

THE NEWS.

Miss Ella Haines, of Middleford, Me., has brought suit against the estate of Luther Bryant, a millionaire, for \$200,000.

During a fight in Fulland, Wash., H. C. Cummings shot and killed Tish Roberts.

The village of Cedarville, in New Jersey, was visited by a big fire, and property valued at \$4,000 was destroyed.

The suicide of Arthur M. Bailey in Duluth caused suspicion of the existence of a suicide club there.

C. K. Handes, a Boston man, who had been in Oklahoma Territory two weeks searching for his brother, Henry, who had fallen heir to \$130,000 found him near Chickasha.

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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 Banks—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 assembly within the Nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impresses me with the exalted obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task.

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

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

The commission organized under the convention 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 undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented.

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be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both Governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as to the treatment which they involve.

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 of a wider classification of the people, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of an active and energetic administration.

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There was collected from the customs \$131,818,530.62, and from internal revenue \$147,105,449.70. The balance of the income 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 imports amounted to \$275,199,086, 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 total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$65,255,250.25 on manufactured tobacco \$28,617,395.62, and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,783.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,249,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,893,978.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,894,061, against \$108,639,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,118, against \$24,177,811 during the preceding year.

The imports of silver were \$13,230,552, and the exports were \$50,451,265.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, foreshadowed 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 assemblies organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated.

Through the efforts of the Department of the Interior, the military lands now situated within the Mississippi, this carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interest of the general welfare of the Nation, has been thoughtfully and judiciously carried out.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the Constitution and laws, and for the purpose of procuring the property of the United States, adding the process of Federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the Government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops.

The free carriage through the mails of hundred tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the Department of Agriculture, the Postmaster-General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses not only will the Postoffice Department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodicals might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost.

The Postmaster-General renews a suggestion made in a previous report, to the effect that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs and in this suggestion fully concurs.

There are now connected with the Postoffice establishment 32,651 employees who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified under the suggestion of the Postmaster-General.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1895, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete an equal number of ships now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, would fall below the estimate for the preceding year by \$1,814,065,163.

The Secretary proposes with much earnestness a plan for the authorization of three additional battle ships and two torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore 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 two 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.

The system adopted a few years ago requiring the employment of labor at the rate of \$1.00 per day, and \$1.50 per week, has been rigidly applied, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and expediency.

The public land disposal of during the year amounted to 10,407,100.77 acres, including 38,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, including, however, 369,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

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.

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.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work of the Indian schools in a practical manner.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1895, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to \$6,733,003.18, being less by \$663,240.64 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being an increase of 215,822 persons 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, 215,822; and a class of 39,759 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the Civil War, and the widows and relatives of such soldiers.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,831,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance on the same account of \$25,395,712.65.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at \$140,000,000.

The Commission on Pensions is of the opinion that for the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the War of the Rebellion, must, according to all reasonable human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.