under the compulsory provisions of law, | The most vital part of the silver coinag purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 every month. By this process, up to the present date 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined. A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its exercise without express restrictive words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to coin money given congress by the constitution, even if it permits the purchase by the government does not justify such purchase and celaage to an extent beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such ar, addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a covasiderable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Agrainst this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about \$93,000,000. Every mont'n \$2,000,000 of gold in the public tree sury are paid out for \$2,000,-000 or mor e of silver dollars to be added to the id ie mass already accumulated. If continued long enough, this operation will re sult in the substitution of silver for all the government owns, applies ble to its general purposes. . It will and its certificates received by the govobliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducements the purpose of speculating. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, there will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, thus making a handsome defenseless of all, will find that the dollar sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. only be measured in a coin heavily de-

earns his daily bread by his daily toil." metalism. coinage, has lately when: "No proof that danger does not wait upon a American citizen's and has continuation of the present silver coinget felt the sensation of cheapness age. We have been saved by the most either in receiving or expending the silcareful management and unusual expever act dollars. And those who live by | dients, by a combination of fortunate labor of legitimate trade never will feel | conditions, and by a confident expectathat sensation of cheapness. However | tion that the course of the government plenty silver dollars may become, they | in regard to silver coinage would be will not be distributed as gifts among the speedily changed by action of congress. people, and if the laboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he because of dangers and uncertainties now receives but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the ly shrinks from trade, and investors are price he now pays for all the necessaries | unwilling to take the chance of the quesand comforts of life." Those who do | tionable shape in which their money will not fear any disastrous consequences be returned to them, while enterprise arising from the continued compulsory | halts at a risk against which care and coinage of silver as now directed by law, sagacious management do not protect. and who suppose that the addition to the | As a necessary consequence labor lacks currency of the country intended as its | employment, and suffering and distress result will be a public benefit, are re- are visited upon a portion of our fellowminded that bistory demonstrates that citizens especially entitled to the careful the point is easily reached in the attempt | consideration of those charged with to float at the same time two sorts of duties of legislation. No interest appeals money of different excellency, when the | to us so strongly for a safe and staple curbetter will cease to be in circulation. The reney as the vast army of the unemhoarding of gold which has already taken | ployed. I recommend the suspension of place indicates that we shall not escape | compulsory coinage of silver dollars the usual experience in such cases; directed by the law passed in February, so if the silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This of course must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it. It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to messengers. The expenses of the sercause the circulating of the silver dollar, * orth 80 cents, side by side with gold dollars, worth 100 cents, must be seconded by the confidence of the people, that both coins may retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will. Special effort has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it in hand; and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion there already exists lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing | quiring the appointments of the force which the policies of other nations have employed in the service to be made upon the question; but it is perfectly ap-parent that a line of action in regard to and without reference to their fitness our currency cannot be wisely settled party affiliations," has secured the result upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that "the president shall invite the govern-

ments of the countries composing the

continue our coinage of silver at a ratio

Latin union, so called, and of such

and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of congress on this subject I since the adjournment of the last congress To this end I delegated a gentleman well the financial centers of Europe, and in conjunction with our ministers to England, France and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of the bullion for coinage, in any event of these governments respecting the establishment of such an international both metals at the mints of these conntries and our own. By my direction our consul-general at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the congress of the Latin union, in order to indireport its action. It may be said in brief, as the result of these efforts, that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each Instance separated by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have, therefore, only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based upon our own peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations. It is a significant fact that four of not do to rely upon the receipts of the | the five countries comprising the Latin go, vernment to make good this decline of union mentioned in our coinage act. fold, because the silver thus coined, embarrassed with their silver currency, having been made legal tender for all have just completed an agreement among debts and dues, public and private, at | themselves that no more silver shall be times during the last six months, fifty- | coined by their respective governments, eight per cent of the receipts for duties and that such as has already been coined have been in silver or silver certificates, and is in circulation shall be redeemed while the average within that period has | in gold by the country of its coinage. been 20 per cent. The proportion of silver | The resort to this expedient by these countries may well arrest the attention ernment will probably increase as time of those who suppose that we can succeed goes on, for the reason that the nearer without shock or injury in the attempt the period approaches when it will be to circulate upon its merits all the silver we may coin under the provisions of our silver coinage act. there will be to hoard gold against de- The condition in which our treasury may preciation in the value of silver, or for be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us in a prudent management of gold and the two coins will part com- our affairs to discontinue the calling in pany. Gold, still the standard of value, and payment of interest-bearing obligaand necessary in our dealings with other tions which we have the right now to countries, will be at a premium over discharge, and thus to avoid the payment silver. Banks which have substituted of further interest thereon. The sogold for the deposits of their customers | called debtor class, for whose benefit the may pay them with silver bought with | continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because profit. Rich speculators will sell their they are in debt, and they should not be boarded gold to their neighbors who need suspected of a desire to jeopardize the it to liqudate their foreign debts at ruin- | financial safety of the country in order ous premium over silver, and the labor- that they may cancel their present debts ing men and women of the land, most | by paying the same in depreciated dolreceived fer the wages of their toil has is not the rich nor the money-lender alone that must submit to such a read-It may be said that the latter result will justment enforced by the government be but temporary and that ultimately the | and their debtors. The pittance of the price of labor will be adjusted to the widow and orphan and the incomes of change, but even if this takes place the helpless beneficiaries of all kinds wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but would be disastrously reduced. must inevitably lose, since the price he is | The depositors in savings-banks, and compelled to pay for his living will not other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little acpreciated and fluctuating and uncertain | cumulations are scaled down to meet the in its value, but this uncertainty new order of things, would, in their disin the value of the purchasing medium tress. painfully realize the delusion of will be made the pretext for an advance | the promise made to them that plentiful in prices beyond that justified by actual money would improve their conditions. depreciation. The words uttered in 1834 | We have now on hand all the silver dolby Daniel Webster, in the senate of the lars necessary to supply the present need The people, and to satisfy these very man of all others who has the deep- | from sentiment wish to see them in cirest interest in a sound currency, and culation, and if their coinage is suswho suffers most by mischievous legisla- | pended they can be readily obtained by tion in money matters, is the man who those who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coin-The most distinguished advocate of bi- age may be resumed. That disaster has discussing our silver not already overtaken us furnishes no slately when: "No proof that danger does not wait upon a

Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold

surrounding this question; capital timid-

On the Rivers and the High Seas. The steamboat inspection service on the 30th of June, 1885, was composed of 140 persons, including officers, clerks and

vice over the receipts were \$138,822.27 during the fiscal year. The special inspection of foreign steam vessels, organized under the law passed in 1882, was maintained during the year at an expense of \$366,416.30. Since the close of the fiscal year reductions have been made in the force employed which will result in a saving during the current year of \$17,000 without affecting the efficiency of the

The supervising surgeon-general reports that during the fiscal year 41,714 patients have received relief through marine hospital service, of whom 12,803 were treated in hospitals, and 28,911 at dispensaries. Active and effective efforts have been made through the medium of this service to protect the country against an invasion of cholera, which has prevailed in Spain and France, and the small-pox which recently broke

out in Canada. The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life-saving service during the past fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law rewhich may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important duties. The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of disasters to vessels and crafts of all kinds within their field other European nations as he may deem | of action was 371. The number of peradvisable, to join the United States in a sons endangered in such disasters was conference to adopt a common ratio be- 2,439, of whom 2,428 were saved, and tween gold and silver for the purpose of only 11 lost. Other lives which were imestablishing internationally the use of periled, though not by disasters to shipbi-metalic money, and securing fixity of relative value between these metals." ping, were also rescued, and a large amount of property was saved through amount of property was saved through This conference absolutely failed, and a the aid of this service. The cost of its similar fate has awaited all subsequent | maintenance during the year was \$828,-

efforts in the same direction, and still we 474.43.

carried on within the boundaries and off act remains imperative and unexecuted the coast of thirty-two states, two terriand without an ally or friend we bat tories and the District of Columbia. In tle upon the silver field in an illogica | July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to a prompt investigahave made careful and earnest endeavor | tion of its method. The abuses which were brought to light by this examination and the reckless disregard of duty instructed in fiscal science to proceed to and the interests of the government developed on the part of some of those connected with the service, made a change of superintendency and a few of its other officers necessary. Since the bureau has been in new hands, an introduction of economies and application of business ratio as would procure free coinage of methods have produced an important saving to the government and a promise of more useful results. This service has never been regulated by anvthing but most indefinite legal enactments, and the most unsatisfactory cate our interest in its objects and to rules. It was many years ago sanctioned temporary, and related to a survey of our coast. Having gained a place in the appropriation made by congress, it has gradually taken to itself powers and objects not contemplated in its creation, and extended its operations until it sadcerned, there seems to be propriety in merce. transferring that work to the navy department. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they cannot be profitably attached to some existing department or other bureau, should be prosecuted under a law exactly defining their scope and purpose, and with a careful discrimination between the sciensumed by the government, and those which should be undertaken by state authorities or by individual enterprise. It is hoped that the report of the congressional committee heretofore anpointed to investigate this and other like matters will aid in the accomplishment of proper legislation on this subject.

The Department of War. The report of the secretary of war is herewith submitted. The attention of congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department, and his recommendations and suggestions for the improve- with entire justice to the contractor. In the cities where it has been estabment of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers of the epartment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including \$13,164,-394.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were \$45,850,-999.54.

Besides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the tion warning them to remove was complied with without interference. Troops were also sent to Rock Springs.

in Wyoming, after the massacre of Chi-

nese there, to prevent further disturb-

ances, and afterwards to Seattle, in

Washington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers, and domestic violence there. In both cases the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect. It appears that the number of desertions have diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2,927, and one instance is given by the lieutenant-general of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments. thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge and one term of service. A re-enlistmen be quite apt to secure a conter record and good soldier. The he judge-advocate general reports to t of the army have been tried for offenses

provisions of the act of congress aptime present their report, and it is islation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our seacoast. prosecuted during the last year with results of increasing benefit to the country. The field of instruction has been enlarged are received daily from 160 stations. Reto the fixed rules which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him as possible be definitely prescribed by law

mentality, to be vindicated and pro-

The military academy of West Point is reported as being in a high state of effi- toward the reconstruction of our navy. ciency, and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that year an unusually large one has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second lieutenancies in the army from civil life, so that may be reserved for such graduates; and vet it is not probable that there will be enough vacancies to provide positions usage those not thus assigned to duty never actually enter the military service.

were \$290,712.07. The act approved March 3, 1885, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property while in the service of the United States. is so indefinite in its terms, and apparently admits so many claims the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain on the

statue-book it needs amendment. There should be a general law of congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such a manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when tered upon without its consent. Thus it is represented that, while the officers of the government are with great care guarding against obstructions of apparently for a purpose regarded as navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted, a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of ly needs legislative attention. So far as money to improve the navigation of this a further survey of our coast is con- and other important highways of com-

The Secretary of the Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy gives a history of the operations of his department, and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him tific inquiries which may properly be as- to protect the rights of the government in respect to certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat "Dolphin," claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the de-

No one can fail to see from the recital contained in this report that only the application of business principles has beer insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the execution on the part of the department of contracts or obligations as they were legally construed in the case of the "Dolphin," providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the comand 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses plete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor. by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak | the government in their unfinished conwhich seemed imminent. They re- dition, under a clause in the contract mained to aid if necessary in the expul- permitting such a course, and are now sion of intruders upon the reservation in process of completion in the yard or nor could contracts have been let under of the navy department

Congress in its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers and two gunboats, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,995,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on the 1st day of July last, steps were at once taken for the price necessary to secure transporta-the procurement of such plans for the tion by other vessels upon any route, and construction of these vessels as would be likely to insure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this charac er, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection.

All must admit the importance of ar

effective navy to a nation

ing such an extended sea coast to protect, yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the sea against s first-class vessel of any important power. subsidizing any line of public conveyance Such a condition ought not longer to or travel, I am satisfied that it should continue. The nation that cannot resist | not be done under cover of an expendithe army a profitable riddance after aggression is constantly exposed to it. ture incident to the administration of a Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with certainty as to the receipients of the subdisadvantage, because it is not in condisity, or any discretion left to all on to enforce the teams dictated by its number of trials by general courts-mar. sense of right and justice. Inspired as I tial during the year was 2,328, and that am with the hope, shared by all patri-11,851 trials took place before garrison otic citizens, that the day is not far disand regimental courts-martial. The tant when our navy will be such as befits public, I cannot but think that the suggestion that probably more than half our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that great and small in one year may well ar- leads in the direction of such a consumrest attention. Of course many of these | mation. I deem it my duty especially to trials before garrison and regimental direct the attention of congress to the courts-martial were for offenses almost close of the report of the secretary of the frivolous, and there should, I think, be navy in which the humiliating features of a way devised to dispose of these in a the present organization of this departmore summary and less inconvenient ment are exhibited and the startling manner then by court-martial. If some abuses and waste of his present method of the proceedings of courts-martial are exposed. The conviction is forced which I have had occasion to examine upon us with the certainty of mathepresent the ideas of justice which gen- matical demonstration, that before we erally prevail in these tribunals, I am proceed further in the restoration satisfied that they should be much re- of a navy, we need a thorformed, if the honor and the honesty of oughly reorganized navy department. the army and navy are, by their instru- The fact that within seventeen years more than \$75,000,000 has been spent in construction, repair, equipment and The board of fortifications or other de. armament of vessels, and the further fact fenses appointed in pursuance of the that instead of an effective and creditable fleet we have only the discontent and approved March 3, 1885, will in a short | prehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now hoped that this may greatly aid the leg- | made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdi-The work of the signal service has been rected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive, aimless follies. Uuquestionably if we are content with with a view of adding to its usefulness, the maintenance of a navy department The number of stations in operation June simply as an ornament to the government, 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports a constant watchfulness may prevent these courts are so overburdened with some of the scandal and abuse which ports are also received from 75 have found their way into our present Canadian stations, from 375 vol- organization, and its incurable waste unteer observers, 52 army sur- may be reduced to the mininum; but if geons at military posts and 333 we desire to build ships for present use foreign stations. The expense of service instead of haval reminders of the days during the fiscal year, after deducting that are past, we must have a departreceipts from military telegraph lines, ment organized for the work, supplied was \$79,759,297. In view of the fact with all the talent and ingenuity our referred to by the secretary of war that | country affords, prepared to take advanwork of this service ordinarily is of scien- | tage of the experience of other nations, so tific nature, and the further fact that it is systematized that all effort shall unite and assuming larger proportions constantly lead in one direction, and fully imbued and becoming more and more unsuited with the conviction that war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up in the opinion that it should be separately to this day brought fourth relating to established. If this is done the scope and their construction. I earnestly commend extent of its operations should as nearly | that portion of the secretary's report devoted to this subject to the action of conand always capable of exact ascertain- gress, in the hope that the suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step

The affairs of the postal service are class which graduates next exhibited by the report of the postmaster general, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rates of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and such vacancies as exist in these places 1883 outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postfor them all when they leave the military age which took effect with the beginning school. Under the prevailing law and of October in the latter year, and dimin- the Indian question, citing facts already ished during the two past fiscal years It is suggested that the law on this sub- 82,790,000, in the proportion of \$2,270, - facts concerning the education of the Inject be changed so that such of those 000 in 1884 to \$520,000 in 1885. young men as are not at once assigned to Natural growth and development have president says: "I recommend the pasduty after graduating may be retained as meantime increased expenditure, resecond lieutenants in the army, if they sulting in a deficiency in the revenue to ment of six commissioners, three of desire it, subject to assignment, when the expenses of the department of five whom shall be detailed from the army, opportunity occurs, under proper rules and a quarter millions of dollars for the to be charged with the duty of careful as to priority of selection. The expendi- year 1884, and eight and a third millions inspection from time to time of all Intures on account of the military academy in the last fiscal year. The anticipated dians upon our reservations or subject to

priations for the support of the army, | favorable business condition of the coun- | condition and needs and determining | which might immediately exercise the try, of which the postal service is a faith-ful indicator. The gratifying fact is returning prosperity is marked by a gain augmentation of receipts which other- the degree that the scale of expenses may gain upon the revenue and cause an inawakened prosperity, by proper economy it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as | nental roads be held to a strict accountany country affords, will be adequate ability in the matter of their grants. to sustain the cost of the service. impartial, is of less importance to them | ages. than the economical expenditure of the Strong Language Against Polygamy means they provide for its maintenance and for the due improvement of its agencies, that they may enjoy its highest

> travagance, and good results appear from the report to have already been accomplished. I approve of the recommendation of the on domestic money-orders of \$5 and less from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people ment of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting. The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further en-

largement of its facilities will be due to other communities which it may be adop ed. An agreement has been entered into lished, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly one million three hundred thousand dollars. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify the extension which is proposed.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the post-office department to contract for carrying our foreign mails the last congress. The amount limited was inadequate to

without such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage, which was proffered under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times much beyond the charges made private persons for services not burdensome. less Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the postmaster general to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated (an extra compersation), withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of department, nor should there be any unexecutive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the amount to be paid and the beneficiary might better be determined by congress than by any other way. The international congress of delegates from the postal-union countries convened in Lisbon, Portugal, in February last, and, after a session of some weeks, the delegates signed an agreement amendatory of the present postal-union convention in some particulars designed to advance

with departmental report. I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistautant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration of the several other recommendations contained in his

my approval, and will be laid before you

The Attorney General. The report of the attorney general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of pending causes that the delays on dea denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the attorney general. Its main features are the transfers of all the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district courts, and an increase of judges for the latter, where necessary-an addijudges to the circuit courts, and constituting them exclusvely courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting appeals thereto and further restrictions of right to remove cause from the state to the federal courts, permitting appeals to the supreme courts from courts of the District of Columbia, and from the torritories only in the same cases as they are allowed an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the plan thus outlined and recommend the legisjudicial system.

A Necessary Synopsis. The present mode of compensation of

United States marshals and district attorneys the message declares should be changed to fixed salaries. Under the present method unscrupulous marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions.

The message deals at great length upon touched upon in the report of the secretary of the interior. After reviewing dian's and their tribal relations, the The work of the coast and geodetic for the last fiscal year, exclusive of the and natural revival of the revenue has the care and control of the government, different from that of any other nation. | survey was, during the last fiscal year, | sum taken for its purposes from appro- | been oppressed and retarded by the un- with the view of discovering their exact all other offices, incumbents of

rate of postage from a half ounce to an | the Indians and disposed of for their under recent legislation, begun with the vations, with a view of their concurrent year, will operate to restrain the centration. The message directs that termination to perform our duty well. powers and functions of

The message recommends the repeal and modification of certain of the land creased deficiency to be shown at its laws, and deprecates the falling of large close; yet after no long period of re- tracts of land into the hands of syndicates for speculation.

The president urges that trans-conti-

The message cites that in July, 1885,

The operation of the postoffice depart- there were 345,125 persons borne upon ment is for the convenience and benefit the pension rolls—an increase during ten of the people, and the method by which | years of 110,000 persons. He recomthey pay the charges of this useful arm of | mends that care be taken to cleause from their public service, so that it be just and | the rolls names of any fraudulent person-

In the territory of Utah the law of the United States, passed for the suppression usefulness. A proper attention has been of polygamy, has been energetically and directed to the prevention of waste or ex- faithfully executed during the past year, with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases by accused that he would not again offend who most of all avail themselves of this against the law nor advise, counsel, aid instrumentality, but to whom the ele- or abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah commissioners express opinions based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the territory during the last year. They further report that, while there cannot be found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the territory, all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not living in the practice of polygamay, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriage as a Divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national. Thus is the strange spectacle presented of a community protected by a republican form of government, to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their under the additional authority given by suffrage a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of republican pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of fifty cents per mile. It would institutions. The strength, the have been unjust and unwise to have perpetuity and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the given it to some and denied it to others; law of God, guarded by parental care, who have caused the discontent among the contractor, but under the supervision the law to all at a rate to have brought regulated by parental authority and sacrificed by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land, who rule the nation, as they mould the characters and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinances, each pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children. They shed the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within their pure and wholsome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed and unwomanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families are the citizens of the The wife and are the sources of patriotism and conjugal and parental affection, and beget the highest devotion to country. The man who, and med by pilman marriages,

is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for its defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this course, can be used for practice or the system which sanctions it and there is nothing b which is not opposed to all that is of to get enough of them value in our institutions. There should the rose shoots and fast be no relaxation in the firm but just exeground with a peg, then d
cution of the law now in peration, and
the base as high, as poss I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fame. Since the people in our territories are relands, I recommend that a law be passed | ber. to prevent the importation of Mormons into this country.

Miscellaneous and Conclusive. The agricultural interests of our country, the message says, demand just recognitition and liberal encouragement. its purposes. This additional act has had They sustain with certainty and unfailing strength our national prosperity and bear their full share of the burden of taxation without complaint. Out of our total annual exports more than threefourths are the products of agriculture, and of our total population nearly onehalf are exclusively engaged in that occupation. The message recommends that especial attention be paid to this

Referring to prohibitory laws adopted by several countries reparding the importation of our animals and their products, the message suggests the importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such injurious prohibition. The president recommends additional legislation on this subject if necessary, and recommends to the consideration of congress suggestions contermining litigation amount often to tained in the report of the commissioner

of agriculture. devoted to the civil service question. tion .- [Louisville Courier-Journal. The president says: "I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the teacher of her new scholar. aw enforcing civil service reform is based." He reiterates his former expressed views on the subject and says: 'I venture to hope that we never shall again be remitted to the system which listributes public positions purely as a ler can rest.' reward for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain from state courts, and guarding against of a continuance of this system which, upon every change of administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay seige to the patronage of the lation necessery for its application to our government, engrossing the time of get enough of that here. I'm a bootblack, public officers and with t ties spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent." priation to secure library room for valuable books and pamphlets belonging to tion for certain District of Columbia in-

ternal improvements. to the succession to the presidency in the event of the death, disability or removal of both the president and vice president is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has been repeatedly considered by congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the vice president, and the vacancies at the same time in

what steps shall be taken in behalf of the functions of the presidential office, have government to improve their sisuation in | caused public anxiety and a just demand shown, however, by the report that our the direction of their self-support and that a recurrence of such a condition of complete civilization; that it be ascer- affairs should not be permitted. In conof \$380,000 in the revenue of the latter | tained from such inspection what, if | clusion, I commend to the wise care and half of the last year over the correspond- any, of the reservations may be reduced thoughtful attention of congress the needs ing period of the preceding year. The in area, and in such cases what part is and welfare of an intelligent nation. To change in the weight of first-class mat- not needed for Indian occupation may subordinate these to narrow advantages ter, which may be carried for a single be purchased by the government from of partisanship or to the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's ounce, and the reduction by one-half of benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with trust and betray the people's interests. the rate of newspaper postage, which, their consent, be removed to other reser- But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern demust give us peace among those who wise might have been expected to such a the commission be strictly defined. have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved GROVER CLEVELAND."

To Fatten Christmas Birds.

Nearly a hundred years ago the following unique method of fattening turkeys was advocated: About three weeks before the turkeys are wanted procure some walnuts. When feeding the turkeys in the morning take each one intended for killing, and put a whole walnut down its throat, which has been rubbed with fat. The shells must not be cracked for fear that the rough-might tear the throat. The second morning give each turkey two walnuts prepared the same way; the third morning three; the fourth, four; the fifth, five; the sixth, six: the seventh, seven. If they are not fat enough, give seven for two or three days, and then reduce the number one each day until the number is reduced to one, when they will be fat enough to kill. Walnuts are said to contain a great quantity of postmaster general to reduce the charges pleas of guilty have been entered and nutritious oil, and to have the property of slight punishment imposed upon promise fattening turkeys. The tlesh will be white and of fine flavor.

Why He Was Not Afraid.

"What's the matter, Tom?" "Matter enough. Smith's dog bit me a minute ago." "Smith's dog bit you? Good gracious,

man, that dog is mad!' "The deuce you say! He ain't any madder than I am. I'm the one to be mad. If I had bitten the dog he might have had a good excuse to get mad."

"But the dog has the hydrophobia-" "What's the hydrophobia?"

"It means, literally, in fear of water." "Well, what do you care how much that dog is afraid of water? I wish he was afraid

"Oh, you don't understand. You are iable to catch it from the dog." "No, I'm not; but he's liable to catch it from me as soon as I can borrow a gun." "Oh, pshaw! This fear of water-you are

liable to have it." "No, I'm a cold-water Baptist."-[Newman Independent.

"For goodness sake, Mary," asked the young lady's mother at breakfast, "what was the matter with you and Harry in the parlor last night?" "Why, mamma? What?" inquired the

daughter, demurely. "Why, you jowered and quarreled for half an hour like a pair of pickpockets." "Oh," she replied, remembering the circumstances, "Harry wanted me to take the big chair, and I wanted him to take it,

because he was company, you know." "Well, what did you quarrel about?" "We didn't quarrel, mamma; only he insisted that I should take it, and I wouldn't." "How did you settle it, finally?"

"Well, mamma, we-we-compromised, and both of us took it."

The mother had been a girl once herself .-Merchant's Traveler.

Protecting Roses in Winter-

In the northern regions derdown the rose bushes and cover with e en boughs; in places where the commo it is well to collect it, as it makes an excellent protective covering. Old leaves, o rst, bend down the tops to the id afterwards 🖈 cover with whatever is to be obtained, keeping it in polessof sufficient weight to preve placement by the inforced by immigration from other wind wind .- [Vick's Magazine for Novem-

> He Could and Did. "Conductah!" she called in a languid

"Yes'm." "Can you stop this cah?"

"Yes'm."

"Then you may stop it." "Yes'm," he said, as he rang the bell. "Conductah!" she called, as she looked out of the window.

"Yes'm." "Can you start this cah?" "Certainly."

"Then you may start it. I believe I will ride to the connah. When I reach the connah you may stop it."

A Fault of Education.

Education needs to be adapted to the requirements of the individual: to be more generalize too much everywhere; nowhere multiplication of studies rather than to the stimulation of thought-our educated classes are inert and indifferent. The average college graduate finds that in the world about him there is no -place he can fill acceptably to himself, and the fault is not so much with the wicked world as with The closing portion of the message is | those who first gave direction to his educa-

No Inducement.

"Don't you want to go to the better world, Tommy?" asked a Sunday school "No mum," promptly replied the frank

little fellow. "And why not, Tommy?"

"Oh, when I die I want to go where a fel-

"Well, my boy, you can rest there." "Well, in that song we sung it said we'll

"Certainly; don't you want to shine

"No, mum: I don't want to shine there, I ir importuni- mum!"-[Yonkers Statesm

Tears.

Crocodile tears are things of ancient his-The message recommends that the sala- tory, and tears produced with the aid of ries of civil service commissioners be in- onions are equally well known, but it has creased to a sum more nearly com- remained for modern science to find a way mensurate to their important duties. to produce onion tears without betraying The message recommends an appro- the presence of the aggressive onion itself. In fact, the aggressive onion need not be the government, and also an appropria- present at all. An essential oil is extracted from it which has all the tear-compelling qualities of the solid vegetable itself. One The message concludes as follows: drop of this oil on a handkerchief is good 'The present condition of law relating for one flood of tears, two drops produce a persistent fit of sobbing and three drops and appearance of utter abaudonment to consuming grief.-[Philadelphia Times.

> An old rail-splitter in Indiana put the quietus upon a young man who chaffed him upon his bald head in these words: "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours, I can raise hair to sell."