U. S. Govt Report

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PURE

HE MARKETS.

y Covering Articles of Every
ay Consumption.

l draws her chief supply of
om the interior of the prov-
considerable Eght meat
e American side, most of the
nto the cold storage plant,
ts bonding privileges, proves
nt. Prices are low as there
rings in view of the close ap-
ter. There will very likely be
til January and if the winter
ke open Victoria will keep on
me-raised meats until March
ains firm and island made
esh ranch eggs are way up
ng at 50 cents. The bulk of
rom the east. There are a lot
les in and they retail at 3
s go a cent better. There are
stern cranberries and Florida
arket and they do very well
les are concerned. Japanese
ringing 75 cents a box. The
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of poultry is good. Flours
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oming in.
are below:

.....	4 50
ungarian)	5 00
Woods (Hungarian)....	5 00
.....	5 00
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.....	4 50
on .....30 00@35	00
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ton.....	30 00
.....27 00@30	00
per ton.....30 00@35	00
.....	45 00
.....	50 00
10 lbs.....	40
10 lb.....	50
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et potatoes, per lb....	2@3
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per lb.....10@15	
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.....30@34	
pair.....	1.00@2.00
lb.....	20@25
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salmon (spring) per lb..	15
(Spring), per lb.....10@12	
ece.....	50
ked), per lb.....8@10	
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nt	12 1-2
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rador), per doz.....	50
ed) "	50
rs, fresh, per quart....	75
per lb	03
doz .....20@30	
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nese, per box	75
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er doz.....	1 00
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lb.....	3@5
er quart.....	25
.....	04
rnia, per box	40

POSES A HALT.

Prepares an Important Mo-
on Water Matters.

posted the following notice
the city hall bulletin board
y:

ive notice that at the next
e city council I shall move
:

a loan of $150,000 on the
lands and improvements of
been authorized for the pur-
ding and improving the cor-
r works;

eas the purchase of 1600
r shed of Elk and Beaver
st of $80,000 is contemplat-
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eas it is estimated by com-
tors that the cost of the
foresaid will greatly exceed
will not be less than $125.-
e purchase is completed;
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purify the water nor make
or or the taste more agree-

be it resolved that the coun-
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ssioner and hereby requests
er commissioner not to pro-
e purchase of lands sur-
and Beaver lakes, except
as may be sufficient to en-
missioner to clean up the
e said lakes and to enclose
fence, until such time as
ve been completed and all
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more wholesome supply of
1895 than the citizens are
taining."

ipal council of St. Peters-
nanimously resolved to pre-
nd salt to the French am-
Russia. The ceremony is
the presentation of the
he city.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 10—NO. 29.
WHOLE NUMBER 502.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

PART 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

United States Prepared to Pay Sealers Four-Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Financial Condition of the Republic Reviewed by President Cleveland.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Cleveland this afternoon presented his message to congress at the opening of that body. The address follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting 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 the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our natural affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

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 firm but just policy free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13th, it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention. Although the war between China and Japan endangered 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 sovereign in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea, 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 Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents. Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring 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 life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States government 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 Behring Sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal skins in those waters. 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. Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established by the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and the 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 arrangement 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. Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefield incident in relation to the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognizes the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaraguan and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing government. Those arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely Americans, 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. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of serious consequences and to the preservation of quiet and order. The Nicaraguan authorities have given notice of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract have receded from that position.

The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexed questions has yet been reached. In my last annual message I advocated the claim on the part of Turkey to the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, 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 consent American citizenship.

The present government of Samoa 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 defiance of conservative teachings and warnings of wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to $442,606,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,260.58. There was a decrease of $15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,530.62, and from internal revenues $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income of the year, amounting to $93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other resources. 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 $375,795,586, being $64,708,675 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 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,259,230.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, $31,414,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was $78,898,061, as against $108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,449,119, as against $21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of silver were $13,286,552, and the exports were $50,459,262. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44, and expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000. On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888, as against $2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holding the same was $1,672,093,422, or $24.27 per capita on the estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $127,779,988. From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men, while the maximum strength of the army is 25,000 men. The effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. While no considerable increase in the army, in my judgment is demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortifications, in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to legal strength.

The Secretary of War presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end, among other things this contemplates the adoption of three battalion formation of regiments which for several years has been endorsed by secretaries of war and generals commanding the army. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, in aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to performance by government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of regular troops. The duty was dscharged promptly, courageously and with marked distinction by officers and men and most gratifying proof was afforded that the army deserves complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested. Total expenditures of war department for the year ending une 30th, 1894, amounted to $33,039,009.34, of this sum $2,000,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, $23,665,156.16 for support of military establishments; $5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects, and $25,371,555.93 for public works; the appropriations for the current year aggregates $52,429,112.78 and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to $52,318,629.55. Total enrollment of militia of several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5433 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John Schofield, now general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that temporary revival of the grade of Lieut.-General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with a rank befitting his merits.

The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. Another subject of pressing moment referred to be the attorney-general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anamolous state of things which should be terminated on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment.

The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to $75,080,479.04, and expenditures to $84,324,414.15. Transactions of postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in business of the country, inasmuch therefore as business complications continued to exist throughout last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that a deficiency of revenue to most expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about $87,000,000 should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The postmaster-general states that the deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating the rates upon mail matter of second class was modified. The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 20th day of une, 1894. was 69,805, an increase of 403 over the preceding year. Of these 328 were presidential, an increase on that class of 68 over the preceding year.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All vessels now building, including three torpedo boats, authorized at the last session of congress and excepting the first class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year The estimate for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships now in commission ,so that, unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the new naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, shall fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,000,000. The secretary presents a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats, while the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which it is believed for ordinary cruising purposes in times of peace. We have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few torpedo boats. Both the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury recommend the transfer of the work of coast survey proper to many disputes and heartily concur in this recommendation.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits a situation of numerous and interesting branches of public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to $10,406,100.77, including $28,876.05 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to little more than six hundred million acres, excluding about sixty million acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of land yet unadjudicated. Total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79, including $81,981.03, received for Indian lands. I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Though the condition of the Indians show a 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 disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or otherwise beneficially manage their lands. I have always believed that the reservation of lands for Indians in severalty should take place slowly and with the utmost caution. I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends largely upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in the work.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension list, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,804,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet the pensions expenditures for the year ending une 30, 1894, is estimated at $140,000,000. The commissioner of pensions is of opinion that the year 1895, being the 30th after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculations, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline. Barefaced and extensive pension frauds, 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 pension rolls was needed or that continual watchfulness and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

Special study has been made of that demand for American farm produce in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country derived from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at $20,500,000. The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade has been continued, and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1 3-4 cents a head, against 4 3-4 cents a head for 1893.

The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change the rates of duty, I am still decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad under the existing aggravating conditions to see every article of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded sugar refining interests in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of workmen discharged it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat there the recommendation I have mad in anothr portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound made upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty upon its exports be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment with the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world. It follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we shall at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea.

Plumpers' Pass Notes.

Plumper Pass, Nov. 25.—The meeting of the Plumper Pass Rifle Association which was arranged to have taken place on the 24th instant, has been postponed until Saturday afternoon, December 1, owing to the lack of attendance on the previous date on account of the unpropitious weather. After the meeting a shooting match will take place.

A social evening under the auspicies of Pender Island Debating Society was held in the school house on Friday evening last. A number of friends from the neighboring islands were present. A most enjoyable night was spent and the party returned to their homes at midday on Saturday.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

ABDERDEEN IN NEW YORK

Governor-General of Canada Guest of the Scottish Residents of the Metropolis.

He Replies to the Toasts of "Our Neighbors to the North"—Other Speakers.

New York, Dec. 2.—St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, was duly honored as is the universal custom, by the Saint Andrew Society of this city. The occasion was the 138th anniversary and dinner of the society.

It was 7 o'clock when the 350 members and invited guests marched into the large banquetting hall at Delmonico's, headed by William Cleland, the piper, who was in his national costume. Among those present were George Austin Morrison, the president; the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada; Robert Gordon, of London; General H. Porter; Hon. Archibald Majoribanks, equerry to the Earl of Aberdeen, and Chauncey M. Depew.

After dinner the opening address was made by the president, who gave an extended account of the growth of the organization, and told much relating to its early history. The president then proposed the three honorary toasts, which were duly honored, as follows: "The day and a' wha' honor it." "The Queen," which was drunk standing, "God Save the Queen" being sung the while, and "The President," to which the assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

The first toast with a response was "The Land o' Cakes," which was responded to by Robert Gordon of London, a former president of the society. The next toast was the "Land We Live In," and it was responded to by Chauncey M. Depew in his inimitable style. The gist of his speech was a tribute to the sterling worth of the Scotsman in general. The next toast was "Our Neighbors of the North," to which Lord Aberdeen's name was attached. President Morrison, in introducing the speaker, spoke of the honor conferred and the compliment meant to be paid in the earl's presence. At the conclusion of the introduction the guests drank the toast standing and sang "For He Is a Jolly Good Fellow," winding up by giving the earl three rousing cheers.

The Earl of Aberdeen began his speech by expressing his cordial thanks for the manner in which the toast had been proposed and received. He spoke of his appreciation of the friendly reference to Canada. He then alluded to the Scottish feature of the occasion. It was St. Andrew's night and they were mentally on their native heath. He hoped that any non-Scottish friends who were present would excuse them if they used the occasion as a safety valve, for such indeed was one of the advantages of such a festival. After narrating in a jocular way some of the supposed taunts and gibes which Scotsmen have to endure patiently, he continued: "I shall not dilate upon Scottish characteristics in detail at a gathering like this, however, where our nationality is so fully and conspicuously represented, but I may be allowed to express the hope that we shall never think it necessary to disguise, still less to be ashamed of that nationality. I know that it may be and has been suspected that the maintenance of these societies may hinder that fusion, that harmonious co-operation which is so much to be desired in every community. But I have no apprehension on that score; rather should the celebration of our love for the land of our origin be a stimulus and incentive to take a real share in promoting the country of our adoption, and besides individuality of a race is a thing not lightly to be lost sight of. If we aim at getting rid of our distinctly Scotch features in order to acquire similarity to others of a different nationality, we shall probably only succeed in becoming commonplace. There is, so to speak, a soul belonging to a nation as well as to individuals. Rob them of what is distinctly their own, and you rob them of their soul-like quality. I trust both here and in Canada, which I am proud to represent to-night, Scotsmen will show that they appreciate not only our good business but good government, and that which we claim to be a Scottish trait: namely, the love of right, will be carried into practice in supporting every well directed movement for securing more and more of righteousness and of equity in the administration of our public affairs."

In conclusion his excellency congratulated the society on the practical work of benevolence which they had been able to carry on among their less fortunate fellow countrymen in a time of exceptional distress and difficulty and expressed the earnest hope that their operations and their resources might yet be more widely extended.

At the close of the earl's speech the chairman introduced the Hon. Ashbel Fitch, who responded to the toast, "The City of New York." Mr. Fitch was followed by Joseph H. Choate, who was introduced as "the sage of the American bar." The subject of Mr. Choate's address was "Law and Order." He was followed by Andrew Carnegie. C. C. Beaman and General Horace Porter.

Hardy Upton.—"Say, Mrs. Skinner, it's awful, these cold nights, to lie on this mattress with only a sheet over you. Can't you arrange it differently?"

Mrs. Skinner—"Certainly!—Lie on the sheet and pull the mattress over you."