THE NEWS.

Miss Ella Haines, of Biddleford, Me., has brought suit against the estate of Luther Bryant, a millionaire, for \$260,000. - Louise Alberti, of Galveston, Tex., poisoned her five children in a fit of dementia, --- Kansas City physicians are using anti-toxine, the new diphtheria remedy, with great success. -During a fight in Fruitland, Wash., H. C. Cummings shot and killed Tish Roberts. --Claude P. Campbell was hazed by students of the University in a recent football game, -Mrs. Mary Eilen Lease, of Kansas, will remove to California. She says she is tired of Kansas .- S. W. Riderburg, the missing ex-deputy county clark of Cook county, Iil., is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$50,-000, -- Dr. Carl F. Renbaugh, a prominent physician and botanist, is believed to have been murdered in Mexico by his servant. ---The village of Cedarville, in New Jersey, was visited by a big fire, and property valued at \$40,000 was destroyed. --- A smelter combine is about to be formed. The object of the trust is to raise the rates. - The jury in the case of Thomas McLaren, charged with the murder of Jennie Knittle, was discharged in Jersey City, having reported a failure to agree. The jury was out twenty-four hours, --- An attempt was made to steal the silver statue of actress Ada Rehan in Chicago, --- Commander Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, is critically ill at Chicago, -- The Egyptian Sanitary Pottery Works, of the Egyptian Pottery Company, of Trenton, were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The fire is believed to have originated from the frame kiln shed igniting from the kilns. Three kilns filled with ware were also destroyed.

The suicide of Arthur M. Battey in Duluth caused suspicions of the existence of a suicide club there, --- Joe Bean, a colored man, stabbed and killed A. P. Leigh, a farmer, living near Newman, Ga .-Johnson Barber died at his home in Charlottesville, Va .-- The North Platte (Neb.) National Bank failed to open its doors, and is now in charge of the national bank examiner. Its assets and liabilities are not known. It has a capital of \$75,000 .-- Mrs. Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, wife of the commander of Fort Sheridan, died at the fort of apoplexy, aged sixty years. Mrs. Croften was the daughter of Commander Schubrick, of the United States Army-Benjamin W. Downing, who was United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York during a portion of President Cleveland's first term, died in Florida, aged 65 years .- The brotherhood of Painters and Decorators met in special session in Cleveland, --- The Lexow Committee continued its work in New York Beveral witnesses were examined.

C. K. Handes, a Boston man, who had been in Oklahoma Territory two weeks searching for his brother, Henry, who had fallen heir to \$150,000 found him near Chicknesha, where he was working for a cattleman, --- Robert Huston, formerly grand treasurer of the Grand Council of Illinois American Legion of Honor, committed suicide in a Chicago hotel, - Judge Denny served notice of contest on Congressman-elect Owens in Ashland district, Kentucky .- Barclay & Williams, furniture dealers, at Newport News, va. made an assignment.-W. S. Matthews, a business man of Lynchburg, Va., was arraigned in a Richmond court on complaint of Mrs. Kate McFarlan, a widow, who charged bim with forcing his attentions upon her. - Farmers in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Obio are looking for a man calling himself Frank Johnson, who conducted a commission house in Pittsburg under the name of Kirkpatrick & Johnson, and promised the farmers and agents better commissions than other houses could afford to pay .--- Four masked men with pistols, entered the house of George B. Sand ford, near Huntington, W. Va., and forced the family to give up \$1,500.--The Osage Indians have made a partial agreement with the government commission to divide their lands in Cklahoma, Chief Big Heart has taken up the proposition to give each member of the tribe 320 acres, and will submit it to a vote of his people.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Gariealdi's daughter is engaged on a book descriptive of her father's home life.

PRINCE BISMARCK is partly of Slav origin His ancestors emigrated to Russia in the eighteenth century and eventually became Governor of Livonia.

Hox. S. T. JEFTS retires from the Governor's council of Massachusetts this year after eight years in public life. He proposes to lay aside care and next year will take a trip abroad, visiting Egypt and the Holy Land.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT, the novelist and daughter of the famous Captain Marryat, is to deliver a series of lectures in this country on the following topics: "The Mistakes of Marriage," "The New Woman" and "Can the Dead Return?"

SCULPTOR KITSON, of Boston, is a very busy man these days, and is finishing up several heads before putting into clay. A bust of the Queen of Roumania, which he has just completed and shipped abroad, was a very fine piece of work, it is said.

MRS. ROSA M. AVERZ, the famous anti-slavery propagandist, who died in Chicago the other day, was born in Ohio. She organized the first anti-slavery society ever known, in Ashtabula, O., and not a clergyman in the town would give notice of the meetings so

late as two years before the war. When the late Oliver Wendell Holmes was in the zenith of his career an anonymous writer sent to him a few lines of verse and asked Mr. Holmes' opinion as to the worth while of the writer's continuing to write poetry. "Yes, by all means," replied the autocrat. His correspondent was Bret Harte,

then a California newspaper reporter. THE manager of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll says he does not care for social attention when he goes to a town to lecture. He goes to a hotel generally on the European plan, where he can eat whatever pleases him. / 1 the home of a prominent citizen the old-time star lecturer was generally there on exhibition before a large number of guests, whom he was expected to entertain. Unlike the platform orators of other days, Colonel Ingersoll has no one to make a fulsome address of introduction to his audience. He walks alone on the stage and does not evan have the time-honored pitcher of ice water to keep

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses the Nation's Affairs.

FOR FREE COAL AND IRON.

Favors Repeal of the Differential Duty on Refined Sugar.

Suggests a Divorce of the Government and the Baaks-Exemption of Certain State Banks From Taxation on Circulation Recommended -Pension Matters - Our Foreign Relations and the Condition of Our Governmental Departments.

To the Congress of the United States -The assemblace within the Nation's legis-lative balls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exalting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in by the Constitution, I submit this communieation, containing a brief statement of the sondition d'our National affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to ma geoesarvaldexpedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other Nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a tirm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious National schemes and characterized by entire honesty and

A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal, by reason of the escape of the in-surgent Admiral da Gama and his followers, the friendly offices of our representatives to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the ter-

ough the Governor of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangement existing between the United States and that rountry, based on the third section of the Tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on August 28. 1894, by the taking effect of the Tariff law now in force, that Government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of Janary 1995, in the arrangement of the arrangement of the arrangement of uary, 1895, in the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries.

vention which we had entered into with Chile for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each Government against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving un-determined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are not barred and negotiations are In progress for their submission to a new

TREATY WITH CHINA.

On the 17th of March last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigrawas signed at Washington, and on August 13, it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartially of this country towards all foreign States was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension, which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection out this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same auority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our greatest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sofourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our tre with Korea (the first concluded with a Western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea; but the unhappy precipita-tion of actual hostilities defeated this kindly

purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the most powerful of the Eastern Nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to hee i any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both beiligerents.

Our relations with the Republic of France continue to be such as should exist between Sations so long bound together by friendly sympaths and similarity in their form of government.

The recent cruel assassination of the President of this sister Republic called forth such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and Government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed by the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion have been communicated to

on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot, Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas lever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this coun-try has been revived. It is hoped that Ger-many will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

REPEALING DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discrimination duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles five and pine of the tracts of 1878 with Deserver five and nine of the treaty of 1823 with Prus

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the appeal of so much of the statue as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accom-panying report of the Secretary of State con-taining a discussion of the questions raised

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commartactions to be given to the naval com-manders of the two Governments in Bering Sea and the contiguous North Pacific Ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed, for the protection of seal therein prescribed, for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering Sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these dates a basic of the paris to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which there a lates a basic of the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which there a lates a basic of the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which there is a lates a basic of the paris Tribunal and the paris Tribunal and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and the paris Tribunal to a great extent determine

be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both Governments to a thorough examin-ation upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

HAWAII YND FAPAN. Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrange-ment which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new Government.

Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increas-ing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in turtherance of her laudable desire for complete automony in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of Nations. The Japanese Empire of to-tay is no longer the Japanese Empire of to-tay is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive Nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Prominent among the questions of the Prominent among the description of the Mosquito Indian Strip, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1830 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former Government expressly recognized the sovereignty of form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their rustoms, for them-selves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native Covernment. which grew to be largely made up of allens for many years disputed the sovereignty o Nicarugua over the Strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal Government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain severeignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native Government the attempted substitution of

an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subver el Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local gov-ernment established and upheld by Nic-

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

For some months one, and during part of

the time two, of our naval ships have been stationed at Biuefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the Government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, in-cluding two Americans, for alleget participation in the seditions or revolutionary movements against the repub-lic at Blufields already mentioned; but through the earnest remonstrance of this Government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful manage ment of their business. Our naval com-manders at the scene of these disturbances good judgment, contributed largely to the tion of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in there happened and irritating happened Nicamguan justice. An American citizen amed Wilson, residing at Rama, Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting Governor of the town. After some delay the murder-r was arrested, but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our re-peated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible, by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The Nicaraguan authorities having given otice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company, on grounds purely tech-nical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

POACHING ON BUSSIAN SEALS. The sealing interests of Russia in Bering Sea are second only to our own. A moins vivendi has therefore been concluded with the Imperial Government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries, and of

sealing in waters which were not compre-hended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian Government equality of treatmen for our great life insurance companies whos operations have been extended throughou Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign cor porations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance

for our own in the ample fields of competi-But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the oarrent year. One Krzeminski was arreste i last summer in a Polish prevince, on a reported charge of un-permitted renunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proce nated in alleged malfeasance committee

by Krzeminski while an Imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his re-lease, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported. TURKET'S TREATMENT OF MISSIONARIES, In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dan-gerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this Government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason

than having acquired without Imperial conent American citizenship.
Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been con-victed by the Ottoman courts, an I I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer.

TROUBLES IN SAMOA. Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present Governments that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the powers, and that it would speedly go to pieces if the war ships were withdrawn.

withdrawn.

The present Government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain deflance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this Government look-ing to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing

CONDITION OF THE TAXABURY. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,-802,498 29, and its expenditures to \$442,605,755,87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,-260.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,-674.66 in the ordidary expenses of the Gov-

ernment, as compared with the fiscal year 1898.

There was collected from the customs \$131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue \$147,165,449.70. The balance of the in for the year, amounting to \$93.815.517.97. was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable impo amounted to \$275,199,036, being \$146,657,625 amounted to \$275,199,036, being \$146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,795,536, being \$64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,539.97 less than in

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco \$28,617,898.62,and on fermented liquors,\$31,-

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,-240,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,895,061, against \$108,-689,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,118, as against \$21.174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were \$13,236,552, and the exports were \$50,451,265. THE ARMY.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of popula-

tion and transportation, for shadowed in the last annual report of the Secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated, This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection without diminis ing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its main-

Though the forces of the Department of the East have been somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army are still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interest of the general welfare from the small torce comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrasse i by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of Congress to gratify the ambitious or interests

of localities.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the Constitution and laws, and for the purpose of profecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of Federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the Government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great National under-taking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as Congress may deine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wis-dom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year, The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in inst and efficiency among the State organ izations, and I strongly recommend a con-tinuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establish-

The condition of the Acache Indians, held as prisoners by the Government for eight years at a cost of half a million dol-lars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an oppor-tunity to demonstrate their capacity for selfsupport and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of Congress gave the War Department au-thority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions

favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John M. Schofield, now the General commanding the Army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank belitting his merits. DEPICIENCY IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometic certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent it is not surprisi deficiency of revenue to meet the expendi-tures of the Postoffice Department, which was estimated in advance at about eight was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be cor-respondingly greater, though the Postmas-ter-General states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidentially pre-dicts an increase of at least eight per cent. in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume The Postmaster-General says that this

deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is one cent perpound, while the cost of such transmission to the Government is eight times mission to the Government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deliciency of the Postity to compel witness to attend and testily abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the Postoffice Department. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising gools, complying with the law in form only and discounting the publications as soon as the priced of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the Government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper-covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousand tons is sent through the mails at one cent per pound, while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications. Another abuse consists in

the free carriage through the mails of huu dreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly dis-tributed through the Department of Agriculare. The Postmaster-General predicts that the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses not only will the Postoffice Da partment show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near juture all legitimate news papers and periodical magazines might operly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and ully indorse the ylews of the Postmaster-

The Postmaster-General renews a suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district super-

vision of all postal affairs and in this sug-gestion I fully concur.

There are now connected with the Postoffice establishment 32,651 employes who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified under the suggestion of the Postmaster-General. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the Civil Service law in this branch of the public service. OUR NAVY.

Attention is called to the report of the Sec retary of the Navy, which shows very gratirelary of the Navy, which shows very grant-fying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now build-ing, including the three torpedo boats au-thorized at the last session of Congress and excepting the first-cless ship lows, will probably be completed during the coming The estimates for the increase of the navy

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1893, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates the state of the serious for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates the serious for the fiscal year. for the esming year by at least \$12, 009,000

The Secretary provides with used caracterizes a plea for the authorization of three additional battle ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels retotore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battle ships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive

and defensive, we certainly ought to in-crease both the number of battle ships and torpedo boats. The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the first of June next. If no new contracts are given out, contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battle ships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of the con tract would be required for their comple tion. The Secretary states that not more than fifteen per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for

the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats.

The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to despatch eight vessels to those

I seel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the Secre-tary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-age1 officers should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and

important duty. The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labor at the navy vards is rigidly upheld, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency. It is within the domain of Civil Service reform, inasmuch as workmen are employed through board of labor selected at each navy yard, politics and in the order of their application. preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former

navy yard experience.

It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to, there will soon be, as a natural consequence, such an equalization of party benefit as will remove ad temptation to relax or abandon it.

PUBLIC LANDS,

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,407,100. 77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, including, however, 360,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,674,285.79, including \$91,-981.03 received for Indian lands.
Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands, and thirty-one hun-dre! patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five

years after patent.

I fully inforse the recommendation of the Secretary that adequate protection be pro-Secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forest already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the Government, for a very small consideration, is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as ber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply. . The suggestion that a change be made in

lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate control and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land

I concur in the opinion that the Cosioner of the General Land Office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, that a nonpartisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the dec the department are now final. The proposed court might be given author-ity to certify questions of law, proposed court might be given autuority to certify questions of law, in matters of especial importance, to the Supreme Court of the United States or the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactor. factory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should not be invested with author-

THE INDIANS. Though the condition of the Indians shows

steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disincined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteri-orated. They are not self-supporting, and they live in camps and spend their time in

I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or at least slowly, and with the utmost caution. In these days,

of experience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect Indians, unless far advanced in civilization and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually allotted to them.

Allotted to them.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can do much towards preparing the Indians under his charge for citizenship and allotment of their lands, and his advice as to any matter conlands, and his advice as to any matter con-cerning their welfare will not mislead. As unfit agent will make no effort to advance the Indians on his reservation towards civilization or preparation for allot ment of lands in severalty, and his opinion as to their condition in this and other regards is heedless

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reservations.

The intelligent Indian school management

of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the year, and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to Indian education

Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of In-dian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way alto-gether to Government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the Government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 39, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to \$6,733,903.18, being less by \$663,-240.54 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

PENSION MATTERS. At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 80th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at

rease of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,963; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the War of the Rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the Civil War, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are re-

The remainder, numbering 937,535, ars receiving pensions on account of the War of the Recellion, and of these 409,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions

daring the year was \$139,834,461.05, leaving an unexpected balance from the sum appropristed of \$25,205,712.65.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year enting June 33, 1895, is estimated at \$140,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the War of the Rebel-

lion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must be-The ciaims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on

the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80.-213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revo-lution and forty-five survivors of the War of

The barefaced and extensive p frauls exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pen-sion rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not neces-

sary to the same end.

The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterant and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Govern-ment, suggests an unfortunite indifference to the commission of any offense which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and in licates a willingness to be blind to the ex-istence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic lears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

The completion of the Eleventh Census is now in charge of the Commissioner of Luor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$10,365,676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the Census Office was 679. At ent there are about 403. The woole numper of volumes necessary to comprehend the Eleventh Census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,270 printe i pages, Toe assur will contain 22,270 printed pages. The assur-ance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand, and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that, the revision and proof-realing necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS. The Secretary of Agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommenda-tions for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of \$600,000, which is covered back into the Treasury. This sum istwenty-three per cent. of the entire appropriation.

A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at \$26,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle, valued at \$26,500,000, during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took, also, 112,003,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10,030,030.

The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding September 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great the test and 2000 reports of the latest exported to Great the test and 2000 reports of the latest and 2000 reports of the l

Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,900,000 bushels, value 1 at \$2,500,000; and of horses, 2811, at an average value of and of norses, 2511, at an average value of 18, 2513 per head. There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,505,000 bushels, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

priated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$528,333,033, being 72.28 per cent, of American experts of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than fifty-four per cent, of all farm products flatling for-

per cent, of all farm products fluiling for-elen markets.

The Department of Agriculture has un-dertaken during the year two new and im-portant lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the pur-pose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States, and teaching them how to intro-luce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soil and crop production, involving the analyses of samples of soits from all sections of the American Union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analyses of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research, and the Secretary therefore recommends that a division having it in charge be