THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison on the State of the Nation.

THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

Parting Discussion of Important Public Questions.

Pensions, 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 being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degrae favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent. The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1880 was 30,636; 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 vear 1892.

CENSUS FIGURES.

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

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacuring was \$2,900,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was In 1890 the number of employes was

In 1880 the wages earnel were \$501,965, In 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170,-In 188) the value of the product was \$2,-

In 1890 the value of the product was \$4. 860, 286, 837,

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of \$31,315,130,63 in the value of the product, and of \$6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages and the representation of the commissioner of paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3745 industries in that State paid \$129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891. against \$126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of \$3,335,945, and that there was an increase of \$9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 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 1892 the to-tal production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-92 the production of Bessemer ingots an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the previous unprecedented yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,050 gross tons during the last six months of the year

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fi-cal year was \$1,857,680,610 an in-crease of \$128,283,604 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 \$1,030,278,148, exceeding by \$143,797,338 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by \$222,873,685. the imports by \$202,875,686.

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 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in he coastwise trade of the Great Lakes in the coastwise trade of the Great Lakes in 1890 aggregate 28,295,959 tons. On the Mississippi, Missouri and Onio Rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 19,405,046 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit River during that year was 21,654,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two pool 10,941,860 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,423,568 tons, only lightly in excess of the vessel tonnage pass-

ing through the Detroit River. SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Another indication of the general pros-serity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 2, 258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent, and the amount of deposits from \$149,277, and the amount of deposits from \$149,277, 504 in 1860 to \$1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 931 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was \$1,623,073,-749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending Septs-mber 33, 1891, amounted to \$41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to \$45,139,691,947, an ex-cess for the nine months of \$4,149,211,139.

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 comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the deprication which follows overproduction.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The value of our total farm product; has increased from \$1,363,643,865 in 1860 to 34,500,600,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625, 106 and their value \$210,193,225; on January 1, 1892, the number was 53,398,019 and the value \$20,031,415. On January 1, 1891 the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value \$544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,339 and the value \$570,-

It any are discontented with this state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are ina jequate, the returns for honest toil, are ina lequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glaito exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River. A WORD FOR PROTECTION.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legisla-tion, 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 hopeful nor sweet.

They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our Constitution and

great people for whom our Constitution and Government were framed and instituted and it cannot be a perversion of that Con-stitution 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 throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced 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 its tariff, accordingly the stituted for its tariff. stituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no 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 such a 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 offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not earry into legislation the principles advocated by it and 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—inadequate, the opinion of their promotors—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate

and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend 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, three months. must be delayed for at least three month; 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 uncer-tainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take

Those who have advocated a protective twriff can well afford to have their disas-trous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses 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 ler; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by workmen upon products 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 workmen from fifty to a hundred per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to te in our market and foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectations 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 experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and that of a protective tariff; but 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 convocated, will await the results of the new

The strained and too often disturbed rela-The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employers 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 like callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages in the above of employing during wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He nay 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 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 that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will

A general process of wage rejuction can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully 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 producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is at-tained are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be

allowed to acquire an American domicile. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign nations are now indisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and with Calle growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

There have seen negotiate t and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemaia, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian Colonies and British Guiana, Gearagua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. The alarme I attention of our European competitors for the South American mar-ket has been attracted to this new American of South American trade.

THE BERING SEA TREATY.

A treaty providing for the arbitration 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 probibiting pelagic scaling peuding the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive effort was made during this season to drive out all ponching sealers from the Bering Sea. 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 catch in the Bering Sea by poachers amounted to less than 500 seals. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleutian Islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken.

The existing statu'es of the United States do not restrain our cliizens from taking seals in the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recom-

mend that power be given to the Presi-dent, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific 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 re-straints 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 care and industry by the Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this Government express confidence that a result substantially establish-ing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benefit of all nations will

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 20, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals. If, as we must suppose, the political rela-tions of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian Government are to remain un-changed a somewhat radical revision of our strained to exercise the authority conferred hanged, 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 At lantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded. 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 traffic and without the restraints of our interstate commerce act. Their cars pass almost with-out 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 people. 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 up-on a different basis, and our entire inde-pendence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own scaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the other wise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter with out further legislation has been under con-sideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification 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.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

ngress 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 honor-able spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors 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 accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile rightly nt to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our with that brave people. A further and con-clusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the fact that a convention submitting to arbitration the mutual claims of the citizens of the respective Governments has been agreed

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 125,000 francs, or \$14,330.90, was ted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

HELP THE NICARAGUA CANAL

I repeat with great earnestness the recom-needation which I have made in several revious messages that prompt and adequate upport be given to the American Company engaged 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 when complete. its proper relation to it when complete i.

HOPEFUL FOR SILVER. The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for the assembling of an International Monetary Conference to consider the question of an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 231 of November and has entered upon consideration of this great question. Ih not doubted, and have not taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the 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. If any temporary check of 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 volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading stitements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, \$239,074,290, and the annual interest charge \$11,654,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, \$432,564,178,70, an excess of \$114,466,386,09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about \$63,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty

occording to the deposite of the description of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all source; were \$425, 868, 260, 22, and the expenditures for all pur-868, 200.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,306.55, leaving a balance of \$9.914,453.60. There were paid during the year upon the public debt \$40,570,-467.95. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payment of the payment. nished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off \$42,062,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased \$8,234,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,754,417.95. The net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$33,754,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was \$32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at \$463,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be \$20,292,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1894, are \$490,121,365.38, and the estimated appropriations \$457,261,-335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$32,890,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to maintain the purity of all our money issues, whether coin r paper, must remain unshaken. The de mand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in 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 be 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 \$54,106,003 in notes. The payment therefor \$54,100,005 in notes, total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the agnetic bases issued \$116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being \$1.02% July 1, 1891, and the lowest \$0.83 March 31, 1892. In view of the fact that the nonetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I with-hold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject.

ARMY REORGANIZATION DEMANDED. The report of the Secretary of War brings again to the attention of Congress brings again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the recorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors 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(organ required the presented. heretofore required the maintenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The reorganization and enlarge-ment 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 neavy 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 \$400,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before that court for examination. When to tress are added the Indian deprelation claims and the French spoilation claims an aggregate is reacted that is indeed startling. In the defense of all these cases the Government is at great disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the agents of the their evidence, whereas the agents of the Government are sent into the field to rummage for what they can find. is peculiarly great where the fact to be estab-lished is the disloyalty of the claimant dur-ing the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check cer-tainly Congress shoul I supply the Department 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 \$5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is \$848, for the year ending June 30, 1892, is \$848, 341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to \$1,-552,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown: In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts mail service have not been included.

The number of postoffices has been in crease 1 by 2700 during the year; and during the past four years and up to October 20 last the total increase in the number of of-fices has been nearly nine thousand. The number of free-leilvery offices has been nearly doubled in the last four years, and the number of money-order office than double! within that time.

For the three years ending June 3), 1892, the postal revenue amounted to \$197,744,359, which was an increase of \$52,263,15) over the revenue for the three years enling June 30, 1888, the increase during the last times years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the turee years ending June 33, 1888.

A wholesom; change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the Postmaster-General for eleven mali routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approxi-mates \$945,123.33. As one of the results already reached 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,499 tons, costing \$7,490,000, have been built or contracted to

be built in American snippards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other com-petitors and all would agree to withhold Government aid we could perhaps take our chances with all the rest, but our great com-petitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. 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 3 navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years 25 vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo 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 commission.

Contracts have been let during this ad-ministration, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new ves-sels and their appurtenances, 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 fraud or partiality.

It is believed that as the result of new rocesses in the construction of armor plate

our later ships will be clothed with defen-sive plates of higher resisting power than are found in any war vessels afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted, and the work of construc-tion is now being carried on suc-cessfully. We were without armor-plercing shells and without a shop instructed and equipped for the construction We are now making what is of them. We are now making what is be-lieved to be a projectile superior to any be-fore in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow burning powder for guns of large calibre. A high explosive, capable of use in large shells fired from ser-vice guns, has been found, and the manu-facture of gun cotton has been developed so facture of gun cotton has been developed so that the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will courage and develop this movement.

WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension aw, the taking of the Eleventh Census, pening of the vast areas of Indian lands to ent, the organization of Oklahoma, and the negotiations for the cession of In dian lands furnish some of the particulars of

the increased work and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the Department and his effiient 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 and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; 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 infitness or misconduct. I believe, howver, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan sugges-tions or considerations, 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 Pensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, 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 disbursements to the disabled vetorans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,-956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,-08,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is \$165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and futher additions to the penon laws are not made, the maximum exenditure for pensions will be reached June 0, 1894, and will be at the highest point

\$185,000,000 per annum. I adhere to the views expressed in previous nessages that the care of the disabled solliers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no otion cools sooner than that of gratitude, 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 disable I veterans to the inaderade 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 thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious wel-come extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of peom all the States did much to revive glorious recollections of the grand review 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 Agricul-ure contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration o Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the success'ul effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the Secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other Government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled

them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,003,000 pounds, against 45,903,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,000 counts, aga 500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1872, with the same months of 1891, show an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66 per cent.

The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,903,030 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,637 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1889. This increase exporta-

exported in 1889. This increased exporta-tion has been largely promoted by the in-spection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient sub-

efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough
and to carefully exclude from all eargoes
diseased or suspecte i cattle.

The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the
United States must be slaughtered at the
docks had its origin in the claim that pleuropneumonia existed among American cattle,
and that the existence of the disease could
only certainly be determined by a post-mortem inspection.

only certainly be determined by a post-mortem inspection.

The Department of Agriculture has labored with great energy and faitofulness to extirpate this disease; and, on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated. We cannot, perhaps, at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries; but if the present exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms it, we may justly expect that the require-ment that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions upon our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously

increased.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being \$1,030,278,030, and the value of the argricultural products \$753,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheaper bread. A fair degree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The Becretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations, and that if diligently persecuted large and important margently persecuted large and important mar-kets can presently be opened for this great American product, It may, I think, be said without challenge

that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholers. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution stitution they are plainly within the ex-clusive Federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera National control and adequate power given cases the utmost precaution. There is dan-ger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropria-tion should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude

the deadly plague.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowdel steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion, that admission to our country. our country, lead me to rehew the sug-gestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our work-ing people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming

by further limitations WORLD'S PAIR PROGRESS.

The report of the Worls's Columbian Ex-The report of the World's Columbian Ex-position has not yet been submitted. That of the Board of Management of the Govern-ment exhibit has been received and is here-with transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Recognition in May nort has progressed most Exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and compling which are city ing and coupling which are still in use upon freight trains, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon the subject. Statistics furnished by the In-terstate Commerce Commission show that during the year ending June 39, 1891, there were 47 different styles of car couplers re-ported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 2630 employes killed and 26,140 injured. Nearly 16 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and over 36 per cent. of the injuries had the same origin.

ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS.

sages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the National Government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without each of the congress of the this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan ad-vantage should be eliminated and only the bigher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty o. which the Government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.
It is time that mutual charges of unfair-

ness and frau'l between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everthing that tends to impair the public confidence in the tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry, and for legislation by Congress, upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some States in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the rotics of the Government. policy of the Government?

AGAINST LYNCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mots for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentint that will sustain the officers of law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by svery possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness. lawlessness.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national hosor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observathe same rate of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the auture. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime. LAST WORDS.