Col. John Ryan, who fought with Samuel Houston for the independence of Texas, died a pauper in the City H spital in Knasas City, -Tue tall of silver has had a very depressing effect in the silver districts of Color- President Harrison on the State ado and Neval, and disast ous effects m y follow .--- Reports of suffering from a scarcity of coal cone from a! parts of South Dakot , North rn Nebreska a d Western Iowa, as a resu t of the bli zard that swept over the Northwest. There is a scarcity in the hands of deale s, that in many cases amounts to no supply at all. Dealers charge the railroads with all the responsibility, saying that coal ordered by them was confiscated en route by the railroads and used Parting Discussion of Important in their engines, the railroad supely not being sufficient to furnish motive power for the great grain rush .- The Grand Trunk Railway has been attached in Rockland, Me. for \$325,0.0, it is supposed for the state tax, as it is in litigation .- Jerome S. McD nald was barned to death at his hom , in Boston. -Three Italians were killed near New Orleans. According to the statement made by one before death, it is suspected to be the work of the Madia, -- Den is McCarthy, Scephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lawis were executed in Loui-ville, Ky., for murder .-- A young girl saved the Southern Pacific passenger train from destruction near favorable. A comparison of the existing Grant's Pass Oregon wreckers having taken conditions with those of the most favored a guard rail from the trestle.

The whipping post and pillory in Wi ming ton has two victims. -- Thomas Henderson Boyd was shot in Seattle by his wile because according to her explanation, he had ceased to love her .- G. W. Kinzer, aged seventy years, who recently came to Philadelp is from California to superintend the con-truction of machinery for a stock company in that state, of which he was the organizer, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs while seated in the office of the company that was bui ding his machinery. He died before medical aid could be summoned,---Bunco-teerer Elward Rice was arrested in Chicago just as he was about to lead a victim to his office. -- Piano-forte workers are agitating the ormation of a national union. -James Morris, who is eighty years old, was married in Fresport, L. I, to Mrs. Phæbe S mpson, a youthful bride of seventy. -A verdict for \$3,500 was given in Syracuse against Dr. John G. Morrow, a magnetic healer .--- Fire Jestroyad the door and each factory of the Hofner Lothmer Company, a large two-story brick building, in St. Louis. Water from the engines destroye i practically the contents of a large warehouse adjoining. The loss is \$100,000; fairly well insured .- Moris Baer, a laborer in the rumbling department of the Singer sewing machine factory, in E izabeth N. J. was adjusting a belt when his cloth. ing was caught in the machinery. He was whirled violen ly around the shaft and his body mangied in a horrible manner, being nearly torn to pieces. He died instantly. Matthew A h on was arrested in Janes

wille. Wis., on the charge of merdering his aunt. Mrs Daniel Stone, in whose death be was interested .- Fire which started at mililland B aukenbuler's warehouse and mill
Zanesville, O. Loss is \$50,000, with \$20. le, O. Loss is \$50,000, with \$20,suran e. There was a large stock of fur-

Iture in the war house, which was destroyed.

-E Iward Hallinger, colored, the murderr of hi- mi-tre s, was sentenced in the Hudson county court-house, N. J., to be hange ! on December 23 .--- A smal fire broke out in the bas-ment of the Erring Women's Home, in Chicago, and in the panic that followel am n; the inmates, twelve of the sixty-seven girls in the institution escaped. - A safe in the green-house of A bert Fox, in Chica; o, was broken open and about \$1,000 in cash stole). The money be onged to Mrs. Fox, who was saving it for a European trip. - Char es F. Evars, mayor of Reading for three terms-from 1873 to 18.9-and formerly preminent in Re; ublican county and state politic; a m mber of the Berks tar, and years ago a newspaper worker in this city, was found dead it his bedroom from heart disease. He was a out fifty years old ---John Koccis, who was found guilty a few days ago o ki ling Mary Magolis, on July 9th, was remembed by Judge Scuilder in the Mercer County Court, in Trenton, N. J., to be hangel on February 10, 1893. Counsel for the condemned man will appeal to the chance lor for a writ of error.

The failure is announced of L. & N. Wilchinski, of Yazoo, Mis., for (410,00) ---- W. C. Sauers, a Fre ch creole, now in D nver says he belonged to the Mafia at the time Chief Hennessy, of New Orleans, was shot. ---Sup-rintendent Allen, of the Butte Mining Works, offers to make bet er silver dolpars for ninety cents than those now in use. -The tall smokestack in course of erection at the Cum) erland Glass Works in Bridgeton, N. J, is a ma-s of ruins, and the workmen are wonder ng how they escaped their inen are wondering how they escaped their against \$126,03,333 in 1893, an increase of lives. The stack had reached a height of \$3,335,945, and that there was an increase of \$9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of and Waite Bind-were working at the top when the fo ndation began to settle. They heard the cracking no se and rushed down the ladder, just reaching the ground as the structure swayed to and fro and then the big pile of brick and mortar collapsed. Several workmen at the bottom of the stack also had a narrow escape. - A unknown tramp assulted and murdered Mildrel Bryantat Je l co, Tenn., and was soon after

The mysterious di appearance last February of Robert Rankin, a wealthy stock raiser of Monmouth, Iti, hasat last Leen accounted for. He was killed, roobed and thrown from a train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quice / road at the Burlington bridge on the Llinois side. Dan Water , a notorious tough was arrested for complicity in the murder. -A big blaze nearly wiped out the town of Manchest r, N. H. Loss about \$110,000. The town has no fire department --- E ireque Bretaro shot himse f at tue St. Remo Mosel, in New York. He was a commi sion merchant at 135 Pearl street. He died in a few minutes. No rea-on is known for the deed. He was a Cubin, thirty six years of age. He lived with his wase at the St. Remo. Fire destroyed the building in New York occupied by Boorum & Pearce, bank book manufactu ers, the I dustrial Printing and Bind ng Company and Frank R. Walker, Less about \$100,000, covered by nsurance. The Bosemer rail mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company shut down on account of lack of orders --- M. C. Keyser, a wealthy Atlantian, who was quite ill. gave \$19,900 to the Georgia Baptist Orphanage.

THE MESSAGE.

of the Nation.

THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

Public Questions.

l'ensions, Elections and the Treasury-New Mail Subsidies Urged-Also Continued Work on the New Navy-Chief Accomplishments of the Departments.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in be say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of pros-perity and so general a diffusion of the comorts of life were never before enjoyed by

The total wealth of the country in 1863 was \$16,159 616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. Tue total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,635; in 1890 it was 167.741, an increase of 448 per cent., and it is estimated that there will be about 4000 miles of track added by the close of the CENSUS FIGURES.

The official returns of the Eventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:
In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$1,232,839,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was \$2,900,735,884, 158) the number of employes was In 1893 the number of employes was

In 1850 the wages earnel were \$501,965,-In 1890 the wages carnel were \$1,221,170,-

In 188) the value of the product was \$2,-In 1890 the value of the product was \$4,-

I am informed by the Superintendent of the Census that the omission of certain in-dustries in 1830, which were included in 1800, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all interests not included in the Census of 1881, there remain in the reports from these seventy-flya cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,745,634; in the value of the product of \$2,424,236,166; in wages earned of \$677,-943,929, and in the number of wage-earners employed of 836,029. The wage-earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$386 in 1880 to \$347 in 1890 or 41.71 per cent.

isting plants, 1/8; the new capital invested amounts to \$40,449,050, and the number of

additional employes to 37,285.

The Textile World, for July, 1893, states that during the first six months of the pres-ent calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knit-ting mills, 25 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 p ush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the Southern States. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1893, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 18)1. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,335,090 bales, and in 1893 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales.
From the year 1853 to 1892, inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 93 per cent., while during the same period the increases in the United States has been consumption in the United States has been

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1893, there were thirty-two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies builling new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in tuildings and plants at the close of the fical year, June 30, 1893, if existing con ditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000. and the estimated rate of production 200,

and the estimated rate of production 200, -000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter enling September 30, 1892, was 10,9/2,725 pounds.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peak, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousant manufacturing the statistic for the Michael Commissioner Peak, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousant manufacturing within the spec al inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different in lustries, there was a net increase over the year 1897 of \$31,315,137.68 in the value of the product, and of \$6.377,935.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusette shows that 8745 industries in that State pail \$129,4 6,248 in wages during the year 1891, 7346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1893 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,708 tons in the year 1893, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-93 the projuction of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previous unprecedents to yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first aux months of 1893 was 772,433 gross tons, as against 702,030 gross tons during the last six months of the Year tons during the last six months of the year

FXPORTS AND IMPORTS. The total value of our foreign trade (arports and imports of merciandise) during the last fiscal year was \$1,837,680,610 an increase of \$1.28,283,634 over the previous fis-

cal year.
The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,030,378,148, exceeding by \$143,797,398 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by \$22,875,985.

COASTWISE AND INTERNAL TRADE. COASTWISE AND INTERNAL TRADE.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 15 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the Great Lakes in 1800 aggregate 28, 29, 300 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,403,043 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River during that year was 21,63,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in The vessel tourings entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1993 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 21,425,575 tons, only

slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE. Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 186) to 4,258,863 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent, and the amount of deposits from \$149,277,504 in 185) to \$1,524,814,506 in 1890, an increase of 101 cent, and the same of the fact of crease of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was \$1,623,079,-149. It is estimated that 9.7 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-sarners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1893 they amounted to \$45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of \$4,440,211,129.

cess for the nine months of \$4,140,211,139.
There has never been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and conforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. at is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot proface upon orders. He must sow and reap in ig-norance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depre-ciation which follows overproduction.

VALUE OF PARM PRODUCTS. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1.333,643,863 in 1869 to \$4. 500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hozs January 1, 1891, was 50,625, 106 and their value \$210,193, \$25; on January 1, 1892, the number was 32,398,019 and the value \$241,031,415. On January 1, 1891 the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value \$544,127,906; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value \$570,-

749, 155, If any are discontented with this state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to then hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glat to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Man-chester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Full River.

A WORD FOR PROTECTION. I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the inva-sion of want. I have felt a most solicitous

interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hops ul nor sweet. They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and Government were framed and instituted—

and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart thron; as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

It is not my purpose to ransw here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be acted as having introduce 1 a new policy. we must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely that he duty is with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case sucla rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be off-nsive to suggest that the pre-vailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it in the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose—even in the opinion of their promotors—insidequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Rapresentatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recomment that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least torse months; for the threat of great tariff changes intro duces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished reduction will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders to: foreign goods in view of the prospecto; tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

Those who have alvocated a protective twriff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disap-pointe's. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowl our varehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surren ter; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon projucts to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his work nen from fifty to a bundred per cent, more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our market and foreign markets with the foreign prolucer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and fool without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expecta-tions have been, in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

We have had in our history several ex-periences of the contrastel effects of a revenue and that of a protective tariff; but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished con-filence in the principles they have adwill await the results of the new

LABOR AND THE TARTE.

The stra not an I too often disturbed relathe strainst and too often discovered and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in live callings in the world tem. The facts that his ways were the highest paid in like callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by those contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present the operation of a tariff for ravenus only. It that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is to be increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or batter wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will under the protective system, every one will

A general process of wage rejustion can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprenension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the Am rican manu acturer to compete success-fully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are

equalized; but the conflict that stands between the profucer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, new holding its frequent an i threatming parales in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

FOREIGN RYLATIONS. Our relations with foreign nations are now un listurbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and Ergian1 relating to Samoan affairs, with Engian1 in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and with Caile growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

There have seen promitted and concluded

There have seen negotiate I and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to resiprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemaia, Salvaior, the German Empire, Great British Guiana, West Indian Colonies and British Guiana, Nicora via Hoping and Austria, Huggary, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

The alarme I attention of our Europeau competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

THE BERING SEA TRYATY. A treaty providing for the aroitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, as to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic scaling pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Bering See Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters, and one vessel from the Fish Commission, all under the command of Commander Evans, of the Navy, were sent into the seas, which was systematically patrolled. Some seizures were made, and it is believed that the match in the present Sea by received. the catch in the bering Sea by possears amounted to less than 50) seals. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleurian Islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken. The existing statutes of the United States

do not restrain our citizens fron taking seals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps sh not unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the President, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great cars and infustry by the Hon. John W. Foster, and the course! who represent this Government express confidence that a result substantially establish-ing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benealt of all nations will

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Con-grees at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment. I felt con-strained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 25, 1832, and to proplaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargos in transit to corts in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such tolls as were thought to be established such tolls at were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

I', as we must suppose, the political relations of Canadia and the disposition of the Canadian Government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific, and the canal tolls, our negotiation Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriently objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disreour treaty rights were harrantly distributed garded. It is hardly too much to say that the Canadian Pacific and other railway lines which parallel our northern boundary are sustained by commerce having either its origin or terminus, or both, in the United Scates. Canadian railroads compete with those of the United States for our traffi;

and without the restraints of our interstate commerce act. Their cirs pass almost without detention into and out of our territory There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own paople. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire in is-produce of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an oullet to the sea secural by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagura and the open-

ing of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own ssaports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and ateamship dues of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings walcu lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public sucsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstaness have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modifica-tion or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question

solution of the question. THE CHILTAN TROUBLE.

Congress at the last session was kept advised of the progress of the serious and for a time threatening differences between the United States and Chile. It gives me now great satisfaction to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sallors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of \$75,000. This has been Valparaiso the sum of \$73,000. This has been accepted, not only as an infemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Caile rightly appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of this most absolute fairness and friendlings; in our intercouse with that brave people. A further and conclusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence needs of the state of the es now existing is furnished by the fact that a convention submitting to arbitra-tion the mutual claims of the citizens of the respectave Gaveraments has been agreed upon. THE ITALIAN AFFAIR.

The friendly act of this Government in expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans, by the payment of 123,000 france, or \$11,331.90, was accepted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

MELP THE NICARAGUA CANAL, I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American Company ongaged in the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time, even in this Congress, to give to it an impetus that will insure the early completion of the canal and secure to the United States its proper relation to it was nompleted.

HOPEPUL FOR SILVER. The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for the assumbling of an Interactional Monetary

Conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of sliver were accepted by the nations to which they were ad fressel. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 231 of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have Inava not doubted, and have not taken occasion to express that bases, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interest of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. It any temporary check or delay intervenes. I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant Governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of of the volums of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of many misleading state neats that have been made as to the state of the on she rayenuss. Three presiminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since Marca 4, 1889, \$259,074,203, and the annual interest charge \$11,651,460; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, 432,554,176,70, an excess of \$114,406,346.09 over the sum expended during the period from Marca 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about \$93. 000,000 of revenue, waich would have been collected upon importal sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the pub-

THE TREASURY.

ic treasury, as before. If there are any who still think that the arrelia should have been kept out of circu-lation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in favorel banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the oon is deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legis-lation was a public roppery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been main tained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rest, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form

of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425. 808,200,52, and the expenditures for all our-poses were \$415,933.6 % 56, leaving a balance poses were \$415,938.8 to 50, reaving of \$9,914,453.67. There were paid during the vear upon the public debt \$47.573,-467.98. The survius in the Treasury and the mank referration fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the pub lic debt. Compared with the year 1891. receipts from customs duties fell off \$42. 00 .241.18, waile our receipts from internal revenue increase 1 \$8,234,833.13, leaving the

net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,74,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$23,675,972.81. The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year enting June 30, 1893, and placed by the Secretary at \$433,331,352.44 and the expenditures at \$451.335,35).44, sho ving a sure us of receipts over exhauditures of \$2,000,000. The cash balancs in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is imated will be \$30,292,377.03.

The estimate i receipte for the fleral year ending June, 3), 1894, are \$49,121,835,83. and the estimated appropriations #457,261, 335,33, leaving an estimate | surp.u+ o' receipts over expenditures of \$32,830,033.05. This does not include any payment to the

sinking fun!. The public confilence in the purpose an I ability of the Government to maintain the purity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. Tas de mand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are n a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European Governments to increase their gold reserve, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation on our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the Treasury gold are in an important degree political and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seem to see probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

SILVER BOUGHT AND COINED. During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor \$54,106,603 innotes. The otal purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,881 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued \$116,783,59). The average price paid for silver during the year was 91 cents per cunce, the highest price oeing \$1.93% July 1, 1891, and the lowest \$0.53 March 2i, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that conclusion has yet been reached, I with-

hold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject. ARMY REORGANIZATION DEWANDED. The report of the Secretary of War bring; again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the re-organization of the infantry and artillery organization of the intantry and artillery arms of the service, which his prefecessors have before urgently presented. Our
army is small, but its organization
should all the more be put upon the most
approved modern basis. The conditions
upon what we have called the 'frontier' have hereto ore required the main tenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The reorganization and entargement of the Bureau of Military Information which the Secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building beavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, The aggregate of claims pending against the Government in the Court of Claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly enorment. Claims to the amount of nearly \$4.0,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be I wall during the war are now before that court for examination. When to these are aided the I mian deprelation claims and the French spoilation claims an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of all these cases the Government is at great the disapprena of the claim of the all these cases the Government is at great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the agents of the Government are sent into the field to rum-mage for what they can find. The diffiguity is peculiarly great where the fact to beesfab-lished is the disloyalty of the claimant dur-ing the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check cartainly Congress should supply the Depart-ment of Justice with appropriations suffi-ciently liberal to secure the best legal talent in the defense of these claims and to pursue its vague search for evidence effectively. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly \$5,030,030. The deficit for the year en ling June 30, 189; is \$843,-311 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to \$1,-552 433, which will not only be extinguished during the next fixed year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown. In these calculations the payments

shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for occan mail service have not been included.

There have been added 1533 new mail routes during the year, with a mileage of 8563 miles; and the total number of new miles of mail trips added during the year is nearly seventeen millions. The number of miles of mail journeys added during the last four years is about seventy-six millions, this addition being twenty-one milions of miles more than were in operation in the whole country in 1861.

The number of postoffices has been increased by 2733 during the year; and uring the past four years and up to October 29 last the total increase in the number of offices has been nearly nine thousand. The

nearly doubled in the last four years, and the number of money-order offices more thandoubled within that time.

For the three years ending June 31, 1892, the postal revenue a nounte i to \$197,741,839, which was an increase of \$51,263,150 over the revenus for the three years on mag June 20, 1883, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a naif times as great as the increase durin; the three years

ending June 33, 1838. A wholesome crimes of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the awof March 3, 1871. Unier this law contracts have been made by the Post naster-Jeneral for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates \$915,123,33. As one of the results already reached 16 American stranships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,40 tons, costing \$7,40,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American stranships and aggregate to the built of the straint of the

be built in American saloyards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the price, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our mercaant marins upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold Government all we could perhaps take our chances with all the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my o inion no caoles is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least,

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS

The report of the Secretary of the Navy orhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his dudes only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 19 during his administration of the Department. During the current year 10 war vessels and 2 mays tugs have been launcied and during tas four years 25 vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpelo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in com-

Contracts have been let during this administration, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new vesseis and their appurienance, to the amount of \$35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work \$8,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraul or

It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be ciothed with defenmve plates of higher resisting power than are lound in any war vessels affint. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain toe relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpe lo has b adopted, and the work of construc-tion is now being carried on suc-cessfully. We were without armor-piercing shelis and without a shop instructed and equipped for the construction

of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for guns of large calibre. A high explosiva explosiva, vice gun, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of supply is no longer in

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into co-tial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1830 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, his been larger thin ever before during the aliministration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the Eleventh Ceusus, the opening of the wast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oxlahoma, and the negotiations for the descion of Indian lands furnish so ne of the particulars of the increase; work and the results acaieved testify to the ability, filelity and industry of the head of the Department and his efficient assistants.

The work in the Indian Bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First the allotment of lands in severalty, to the Indians an , the cession to the United States of the surplus ands; and, secondly, to the work of educating the indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfilness or misconfuct. I be leve, however, that the Inlian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficiency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan sugges-tions or cousi terations, I am sure it would be a great relief to the Executive and a great benefit to the service.

THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions, to waich extended notice is given rensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year may been the greatest in the history of the office. I besieve that the organization of the office is officient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disoursements the disabled veterans of the civit war. the disabled veterans of the civit war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$444, 956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10, 506,671 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 33, 1834, is \$165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and futher additions to the remision laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will us reached June 33, 1834, and will be at the highest point \$183,000,000 per annum.

\$188,000,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the resellion is a matter of national concern and cuty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratifute, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the independent. care of these disable, I veterans to the inade-quate agencies, provided or rocal laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of sixty thousand of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrift-ing opisole, and the rich and gracious wel-ing opisole, and the rich and gracious wel-come extended to toem by the District of Columnia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of peo-ple from all the States did much to review, when these men and many thousand others when these men and many thousand others now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORK. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and viluable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the success uleffort to break down the restrictions to the free incoduction of our meat products in the countries of Europa, the Secretary has been