Kidney Health locket up in its roots and herries.

Here lies the greatest of all remedies for the kidneys when weak, sluggish or diseased.

the kidneys when weak, sluggish or diseased.

In Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills this active remedy is found in all its concentration and perfection.

Their use means:
Healthy Kidneys.
Hood free from Poisons and Imparities. No soil in which Disease Germs an grow. No rheumatism because no Uric Acid.
Fifty cents per box, from all druggists, or physics per box, from all druggists, or or sliver direct to the HOBE'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago—S. Francisco. Interesting and instructive Book on Kidney Pills in the Health and Riood Filleting Free.

duced to one-fourth of 1 per cens, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incars on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute as security for their circulation these which would be issued for the purp of re-dring the United States notes and Treasury unites.

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$478,000,000, which would rearry or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any rafe I should considently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed cheographenest to issue circulation and promptly full any vacuum and supply every currency need.

citing their sensitive limaginations.

CONVERTED INTO DOLLARS.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin hearly \$178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional cein and slewly pat him oriequation, as in the magnetic form the search of the Preasury the necessities of the country should require. Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toll and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require a herein treatment and unparama remedies.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it.

edies.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the gayerment's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength.

If our gold reserve had never been issued to replenish it: if there had been no fear and tindity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a rafe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an interest in the late. In our present predicament no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenue were increased. The receipts of the Treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and Treasury notes is sued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

The ANSWER IS EASY.

If it is said that these notes if held by the

contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

THE ANSWER IS EASY.

If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the Treasury on demand upon United States notes and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be terarded in these days with wooder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The secretary of the Treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the government, having an parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best hargain bossible when they fornished gold to the Treasury; but the moment the Secretary of the Treasury; but the moment the premium would not remain stationary, and the abourd speciacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government, and writt United States notes of Treasury butes in his hand immediately chamoring for its return and a reside at a higher premium.