Democratic Watchman.--Supplement.

BELLEFONTE, PA., DECEMBER 8 1893.

THE MESSAGE

President Cleveland Discusses Public Affairs.

WAITING FOR NEWS FROM BAWAII.

Tariff Reform to Be Applied With Discriminating Care.

NEED FOR PUBLIC ECONOMY.

full text of the message:

constitutional duty which requires the continue to be intimate and cordial. I sin-Congress information of the state of the that country, as amended by the Senate, Union, and recommend to their considera- will soon be operative. tion such measures as he shall judge neceswell-supported recommendations contained that country continue satisfactory. in the reports of the heads of Departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is Great Britain have been treated in a spirit consistent with its purpose, I shall supple- of friendliness. ommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

Foreign Relations.

all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situaof fairness and love of justice, which, join-

truly American foreign policy. My predecessor having accepted the office British transit through our canals. of arbitrator of the long-standing missions boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective Governments. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the new Navy are now, and for some time have

of the navy employing the vessels of their

Thus far the position of our Government phasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, volted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrec-

gratifying alike to the United States and tribes over whom Liberia's control has not

against whom criminal charges were pend- lature and executive. ing growing out of a former abortive disaccredited. A temperate demand having unconstrained consent. been made by the Chilean Government for Our relations with Mexico continue to be structed no longer to harbor the offenders. | of two neighboring republics.

Chinese Legislation.

Geary law, requiring the registration of all is now nearly completed. Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the not complying with the provisions of the act | pected will speedily settle disputes growing within the time prescribed, met with much out of the shifting currents of the Rio opposition from Chinamen in this country. Grande River east of El Paso. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial

ment of the act extending the time for

minister at Peking, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a repre- our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to sentative of Sweden and Norway, to press the ships of the world in the interests of for the recent murder of Swedish mission- judgment, does not admit of question. aries at Sung-pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

The African Slave Trade. By Article XII of the General Act of with civil war. Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious commerce in the

agreed to adopt appropriate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and munition to the natives and for the confiscation of the inhibited articles. It being the plain duty of this covernment to aid in suppressing the nefarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed prohibiting the sale of arms and intoxicants to natives in the regulated zone by our citi-

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidence of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for "eciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of

that character. I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to At the opening of Congress today the see their pending boundary dispute finally President's annual message was delivered closed by arbitration in conformity with and read to both houses. Following is the the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

To the Congress of the United States—The Our relations with the French Republic President from time to time to give to the cerely hope that the extradition treaty with

While occasional questions affecting our sary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon | naturalized citizens returning to the land by commending to the Congress a careful of their birth, have arisen in our interexamination of the detailed statements and course with Germany, our relations with

The questions affecting our relations with

ment a brief reference to the contents of Negotiations are in progress between the these departmental reports by the mention two Governments with a view to such conof such executive business and incidents as current action as will make the award and are not embraced therein, and by such rec- regulations agreed upon by the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was tion remains that will not yield to the spirit adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my preed with consistent firmness, characterize a decessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses covered by the existing treaty between the two countries, is under

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinate commercial position in Haiti, after suffering a protracted imprisonment on an unfounded Republic of Brazil found the United States | charge of smuggling, was finally liberated alert to watch the interests of our citizens on judicial examination. Upon urgent repin that country, with which we carry on resentation to the Haitian Government, a important commerce. Several vessels of our suitable indemnity was paid to the sufferer. By a law of Haiti, a sailing vessel, havbeen, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The ing discharged her cargo, is refused clearstruggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we mainadministration, and with which we mainupon American shipowners who conduct

The reproduced carvel, Santa tain friendly relations, and certain officers the bulk of the carrying trade of that

senger in transit from Nicaragua to Guate- tion in cur relations with the Ottoman mala upon demand of the military authori- | Porte cbserver of the unfortunate conflict. Em- ties of Honduras, our minister to that The firing and partial destruction, by an laws relating to the consular service, in come public charges. The total arrivals mander in those waters in saluting the re- disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers, withstanding the complicity of some of its

currence. isfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the questions arising out of the seizure The convention between our Government and use of American vessels by insurgents and Chile, having for its object the settle- in Honduras and the subsequent denial by ment and adjustment of the demands of the the successful Government of commercial two countries against each other, has been privileges to those vessels on that account. made effective by the organization of the A notable part of the southeasterly coast Claims Commission provided for. The two of Liberia between the Cavally and San Governments failing to agree upon the third | Pedro rivers, which for nearly half a cenmember of the Commission, the good offices tury has been generally recognized as beof the President of the Swiss Republic were longing to that Republic by cession and invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the purchase, has been claimed to be under selection of the Swiss representative in this the protectorate of France in virtue of country to complete the organization was agreements entered into by the native

been well maintained. More recently, negotiations between the tion asylum for offenders against the State Liberian representative and the French and its laws was presented anew in Chile Government resulted in the signature at by the unauthorized action of the late Unit- Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjusted States minister in receiving into his offi- ment, certain Liberian territory is ceded cial residence two persons who had just to France. This convention at last advices failed in an attempt at revolution and had not been ratified by the Liberian legis-

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the turbance. The doctrine of asylum as ap- fortunes of the little commonwealth, the plied to this case is not sanctioned by the establishment and development of which best precedents and, when allowed, tends to were largely aided by the benevolence of encourage sedition and strife. Under no our countrymen, and which constitutes the circumstances can the representatives of only independently sovereign state on the this Government be permitted, under the West Coast of Africa, this Government has ill-defined fiction of extraterritoriality, to suggested to the French Government its interrupt the administration of criminal earnest concern lest territorial impairment justice in the countries to which they are in Liberia should take place without her

the correction of this conduct in the in- of that close and friendly nature which stance mentioned, the minister was in- should always characterize the intercourse The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two

The legislation of last year, known as the countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific The Commission recently organized under United States, and the deportation of all the conventions of 1884 and 1889 it is ex-

Nicaragua and the Canal.

inquiry as to its validity, in good faith de- two revolutions, the party at first successclined to apply for the certificates required ful having in turn been displaced by anothby its provisions. A test case upon proceed- er. Our newly appointed minister, by his ing by habeas corpus was brought before timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adthe Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1893, a justment of the controversy involved in the and British Guiana is yet unadjusted. A decision was made by that tribunal sus- first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection It is belived that under the recent amend- with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested. The canal company has, unfortunately, registration, the Chinese laborers thereto become financially seriously embarrassed, entitled, who desire to reside in this coun- but a generous treatment has been extended try, will now avail themselves of the re-newed privilege thus afforded of establish-United States are especially interested in ing by lawful procedure their right to re- the successful achievement of the vast unmain, and that thereby the necessity of en- dertaking this company has in charge. That forced deportation may to a great degree it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment It has devolved upon the United States assured not only to the vessels of this coun-

upon the Chinese Government reparation civilization, is a proposition which, in my Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors: but the dissolution of its legislature and the proclama-

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed Independent State of the Congo and in the in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed adjacent zone of central Africa, the United by the Senate in February last, was duly States and the other signatory powers proclaimed last June.

The Samoan Protectorate.

Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietos Laupepa as King of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president thereof, author-Led by a desire to compose differences quell revived. Rivals defied the authority has been received from him. of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of cial executive massage fully detailing at the silver Repeal.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive massage fully detailing at to unite in a joint military movement of the present situation. such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without

bloodshed. of Mataafa and his adherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers.

This incident and the events leading up to it signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers. Claims Against Spain.

More than fifteen years ago this govern-ment preferred a claim against Spain, in behalf of one of our citizens, for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted. Spain agreeing to pay, inconditionally, as a fair indemnity, \$1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long-neglected obligation. Other claims, preferred by the United

States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years. had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our 3, 1893, authorizing the President to raise

touching at the port of Amapala, because the sincere friendship which prompted it. her captain refused to deliver up a pas- Important matters have demanded atten-

country under instructions protested unrestrained mob, of one of the school against the wanton act and demanded sat- buildings of Anatolia College, established isfaction. The Government of Honduras, by citizens of the United States at Maractuated by a sense of justice, and in a sovan, and the apparent indifference of the and expressed sincere regret for the oc- officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners

secured, and efficient protection guaran-Missionaries in Turkey.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive American woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koorlistan was followed by such representations to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the removal of a delinquent official, and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engaged in mission and other lawful work in that

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize, and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman Government has announced its intention to expel from its dominions Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868.

The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right asserted and, to a limited extent, enforced by the United States, with the sanction of our highest court. There being no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of that government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treat-

In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned the per fluences of civilization constantly tending to ment of United States convicts. for the satisfaction of the awards of the revolution there, a modified arrangement Nicaragua has recently passed through late revisory Claims Commission, in progressive installments, has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made \$126,261.553.

thereunder. The boundary dispute between Venezuela restoration of diplomatic intercourse July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, between that republic and Great Britain aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which and reference of the question to impar- cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of siltial arbitration would be a most gratify- ver purchased from the time that law being consummation.

The ratification by Venezuela of the contion Company is awaited. Waiting for News From Hawaii.

It is hardly necessary for me to state cost of \$516,622,948. The silver dollars tha with Hawaii have caused serious embarrass- 1890, number 36,087,285. The seig ment. Just prior to the installation of the arising from such coinage was \$6,977,098.39. present administration the existing govern- leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 ment of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had 218. been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a During the calculus of the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces valued at \$43,685,178.80, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$1,086,102.90 in minor coins. H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a During the calendar year 1892 the prospecial commissioner to make an impar-duction of precious metals in the United tial investigation of the circumstances at- States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine tending the change of government, and of ounces of gold of the commercial and coin ject of the treaty. After a thorough and ounces of silver of the bullion or market fortification, entered upon eight years ago.

The post-office receipts for the last fiscal silver of the bullion or market fortification, entered upon eight years ago.

A large sum has been already expended, but year amounted to \$75,896,933.16 and its exmitted to me his report, showing beyond of \$74,989,900.

with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the king; a tribunal for the stitutional limits of executive power, and the configuration of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitutional limits of executive power, and the calculation of the stitution of settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers ditions brought about by our unjustifiable total number of national banks in existence that part of the cost of the new govern- interference, our present minister at Hono- on the 31st day of October, 1893, was 3,796, ment not met by the revenue of the islands. lulu has received appropriate instructions having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120. Early in the life of this triple protectorate to that end. Thus far no information of The net increase in the circulation of these the native dissensions it was designed to the accomplishment of any definite results banks during the year was \$36,886,972.

The Arbitration Movement. By a concurrent resolution, passed by the The war ship Philadelphia was accord- of Representatives on the 3d of April folingly put under orders for Samoa, but be- lowing, the President was requested "to infore she arrived the threatened conflict was vite, from time to time, as fit occasions the International American Conference of lation and business. Washington, by resolution expressed the In the pursuit of this object we should wish that all controversies between the re- resolutely turn away from alluring and publics of America and the nations of Eu- temporary expedients, determined to be rope might be settled by arbitration and content with nothing less than a lasting recommended that the government of each and comprehensive financial plan. In these ers. A favorable response has been re- instead of being injurious, will increase the ceived from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purble dat Brussels upon our invitation was Her Majesty's Government will lend ready the present year. The considerations just co-operation to the Government of the stated and the fact that a definite proposi-United States upon the basis of the con- tion from us seemed to be expected upon current resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Coning still further postponed.

the Spanish garrison and the natives, to spanish garrison and the native spanish garrison gar The reproduced caravel, Santa Maria, of ambassador, and I have responded by bonds authorized are disadvantageous to States attained. built by Spain and sent to the Columbian accrediting the agents of the United States the

The Consular Service.

occasion to recommend a re-cast of the

men of character, intelligence, and ability.

family of nations.

that country.

by \$58,485,517.

\$28,000,000.

ceding year by \$7,147,445.32.

the preceding year of \$2,033,053.09.

It is estimated upon the basis of present

Silver Purchases.

came operative until the repeal of its pur-

1893, the Government purchased, under all

fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,758.

Our total coinage of all metals during

1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces,

The purchases of silver under the law of

all question that the constitutional govern- It is estimated that on the first day of able as compared with the expense of con- deficiency would disappear or be immensely

Effect of the Silver Repeal.

adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of the present situation. time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necesfore she arrived the threatened considered that the state of the second th upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was de-upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was de-deated and a number of his men killed. May have diplomatic relations, to the end may have diplomatic relations, to the end been frightened into hoarding places is feated and a number of his field with the disputes arising that any differences or disputes arising that are disputed to the dispute that any differences or dispute that any differences or dispute that are disputed to the dispute that the disputed that are disputed to the dispute that the disputed between the two Governments which can of the situation will probably disclose a not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may safe path leading to a permanently sound be referred to arbitration and be peaceably currency, abundantly sufficient to meet adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, every requirement of our increasing popu-

> nation represented in that conference should circumstances I am convinced that a reacommunicate this wish to all friendly pow- sonable delay in dealing with this subject, pose in view, and expressing the hope that adjourned to the 30th day of November in

gress and to express my sincere gratifica- It seems to me that it would be wise to At the time Spain's title to the Caroline tion that the sentiment of two great and give general authority to the President to Islands was confirmed by arbitration, that kindred nations is thus authoritatively man- invite other nations to such a conference Government agreed that the rights which lifested in favor of the rational and peace- at any time when there should be a fair

The Bond Question. I desire also to earnestly suggest the missionaries, who were removed from Pon- the grade of our envoys to correspond with wisdom of amending the existing statutes ape to a place of safety by a United States | the rank in which foreign countries accredit | in regard to the issuance of government war ship during the late troubles between their agents here, Great Britain, France, bonds. The authority now vested in the

> attives at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these 1,063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 the ends of justice will allow. were returned to the countries from whence During my former administration I took they came by reason of their having beorder that it might become a more efficient were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

National Quarantine.

agency in the promotion of the interests it The Secretary in his report gives an acwas intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with count of the operation of the Marine-Hosunauthorized action of our late naval commander in those we targ in soluting the remander in those we targ in soluting the respirit of the utmost friendship, promptly

Turkish Government to the outrage, notthe growing requirements of our foreign pital Service and of the good work done trade. Discharging important duties affect- under its supervision in preventing the ening our commerce and American citizens trance and spread of contagious diseases. abroad, and in certain countries exercising The admonitions of the last two years judicial functions, these officers should be touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of con-Upon proof that the legislation of Den- tagious diseases from foreign ports have inmark secures copyright to American citi- vested the subject of national quarantine zens on equal footing with its own, the with increased interest. A more general privileges of our copyright laws have been and harmonious system than now exists, extended by proclamation to subjects of acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the inva-The Secretary of the Treasury reports sion of disease, and at the same time havthat the receipts of the Government from ing due regard to the rights and duties of all sources during the fiscal year ended local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly

June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 to the safety of our people. The Army.

and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73 The Secretary of War reports that the and from internal revenue \$161,027,623.93. strength of the Army on the 30th day of Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,- | September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the pre- 2,144 officers.

ceding year, and importations free of duty | The total expenditures of the Department amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal- to \$51,966,074.89. Of this sum, \$1,992,581.95 revenue receipts exceeded those of the pre- was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828.35 for the support of the military The total tax collected on distilled spirits establishment, \$6,077,033.18 for miscellaneous was \$94,720,260.55, on manufactured objects, and \$20,518,631.41 for public works. tobacco, \$31,889,711.74, and on fermented This latter sum includes \$15,296,876.46 for liquors, \$32,548,983.07. We exported mer- river and harbor improvements and \$3,266,chandise during the year amounting to 141.20 for fortifications and other works of \$847,665,194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from defense.

in the history of the Government, amount- of the current year, 112,597 officers and ening to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the listed men. The officers of the Army deamount exported during the preceding year tailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report The sum paid from the Treasury for sugar that increased interest and marked progbounty was \$0,375,130.88, an increase over ress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic revenue laws that the receipts of the Gov- violence have called the Army into service ernment for the year ending June 30, 1894, during the year, and the only active mili-\$458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of Department of Texas, where violations of will be \$430,121,365.38 and its expenditures tary duty required of it has been in the the neutrality laws of the United States On the first day of November, 1893, the and Mexico were promptly and efficiently amount of money of all kinds in circula- dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm tion, or not included in Treasury holdings, approval of the civil and military authori-

was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year ties of both countries. of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population The operation of wise laws and the in date there was in the Treasury gold bul- Indian hostilities, together with the increaslion amounting to \$96,657,273 and silver ing ability of the States, through the effibullion which was purchased at a cost of ciency of the National Guard organizations, of the Post-Office Department during the to protect their citizens from domestic vio- last fiscal year and much interesting inlence, lead to the suggestion that the time formation touching this important branch is fast approaching when there should be a of the public service. reorganization of our Army on the lines of The business of the mails indicates with Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, the present necessities of the country. This absolute certainty the condition of the busi- San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta, and change contemplates neither increase in ness of the country, and depression in finan-

> constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal.

Sea Coast Defenses.

prehensive scheme of seacoast defense and a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars. than two years. the cost of maintenance will be inconsider | penditures to \$81,074,104.90. This post-office | vessels, and the Secretary of the avy pre-

ment of Hawaii had been subverted with July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in struction and ordnance. At the end of the decreased if less matter was carried free

pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be pre- under the law, but it has not been accorded this direction, and it is desirable that Con- meet the expense of its establishment. of this necessary work.

the requirements of the law, the board ap- smaller communities than are now desigpointed to select a magazine rifle of mod- nated. completed its labors during the last year, progress at the National Armory at Spring- in this item of expenditure.

and Chattanooga National Military Park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated being an increase over the preceding year miles of the Chickamauga battle field have amounted to \$127,576,433.65, an increase of been acquired, twenty-five miles of roadway \$7,509,632.58. There were also issued during lets have been placed at many historical 903,076.73. points, while the invitation to the states to During the year 195 international moneymark the positions of their troops partic- order offices were added to those already ipating in the battle has been very gener- provided, making a total of 2,407 in operaally accepted.

The work of locating and preserving the ternational money orders issued during the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battle year was 1,055,999, an increase over the field is making satisfactory progress on the preceding year of 72,525, and their value plans directed by the last Congress.

The reports of the Military Academy at 506.31. The number of orders paid was West Point and the several schools for 300,917, an increase over the preceding special instruction of officers, show marked year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,advance in the education of the army and 375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83. a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to that the total issue of money orders and fit themselves for the highest service to postal notes for the year amounted to the country.

the reassembling of the conference, led me lished, and is performing a service that ing year of nearly 22 per cent. The specwill put in possession of the government in lal-delivery stamps used upon these lettime of war most valuable information, and ters and packages amounted to \$337,569.30, at all times serve a purpose of great utility and the messengers' fees paid for their dein keeping the army advised of the world's livery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a progress in all matters pertaining to the art profit to the Government of \$80,976.59.

The Department of Justice. The report of the Attorney General contains the usual summary of the affairs and ity which puts the smaller and way places proceedings of the Department of Justice in the service on an equality in that refor the past year, together with certain gard with the larger and terminal offices. recommendations as to needed legislation This branch of the postal service has thereon various subjects. I cannot too heartily fore received much attention from the indorse the proposition that the fee system | Postmaster-General, and though it is grat-

The system is therefore thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of when, after an experience that renders such business, and thus creates a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which can not fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizen and an irresistible temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward a more decent ad-

ministration of the criminal law. In my first message to Congress, dated December 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. factory account of the progress which has Since that time the criminal business of the Federal courts and the expense attend- and makes a number of recommendations ing it have enormously increased. The to which attention is especially invited. number of criminal prosecutions pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the first day of July, 1885, urgent. There have been revolutions calling was three thousand eight hundred and for vessels to protect American interests eight, of which one thousand eight hundred in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honand eighty-four were for violations of the duras, Argentina, and Brazil, while the coninternal-revenue laws, while the number of dition of affairs in Honolulu has required such prosecutions pending on the first day the constant presence of one or more ships. of July, 1893, was nine thousand five hun- With all these calls upon our Navy, it bedred, of which four thousand two hundred came necessary, in order to make up a were for violations of the internal-revenue sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring Sea laws. The expense of the United States under the modus vivendi agreed upon with courts, exclusive of judges' salaries, for the Great Britain, to detail to that service one year ending July 1, 1885, was \$2,874,733.11, vessel from the Fish Commission and three and for the year ending July 1, 1893, \$4,528,-

It is therefore apparent that the reasons exported was larger than any previous year several States was, on the 31st of October gained cogency and strength by lapse of

I also heartly join the Attorney-General in recommending legislation fixing degrees ing. The most serious delays, however, of the crime of murder within Federal ju- have been in the work upon armored ships. risdiction, as has been done in many of the The trouble has been the failure of con-States; authorizing writs of error on behalf | tractors to deliver armor as agreed. The of the Government in cases where final difficulties seem now, however, to have been judgment is rendered against the sufficiency all overcome, and armor is being delivered of an indictment or against the Government | with satisfactory promptness. As a result tual trial; limiting the right of review in and designers and material men, it is becases of felony punishable only by fine and lieved that the dates when vessels will be imprisonment to the circuit court of ap- completed can now be estimated with reapeals, and making speedy provision for the sonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire construction of such prisons and reforma- guns, torpedoes, and powder are being tories as may be necessary for the confine-

The Postal Service. The report of the Postmaster-General con

number nor added expense, but a redistri- cial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, bution of the force and an encouragement the postal revenues. Therefore a larger Castine, and Petrei, the dispatch vessel Dolof measures tending to greater efficiency discrepancy than usual between the post phin, the practice vessel Bancroft, and the among the men and improvement of the office receipts and expenditures is the ex- dynamite gunboat Vesuvius. Of these the pected and unavoidable result of the dis- Bancroft, Machias. Detroit, and Castine The adoption of battalion formations for tressing stringency which has prevailed have been placed in commission during the infantry regiments, the strengthening of the throughout the country during much of current calendar year. laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a artillery force, the abandonment of smaller the time covered by the Postmaster Genand unnecessary posts, and the massing of eral's report. At a date when better times construction: The second-class battle ships that the question arising from our relations have been coined under the act of July 14, the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th and Marblehead, and the coast-defense of the Army. In the judgment of Army day of June, 1893, would be but a little over monitors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite, and officers, with but few exceptions, the opera- a million and a half dollars. It amounted, Monadnock, all of which will be completed tion of the law forbidding the re-enlistment of men after ten years' service has not same time, and under the influence of like Katahdin and the protected cruisers Coproved its wisdom, and while the argu- anticipations, estimates were made for the lumbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Cincinnati, ments that led to its adoption were not current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and Raleigh, all of which ments that led to its adoption were not current iscal year ending June 30, 1895, pleted prior to July 1, 1895; the first-class without merit, the experience of the year experience of \$8.72,245.71 but now in view battle ships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, expenditures of \$872,245.71, but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the pres-It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the com- its close instead of a surplus there will be the last Congress will be completed in less

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps ies and towns provided with free delivery

pared for them. Progress has been made in them on account of insufficient funds to gress by adequate appropriations should I am decidedly of the opinion that the provide for the uninterrupted prosecution provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of After much preliminary work and ex- mail service as is necessary or justifiable, haustive examination in accordance with and that it ought not to be extended to

ern type with which to replace the obsolete | The expense of free delivery for the fiscal Springfield rifle of the infantry service, year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000, and under legislation now and the work of manufacture is now in existing there must be a constant increase

field. It is confidently expected that by the | There were 6,401 additions to the domesend of the current year our infantry will be tic money-order offices during the last fiscal supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world.

year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The The work on the projected Chickamauga total number of these offices at the close

tion on June 30, 1893. The number of inwas \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,-

From the foregoing statements it appears

Under the supervision of Adjt. Gen. Rob- The number of letters and packages ert Williams, lately retired, the bureau of mailed during the year for special delivery military information has become well estab- was 3,375,693, an increase over the preced-

The Railway Mail Service not only adds to the promptness of mail delivery at all offices, but it is the especial instrumentalas applicable to the compensation of United ifying to know that it is in a condition of

small and as inexpensively transacted as are in the classified service. The head of this great Department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil service reform court officials depend upon the volume of his judgment on the subject absolutely reliable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the vast business intrusted to him.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the Postmaster-General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his Department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our Navy. He presents a satisbeen made in the construction of vessels,

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and from the Revenue Marine.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipletion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship-buildpromptly supplied.

New Ships. The following vessels of the new Navy have been completed and are now ready for

service: The double-turreted coast-defense monitor Miantonomoh, the double-turreted coastdefense monitor Monterey, the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Boston, the cruiser Detroit, the gunboats

and Oregon, which will be completed February 1, 1896, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which will be completed by August 1 of that year. It is also expect-

fortification, entered upon eight years ago. The post-office receipts for the last fiscal Since 1886 Congress has at each session