## BROWNVILLE, : NEBRASKA

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Washington, December 6.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Rep resentatives:

forded another opportunity of the people of significant example of the peaceful and safe | depend upon this alone. not found in any other form of government. RIGHTS OF THE COLORED CITIZEN.

amendments to the constitution, still prevails fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting and with counting, returning and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the rights, preservation of all rights—the right of suffrage-which the constitution expressly confer upon our enfranchised citizens.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Happily the history of the late election shows | subject to your considerate attention. that in many parts of the country where oppo-sition to the differenth amendment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether if firm and well considered action it taken by congress. I trust the house it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughviolation shall accrue to any person or party.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE. sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to proscente unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guar steed to them by the constitution. It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self protection, which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education.

POPULAR EDUCATION. The means at the command of the local and state authorities are, in many cases, to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of in the interest of slavery. Firmly convince i that the subject of popular education deserves whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several states, where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. promote free popular education, ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue, and social order, prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM. In my former annual messages, I have asked the attention of congress to the civil service system of the government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage or appointments for personal or partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the executive office, and I believe the dangers threaten the stability of become more alarming with the enlargement of the administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and policemen employed. The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotion and removals, establishing a uniform method, having exclusively, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business. Competitive examinations, n aid of impartial appointments, have been degree in the offices where the rules for ap- toward a friendly agreement is manifested by ditions under which so stupendous a change pointment by competitive examination have the recognition of our right to indemnity for in the region embraced in this guarantee been applied. A method which has so approve the transaction at Fortune bay, leaving the should be effected, transforming, as it would, ed itself by experimental tests at points where | measure of such indemnity to further confer- | this isthmus 'rom a barrier between the Atsuch tests may be fairly considered conclusive, ence. and by an assent to the view of this lantic and Pacific oceans, into a gateway and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were road system west of the Mississippi river, and should be extended to all subordinate posi- go ermnent pre-ented in previous correspond- thoroughfare between them, for the navies (cents being omitted) from customs, \$186,- the great tide of settlers which has poured in tions under the government. I believe that a ence, that the regulation of conflicting inter- and merchantships of the world, should re- 522,064; from internal revenue, \$124,009,373; strong and growing public sentiment demands ests of shore fishing on the provincial sea ceive the approval of this government as beimmediate measures for securing and enforc coasts, and vessel fishing of our fishermen, ing compatible with the discharge of these ing the highest possible efficiency in the civil should be made the subject of conference and obligations on our part, and consistent with \$7,114,971; for repayment of interest by Paservice and its protection from recognized concurre t arrangements between the two our interests as the principal power of the cific railway companies, \$1,707,367; from sink-permanent quarters at points selected, of a abuses, and that the ex-crience re-erred to governments. I sincerely hope a basis may be western hemisphere. The views which Lexhas demonstrated the teasibility of such measures. The examinations in the custom houses and that the teasibility of such measures. The examinations in the custom houses divergence of views in the interpretation to the project, I deem penalties, dec., \$1,148,800; from fees, ing laws. Perminent buildings cannot be and postoffices have been held under many embarrassments and without provision for Washington, which, as the correspondence becompensation for the extra 1 bor performed tween the two governments stood at the close myopinion "that it is the right and duty of ment property. \$282,616; from profit of coin- has been authorized, the moneys received reby the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the public service has induced this devotion of time and la
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whose commendable interest in the public service has induced the many of the last session of congress, seemed to be age, etc., \$2,792,156; from revenues of the work of the last session of congress, seemed to be age, etc., \$2,792,156; from revenues of the bull of the last seemed to be age, etc., \$2,792,156; from mission and authority over any interest in the public service has induced the many of the last seemed to be age, etc., \$2,792,156; from mission and authority over any interest in the public service has a bor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected, and without appropriation by congress for compensation, it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system should be conducted upon a uniform system and the participation of the United States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most considerable departments, and the participation of the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most considerable departments, and the participation of the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in that now in progress at Melbourne, the United States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in the United States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in the United States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. Exhibitors from the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. The war between the united States have been efficiently and honorable represented. The war between the continuous states of the construction of the prosection of the prosection of the p expected, and without appropriation by con-

tically inoperative for want of the requisite the United States to exhibit to the world a record with the assurance that his success will

transmission of the power and authority of government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire to their

I also recommend such legislation as, while newly chosen successors. The example cannot leaving every officer as free as any other citi- and for the country at large the principal fail to impress profoundly the thoughtful peo | zen to express his political opinions and to use | prize of honor offered by his majesty the emple of other countries with the advantages his means for their advancement, shall also peror. The results of this great success canwhich the republican institutions afford. The immediate general and cheerful acquiscence enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in the refusal of all demands upon his salof good citizens in the result of the election, ary for political purposes. A law which should es gratifying assurance to our country and thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all and to its friends throughout the world that a | who are engaged in the public service, and government based on the free current of an likewise contain stringent provisions against the use of official anthority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official sub-ordinates, is greatly to be desired. The most ments of strength, stability and permanency | ical action of private citizens or of official subserious obstacle, however, to an improvement of the civil service and especially to a reform Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent ferred upon the colored people by the recent known as the

SPOILS SYSTEM. in several of the late slave holding states. It by which the appointing power has been so present. cent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the converte to the civil service must be seen as the civil service must be set to the civil service must be seen as the civil se gress. The first step in the reform of the tween congress and the executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine key and Greece. During last summer, several that "To the victors belong the spoils," is inseparable from congressional patronage, as the established rule and practice of parties in pow-er. It comes to be understood by applicants searched by armed cruisers of the Spanish for office and by the people generally, that government. The circumstances as reported It is the desire of the good people of the tricts and state. It is not necessary to recite of the friendly relations existing for a century whole country that sectionalism as a factor in at length the evil resulting from this invasion between this country and Spain. The wrong our politics should disappear. They prefer of the executive functions. The true princi- was brought to the attention of the Spanish that no section of the country should be uni-ted in solid opposition to any other section. ples of the government on the subject of ap-pointments to office, as stated in the national strance, and the matter is undergoing investi-The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty conventions of the leading parties of the gation by the royal authorities with a view to obedience to the equal rights amendments to country, have again and again been approved such explanation as may be called for by the the constitution, is all that now stands in the by the American people, and have not been facts. The commission sitting in this city for way of a complete obliteration of sectional called in question in any quarter. These au- adjudation of claims of our citizens against lines in our political contests. As long as thenticated expressions of public opinion upon these amendments are flagrantly violated or this all important subject, are the statement ing the terminations of its labors. The claims disregarded, it is safe to assume that the peo of principles that belong to the constitutional against the United States under the Florida ple who placed them in the constitution, as structure of the government. Under the conbodying the legitimate results of the war spitution the president and heads of de- for its action at the last session, and I again for the Union, and who believes them to be partments are to make nominations invite your attention to this long-standing wise and necessary, will continue to act to- for office, the senate is to advise question with a view of fina disposition. At gether and to insist that they shall be obeyed. and consent to the appointmen's and the paramount question still is, as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications to terest of the public service demands that these freely cast his vote and to linve it honestly distinctions be respected; that senators and the country will be relieved of the contentions ers should not dictate appointments to office. and political and party issues, with respect to the comony and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic lic examination. Members of congress will taxati m. education, finance, and other import- not be relieved from the demands made upon ant subjects will the receive their full share of them with reference to appointment to office attention; but resistance to a nullification of | until by legislative enactment, the pernicious |

counted. With this question rightly settled, representatives who may be judges and accusof the past; by genes will indeed be by gones, To this end the co-operation of the legislative the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory | gress with respect to appointments to office by achieved. This determination proceeds from the president, and I also recommend that the no host-le sentiment or feeling to any part of provisions of section 1767, and of sections folthe people of our country, or to any of their lowing of the revised statutes, comprising the interests. The inviolability of the amend- tenure of office act of Mar h 3d, 1867, be rements rests upon the fundamental principle of pealed. Believing that to reform the system our government. They are the solemn ex- and methods of the civil service in our courpression of the will of the people of the Uni- try is one of the highest and most imperative ted States. The sentiment that the constitu-tional rights of our citizens mu-t be main-permanently done only by the co-operation of tained does not grow weaker. It will continue the legislative and executive departments of tempt to negotiate a treaty of extradition with THE MORMON QUESTION. It is the recognized duty and purpose of the

people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our territories, and o prevent its extension. Faithful und zealous of representatives and the senate, will see to efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that the legislation investigated, and that no benefit from such appearance investigated investigate longer action is delayed, the more difficult it It will be the duty of the executive, with | will be to accomplish what is desired-prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Morman sectarian organization, which up-holds poligamy, has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of the sect do, the local political power of the territory, they are able to make effective their hostility to the laws of congress on the subject of poligamy, and, in fact, do prevent its enforcement. Poligamy will not he abolished if enforcement of law depends on those who practice and uphold the crime. wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages where, before emancipation, the education of the people was sadly neglected, or prevented, enact suitable laws to protect the territories is ample. It is not a case for half way measures. The political power of the Mormon sect the earnest attention of the people of the is increasing. It controls now one of our wealthiest and most populous territories. It is extending steadily into other territories. Wherever it goes it establishes poligamy and congress, by suitable legislation, and with sectarian political power. The sanctity of marriage and family relations are the cornerstone of our American society and civilization, religious liberty, and the separation of church and state tre among the elementary ideas of should be promptly paid and the residue refree institutions. To re-establish the interests and principles which poligamy and mormonism have imperiled, and fully re-open to Whatever the government can fairly do to the intel igent and virtuous immigrants of all creeds that part our domain which has been, in a great degree, closed to general immigra-tion by the intolerant and immoral institution, it is recommended that the government of the territory of Utah be re-organized.

A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR UTAH. I recommend congress to provide for the government of Utah by a governor and judges, as commissioners, appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate-a government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory of northwest Objo tablished for the territory of northwest Ohio the government. Abuses, so serious in their nature, cannot be tolerated. They tend to deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office, and set on juries, in the territory of Utah, be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted, it is believed that, within a few years, the evils which now ler without encouraging such disturbances as afflict it, will be eradicated, and this territory will, in good time, become one of the most prosperous and attractive of the new states of

have been those o undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to the command of Chief Victoria, but, by the their continued maintenance. My anticipal combined and harmonious action of the miliconducted, for some years past, in several of tion of an early reply from the British governthe executive departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom houses and postoffices of the larger cities | Fortune bay, in January, 1878, which I ex- have so long prevented the rapid and convenof the country. In the city of New York over pressed in my last annual message, was disaplient communication between the United two thousand persons in the civil service have been subjected, on their appointments and tenure of place, to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received, exhibited a failure of accord to the operation of published when received and the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon to the operation of published to the operation of the o rules for the purpose, during the past two years. The results of these practical tests have been very satisfactory, and have concurred to our fishermen by the treaty of Washfirmed my opinion in favor of this system of ington, of so serious a characte that I made from Guatemala, Columbia, Bolivia, Venezueselection. All are subjected to the tests, and it the subject of a communication to congress, la and Nicarauga have recently arrived at this the result is free from prejudice by personal in which I recommended the adoption of favor or partisan influence. It secures for the measures which seemed to me proper to be afford the best guarantee of the continuance position applied for, the best qualifications at- taken by this government, in maintenance of of friendly relations between ourselves and tainal le among the composing applicants. It | the rights accorded to our fishermen under the | these relative republics. is an effectual protection from the pursuit of importantity, which, under any other course pursued, largely exacts the time and attention pursued, largely exacts the time and attention by the house of representation by the house of representation of the united States of Columbia have eagaged public attention during the past year.

It is believed the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with that of the United States, whether considered with the united States, wh of appointing officers, to their great detriment under consideration by the house of repren the discharge of other official duties, pre- sentatives at the time of the adjournment of mainly by reason of the project of the interthe discharge of other others of the mere congress in June last. Within a few weeks I oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, other country of our time, and has never been furtherance of private or party purposes, and have received a communication from her ma- o be built by private capital under concesleaving the employes of the government freed justy's government, renewing cons deration of sion from the Columbia government for that from the obligations imposed by patronage to the subjects, both of indemnity for injuries at purpose. The treaty obligation existing bedepend solely upon merit for retention and Fortune bay and of the interpretation of the tween the United States and Columbia, by advancement, and, with this constant incent- treaty, in which the previous correspondence which we guarantee the neutrality of transit ive, to exertion and improvement. These invaluable results have been attained in a high

> In the important exhibition of arts and industries which was held last year at Sydney. New South Wales, as well as in that now in

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY appropriation. I therefore recommend an ap- and ratified a convention with the French repropriation of \$25,000 per annum to meet the | public for the settlement of the claims of citexpenses of a commission, to be appointed by | izens of either country against the other. Unthe president, in accordance with the terms of | der this a commission, presided over by a disthis section, whose duty it shall be to devise a | tinguished publicist, appointed in pursuance just, uniform and efficient system of competi- of the request of both nations, by his majesty tive examinations, and to supervise the appli- the emperor of Brazil, has been organize I and cation of the same throughout the entire ivil has begun its sessions in this city. A congress it service of the government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who Paris, to which I have appointed the ministers apply for office, will not only be as welcome a of the United States in France and in Belgium relief to the members of congress as it will as delegates. The international commission

open competition of merit between the appli-ants in which every one can make his own the United States, notwithstanding the haste with which the commission was forced to make its receparations, was extremely success ful and n critorious, winning for the private exhibitors numerous awards of a high class, not but be advantageous to this important and growing industry.

NATURALIZED GERMAN CITIZENS. There have been some questions raised beween the two governments as to the proper effect and interpretation of our treaties of The obelisk, naturalization, but recent dispatches from our accordance with the views of their govern- this country and will be erected in that mezens abroad never have been fewer than at

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. There is nothing of importance to note in our unbroken, friendly relations with the governments of Austria, Hungary, Russia, Turvessels belonging to the Merchant Marine of his country, sailing in nautical waters of the representatives and senators are entitled to involve not only the private injury to persons disburse the patronage of their respective dis- concerned, but all seemed too little observant treaty with Spain, were submitted to congres tection by foreign powers, of the

NATIVE MOORS her than Moslem, and especially of the He- priation brew residents of Morocco.

CONSULAR TREATY WITH BELGIUM. The consular treaty concluded with Belgium has not yet been officially promulgated, owing to the alteration of a word in the text by the senate of the United States, which occasioned tempt to negotiate a treaty of extradition with of South America, with the West Indies and Denmark failed on account of the Danish | the Gulf of Mexico, should be direct, and not government failing to insert the usual clause, through the circuit of the European system, providing that each nation shouldpay the and should be carried on in our own bottoms. expenses of the arrest of persons whose ex- A full appreciation of the opportunities which tradition it asks.

TREATIES WITH CHINA AND JAPAN. which has been appointed to enter upon neconferences proceeded with such rapidity and success, that on the seventeenth of November ast, two treaties were signed at Pekin relating to the introduction of Chinese into this untry, and one relating to commerce. Mr. Trescot, one of the commissioners, is now on als way home, bringing the treaties, and it expected they will be received in season be laid before the senate early in January. Our minister in Japan has negotiated a con-vention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once jail connected with it. The Japanese govern- tion with the markets whose trade they sought. offered for this purpose a most eligible piece of land. In my last annual message, I invited | with this country and aid in their developthe attention of congress in the subject of in- ment. Similar co-operation may be looked China and Japan. I renew the recommendathese funds are due to American citizens, private interests. In respect to foreign com turned to the nations respectively to which tal communication seems necessarily a matthey justly and equitably belong.

THE NETHERLANDS. The extradition treaty with the kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been for sometime in course of negotiation, has, during the past car been concluded and ratified. Relations of friendship and amity have been stablished between the government of the United States and that of Roumania, and we have sent a diplomatic rep esentative to Bucharest, and have received at this capital a special envoy, who has been charged by his al highness, Prince Charles, to announce mercial relations between the two countries.

THE MEXICAN BORDER. In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quiet on the bor-der between this country and Mexico, would soon become so assured as to justify the modification of orders then in force to our military commanders, in regard to crossing the frontwould endanger the peace of the two countries. Events proved in accordance with these expectations, and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire satisfaction of our own citizens and the Mexican govern-Our relations with all foreign countries inent. Subsequently, the peace of the border tary of both countries, his band has been

NEW ENVOYS

nects North and South America, as will pro- receipts, \$333.526,610. The ordinary expendi- eral statute for the sales of such abandoned tect our national interes s."

PERU, BOLIVIA AND CHILL. should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1753, and the participation of the United States was of the revised statutes, authorizes the president to prescribe for the regulations for addent to prescribe for the regulations for addent to prescribe for the regulation of the United States was ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. States was ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne the share taken ligerent rights of parties as independent recognized by a special mark of distinction. dent to prescribe for the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with persons to conduct the requisite and th persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with state of rations of the continent of Europe has reference to "the fitness of such candidate, in all the nations of the continent of Europe has belligerents; but I regret to announce that for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; reference to "the filness of such candidate, in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into and commercial relations with them. We have an independent plan without concert, cannot be the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the for interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but the formula interest on the public debt, \$95.757,575; but th the measures which the ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authoring a surplus revenue of \$65,883,653, whice, with their commands of case 25 a score in the of efficiency of the postal service.

empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial and their commercial intercourse steadily increases, to their mutual advantage.

The internal disorders with which the Ar-

in their relation to native 'orm of government, and this may be best secured by simple diplomatic agreement between them. It would be well if consular jurisdiction of our representative at Asia were increased in ex ent and imsurrounding and outlying lands of Oceanica. since that time been reduced to \$1,886,019,504.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, ment, which makes and admits no distinction | tropolis. The commissioner for the liquidto the provisious adopted by it, which will be over \$600,000,000 of five and six per cent. laid before congress for its information. The bonds will become redeemable. This presents tribunal; and will probably be continued for another period of five years.

THE PROPOSED SANITARY CONFERENCE. In pursuance of an act passed at the last session of congress, invitations had been extended to the foreign maratime states to join in the sanitary conference in Washington, becinning the first of January. The acceptance of this invitation by many prominent powers, gives a promise of success in this important measure designed to establish a system of international notification by which the spread of infections or epidemic diseases may be more effectually checked or prevented. The attention of congress is invited to the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect the provisions of the act referred to.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCE. The efforts of the department of state to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States, through the active agency of the consular officers, and through the dissemination of information obtained from them, has been of unrelaxed interest in these efforts, as developed in our commercial communities, and the value of information secured by this means, to trade and the manufacturers of the country, were recognized by congress at its in the empire of Morocco. The minister of last session, and provision was made for more the United States in Spain was directed to take frequent publication of consular and other part in the deliberations of this conference, reports by the department of state. The first the result of all the powers represented. The instrument will be laid before the senate for its consideration. The government of the be expected. The importance of, and interest United States has also lost no opportunity to attached to, reports of consular officers, are urge upon that of the emperor of Morocco | witnessed by the general demand for them by the necessity, in accordance with the humane all classes of merchants and manufacturers prevalent in that country of persons of a faith the approval of congress. A necessary appron for its cont will commend itself to your consideration.

OUR DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES. The prosperous energies of our domestic industries and their immense production of subjects of foreign commerce, invite, and even require, ac ive development of the wishes and relations with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts | der character, it was believed by many supour front on the Pacific ocean gives to commerce with Japan, China, and the East Indies The provisions ma e by congress at its last with Australia and the island groups which ession for the expense of the commission lie along these routes of navigation, should totiations with the imperial government of shipping, and to administer by our own capitals, a due proportion of this trade. Whatever on. The imperial government was prepared | meet and direct these impulses to the engive prompt and respectful attention to the largement of our ex hanges and of our carry-latters brought under negotiation, and the ing trade, I am sure the wisdom of congress

will be ready to supply SUBSIDIES FOR MAIL STEAMERS. One initial measure, however, seems to me so clearly useful and efficient that I venture regular steam postal communication by aid om the government has been the forerunner of the commercial preponderance of Great Britain in all the seas, the greater share in of the American legation, and court house and adoption of regular steam postal communicamerce quite as much as in internal trade, poster to demand the attention, and thus pertaining to the government.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE AND CARRYING TRADE. I respectfully recommend to your prompt attention such just and efficient measures as may conduce to the development of our foreign commercial exchange and the building up of our carrying trade. In this connection I lesire also to suggest the very great service which might be expected in enlarging and facilitating our commerce on the Pacific ocean, were a transmarine cable laid from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japan at the north and Australia at the south. The great influence of such means of communication on these routes to navigation in developing and securing a due share to our Pacific coast in the commerce of the world, needs no illustration or enforcement. It may be, such enterprise, useful and in the end profitable, as it would prove to private investment, may need to be accelerated by prudent legislation by congress in its aid, and I submit the matter to your careful consideration. And an additional, and not unimportant, although secondary reason for fostering and enlarging the navy may be found in the unquestionable service to the expansion of our commerce, which would be rendered by the frequent cir-culation of naval ships in the seas and ports of all quarters of the globe. Ships of proper construction and equipment to be of the greatest efficiency in case of maratime war, night be made constant and active agents in time of peace, in the advancement and participation of our foreign trade and in the nurture and discipline of young seamen, who would naturally in some numbers mix with nizing the value to foreign commerce of the active movement of our naval vessels and the ntelligent and patriotic zeal of our naval ofcountrymen, is a just subject for national

The condition of the financial affairs of the government, as shown by the report of the surpassed by that of other country at any 25,000. It is believed the full legal strength period in history. All of our industries are is the least possible force at which the present railroads are being constructed; vast emigration is increasing our population, capital and labor; new enterprises in great numbers are in progress, and our commercial relations with other countries are im roving.

REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT. The ordinary revenues from all sources, for ly increased. The rapid extension of the rail tures for the same period were, for civil ex- military posts and buildings as are found unpenses, \$15,693,963; for foreign intercourse,

the three great treaty powers require harmony | ished in the United States than the policy o paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possi-ble. THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

with less cash in the treasury, and exclusive of accruing inverest, attained its maximum portance so as to guard American interests in of \$2.756,441,571 in August, 1865, and has Of the principal of the debt, \$108,758,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of \$6,107,593. burden of the interest has been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. bonds will become redeemable. This presents commission for the revision of the judicial a very favorable opportunity, not only to fur-code of reform for the tribunal of Egypt is now in session in Cairo. Mr. Farnam, consul- to reduce the rate of interest on that which general, and J. M. Balcheldon, Esq., have been appointed as commissioners to partale in this work of organization of reform of the tary of the treasury, in his annual report, and recommend prompt legislation to enable the treasury department to complete the refund-

> of resumption. It has contributed greatly to this revival of business and to our remarkable | ments. prosperity. The fears that proceeded and accompanied resumption, have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for resumpof legal tender in private contracts, is a step stable currency, which should be accepted as ment and enhancement of their usefulness. the policy and duty of the government and interest and security of the people. SILVER DOLLAR.

At the time of the pussage of the act now

in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars,

which it authorized would speedily become, under operations of the law, of equivalent value to the gold dollar. There were othe supporters of the bill, who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial with a view to stop the coininspire equal efforts to appropriate to our own | dollar authorized by the bill, continued to be the act. At the average rate per month to the present time has been \$2,276,492. The topurpose, but its return to the treasury is promot and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipation of friends of the measure at the our people. It is also manifest that the efforts | not increased. During the year prior to the nore upon congress the propriety of making of other European nations to contend with passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the provision for the erection of suitable fire-proof Great Britain for a share of this commerce market value of the silver which it contained suildings at the Japanese capital, for the use have been successful in proportion to their was from ninety to ninety- wo cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. During ment, with great generosity and courtesy, has offered for this purpose a most eligible piece anxious to receive such postal communication that the legislation of the last congress, in regard to silver, so far as it was based on the anticipated rise in the value of silver as a redemnity funds received some years ago from for, in due time, from eastern nations and sult of that legislation, has failed to produce China and Japan. I renew the recommendation then made, that whatever portions of lead in this movement can be expected from law remains in force, requiring, as it does, the comage of the nominal dollar, which, in reality, is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to ac-cept a single metal as the sole legal standard value, in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world. The consti-tution of the United States, sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have, as its legal tender money, both gold and silver coin, of intrinsic value as bullion, equivalent to that, which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange, to the disparagement of important interests. The United States produces more silver than anyfother country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals, which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if congress will repeal so much of existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars containing only 412% grains of silver, and instead will authorize the secrelars. This will detraud no man, and willfhe in accordance with familiar precedents. Con gress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver in order to establish it more nea ly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals. In fi ancial legislation every measure in the discretion of greater fidelity in the discharge of securing obligations, has been found by experience to diminish the ratio of interest which the debtors are required to pay, and increase the facility with which the money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in exact performance of monied obligations is established.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The secretary of war reports that the exenditure of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was \$39.99 .773. The appropriations for this department for to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but th provisions contained in appropriation bills organization can be maintained, having it view efficiency, discipline and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for the pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than equal to the additional outlay and the efficiency of the army would be large convenience, because they offer the only avail-The absence of a large number of officers of line active duty, from their regiments, is

ble consideration from congress. W GII OLS constipatte

zed to take, with a view to bring about peace, an amount drawn from the cash balance in the number acquired company duties. With a of no department of the government, perhaps, the development of our mineral resources were not a success. In the course of war some questions have arisen affecting neutral reason of \$8,084,434, making \$73,968,087, making \$73,968,087, making \$73,652,900. Of fraction-sights, In all the ministers of the United States have, under their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in the protection of Durk Relations of the United States with the relations of the United States with the relations of the United States with the representation of the United States with the empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial states and amount drawn from the cash balance in the development of our mineral resources. In the course of war treasury of \$8,084,434, making \$73,968,087, with a view to the lessening of this drain to some extincts, the toccuracy in the population of bonds for the sinking fund of \$73,652,900. Of fraction-sal currency, \$251,717; of the loan of 1858, \$405,000; of the iemporary jown of \$100,000; of the iemporary jown of \$100,000; of the iemporary jown of \$250,000; of compound interest notes, \$165,000,000; of one and wo year notes in the development of our mineral resources. The labors of the government, verhaps, the development of one department of the government, verhaps, the interest content of the lessening of this drain to some extincts the lessening of this drain to some extinct the law authorization and their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in the protection of the sinking fund of \$73,652,900. Of fraction-state in the course of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were \$8,518,067; in the development of one of this drain to some extincts of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were \$8,500,000; in the sinking fund of \$73,652,900. Of fraction-state in the country in the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were \$8,518,067; in the development of the sessing of this drain to some extentions, at the law authorization in the country in the population same of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were \$8,518,067; in the country in the population same of the country in \$370,000; of old demand notes, \$495,000; to all tion for organizing, arming and disciplining the past year the amount due the sinking fund for this year was \$37,931,643. There was appropriations are recommended in this behalf. Report of the adjutant general of the making an additional annual transportation of necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. gentine Republic has for some time past been ing \$35973,873 in excess of the actual require- army and chief of the ordinance touching 10,304,191 miles. The revenues of the postal resentatives:

I congatulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed during the past year with health, with blessed during the past year with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment abundant harvests, with profitable employment and executive dependent of its vast interior resourch of all union has received an accession of the development of its vast interior resourch of the development of its vast interior vast of th representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, seems to have given peace and tranquility to the islands. While is fortunate this large surplus of peace and tranquility to the islands. While is fortunate this large surplus of peace and tranquility to the islands. While is fortunate this large surplus of peace and tranquility to the islands. While is fortunated expension is needed to supply unite therewith, thus realizing the grand idea and aim of the founders of the united the state of the army with suitable libraries and the setary recommends that a period when it may be corps of judge advocates be placed upor the ling, for the purposes of international mail does not appear desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tri-parte local government which has been proposed, the common interests of the barrens the scheme of tri-parte local government which has been proposed, the common interests of the barrens the barrens of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No has been more constantly cher the bursen of many miles and the barrens of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No has been more constantly cher the bursen of many miles and the barrens of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet and the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No part of the public deet to the payment of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No payment of the public deet, which will soon be redeemable. No payment of the public deet to the payment one officer, the judge advocate general and a tional exchange, for all descriptions of corresorps of judge advocates, of eight officers of equal rank (major), with the provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when legislation is asked by the postmaster general, reduced by casualty or re-ignation to that to whose recommendation especial attention known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as a number. The consideration of the bureau of is called. The suggestion of the postmaster cattle-plague, or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild military justice and corps of judge advocates general that it would be wise to encourage, type of this disease, in certain sections of our upon the same basis with other staff corps of by appropriate legislation the establishment | country, is the o casion of great loss to our the army, would re remove an unjust discrim- of American lives of steamers by our own cit- farmers, and serious disturbance to our trade ination against deserving officers, and sub- izen to carry mails between our own p rts and | with Great Britain. The value of meat cattle serve the best interest of the service. THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Especial attention is asked to the report of tion of many of the fortifications, the secre- ings. tary is able to emphasize the recommendations made, and to state their incomplete, and denow being rapidly destroyed by the ele-

THE MISSISSIPPI AND COLUMBIA RIVERS.

The two great rivers of the North American continent, Mississippi and Columbia, have their navigable waters wholly within the limtion, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the tance to our internal and foreign commerce. mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The The permanency of the impo tant work, seems increase of coin or notes. The increase of now to be assured. There has been no fixture coin and bullion in the United States since whatever in the maintainance of the maxi-January 1, 1879, is estimated at \$227,399,428. mum channel during the six months ending There are still in existence, uncancelled, August the 9th last. This experiment has \$346,681.016 of United States legal tender opened a broad, deep highway to the ocean, notes. These notes were authorized as a war and is an improvement, upon the permanent measure, made necessarry by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was changed among people abroad and at home then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence, required, in the judgment of Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges congress, the issue of legal tender paper mon- float in the unobstructed channel safely to and ey. That it served well the purpose for which from the sea. The comprehensive improveit was created is not questioned, but the em- | ment of the Mississippi river and its tributathey were issued. These notes long since became like any other pecuniary obligation of or miles. Producers and consumers alike the government, a debt to be paid, and when have common interest in such unequalled fapaid to be cancelled as mere evidence of an indebtedness no longer existing. I therefore try. The channels of communication and into be taken in our progress towards a safe and sion, with a view to their protection, improve THE CHANNEL OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER

for a distance of about a hundred miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a succession of bars, which occasion serious delays in navigaon and a heavy expense for lighterage, and onnage depth of at least twenty feet at low fixing their value and giving them legal tenide should be secured and maintained, to meet the requirements of the extensive and porters of the measure that the silver dollar, growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The most urgent need, however, for this great water way is the permanent in provement of the channel, at the mouth of the river, from Columbia river to San Francisco, a distance of over 600 miles. There is no harbor on the Pacific coast, which can be approached during stormy weather. An approage, if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill, continued to be fifth congress, for the commencement of a of less commercial value than the standard break-water and harbor refuge, to be located gold dollar. The coinage of the siver dollar, at some point between the straits of Fuca lations of the two countries, enabled the com- modifications of our regulations of trade and under the act referred to, began in March, and San Francisco, at which the necessities of missioner to proceed at once upon their missioner to proceed at once upon the process of the process commodated. The amount appropriated thought to be inadequate for the purpose in tal amount coined prior to the first of November last was \$72,847,750. Of this amount \$47,- will be very great, owing to the want of natu-084,450 remain in the treasury, and only \$25,- ral advantages for a site at any point on the 763,291 are in the hands of the people. A coast between designated limits, and it has constant effort has been made to keep this not been thought advisable to undertake the o press it upon your earnest attention. It currency is circulation, and considerable ex- work without a larger appropriation. I comseems to be very evident that a provision for pense has been necessarily incurred for the mend it to the favor of congress. THE NEW WAR OFFICE. The completion of the new building for the

Britain in all the seas, the greater share in time of its adoption, the value of the silver whose trade is now the desire and intent of dollar, containing 412½ grains of silver, has the army medical museum and library of nathe last year the average market value of the The contents of the army medical museum gery and disease of armies are illustrated, their destruction would be an irreparable loss, not only to the United States, but to the world. There are filed in record and pension division over 16,000 bound volumes of hospital records, together with a great quantity of papers embracing the original records of the hospitals of our armies during the civil war. Aside from their historical value, these records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of large numbers of the pensions and other claims, for the protection of the government against attempted frauds, as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable collections are now in the building which is peculiarly exposed to danger of destruction by fire. It is, therefore, earnfor the present needs and reasonable future expansion of these valuable collections. Such a building should be absolutely fire-proof. No required. It is belived that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to excee! commend to the attention of congress the great services of the commander-in-chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so a close. The legislation of the United States tary of the treasury to coin silver dollar; of the equivalent value, as bullion, with gold doldistinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent service to the country. Congress authorizing the appointment of a captain-general of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting pro er, and would be warmly approved by the THE NAVY. The report of the secretary o' the navy ex-

> of that department. During the past fiscal year the total expenditures for the year were \$12,916,639, leaving unexpended at the close of the year, \$2,141,682 of the amount available of the appropriations. Appropriations for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1881, are \$15,095,061, and the total estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880 are \$15,953,-The amount drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880, is \$5,041,590. The recommendation of the secretary of the navy that provision be made for the establishment of some form of rivil government for the provessel was dispatched to Sitka because of fear that without the presence of national authority there was impending danger of anarchy. The step taken to restore order has been acepted in good faith by both white and Indian nhabitants, and the necessity for this method of restraint does not, in my opinion, now ex-If, however, the Jamestown should be withdrawn, leaving our people as at present without the ordinary judicial and administrative authority or organized local government serious consequences might ensue. The law uisite legislation upon this subject. The sectral and South America, which are respective- our public timber lands and the rapid and in ine service service, and which deserves favora-

those of Mexico, Central América, South exported from the United States, for eight America and of trans-Pacific countries, is months, ended August 31,1880, was more than commended to the serious consideration of twelve million dollars, and nearly double the the chief of engineers, upon the condition of our nautical defences. From personal inspec-

THE FEDERAL COURTS. fenceless conditions is discreditable to the country. While other nations have been all courts, becomes each year more apparent. and of government schools recently established for The necessity for additional provision, to aid is attracting deserved attention, and colleges ncreasing their means for carrying on warfare | The dockets of the supreme court, and of government schools recently established for and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defence; nothing are encumbered with the constant accession gaining steadily in public estimation. The of importance has been done toward strength-ening and finishing, our casemated works stances in circuit courts, years intervene besince our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and heavy argreat guns of modern warfare and heavy armor of modern fortications and ships came into SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of responsible. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit, with the exention of the second and urged that an educational fund be set in each circuit, with the exention of the second responsible to the nation for establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit, with the exention of the second responsible to the nation for extending and snipseame into the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit, with the exention of the second responsible to the nation for extending and snipseame into the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of judges of the circuit court in each circuit. in each circuit, with the exception of the second circuit, should be increased by the addilic lands annually, the income of which and tion of another judge; in the second circuit remainder of net annual proceeds to be dishat two should be added and that an interme- tributed on some satisfactory plan to states diate appellate court should be formed in each circuit, to consist of the circuit judge and circuit justice, and that in the event of the ab- trict of Columbia, and the progress made unsence of either of these judges the place of the absent judge should be supplied by the judge of one of the district courts in the cirtional requirements of the district with thorcuit. Such appellate cour could be safely in- oughly trained and efficient teachers, is very vested with large jurisdiction, and circuit de gratifying. Acts of congress from time to where appeals would still be allowed to the and territories in aid of educational interests supreme court. The expense incurred for this have proved to be wise measures of public intermediate court willbe very moderate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the department of justice. This rec mmendation is commended to the careful consideration of congress. It is evident of Columbia to the favorable consideration of that the delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necployment of notes as paper money indefinitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided, was not contemplated by the farmers of the law under which ssarily occurs in federal courts, which will in very satisfactory condition. partment during the past year. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than ever before. Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the department introduces the transaction of current is annually paid, while the same a few years ago in hostile conflict with the government are quietly settling down on farms where they hope to make their permanent blocks surrounding Lafayette square on the homes building houses, and engaging in occu-pations of civilized life. The introduction of new edifices for the accommodation of govfreighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving tact; and that, if such buildings were conmany of them congenial and remunerative structed on a barmonious plan of architecemployment and in stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty and efficiency as carriers is highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians, has been equally sucressful in maintaining law and order upon the reservation, and in exercising a wholesome moral influence among she Indians themselves. I believe with the an inducement to best class young men to eny their parents from all parts of the country larger than can be accomodated with means at present available for the purpose. The transact eral Armstrong, has been considerably in- claiming it, and navigation of the river be war department is urgently needed, and esti-creased, and their progress highly encouraging. greatly improved. I therefore again invite

pecially recommended. The collections of department in 1879, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, prompt provision for this much neede I and books, specimens, and records constituting under direction of Captain Pratt, has been too long delayed improvement. The water tional importance. The library now contains about 51,500 volumes and 57,000 pamy liets regreat variety of the tribes east of the Rocky consumption by the government and is necessition. consist of 22,000 specimens, and are unique in completeness with which both military surgery and disease of armies are illustrated, their destruction would be a free illustrated, and useful mechanical pursuits. A various of the numerous park in lar school was established this year at Fortheir destruction would be a free illustrated, and useful mechanical pursuits. A cleansing of sewers. I recommend to the completeness with which both military surgery and disease of armies are illustrated, and useful mechanical pursuits. A cleansing of the numerous park is nilar school was established this year at Fortheir destruction would be a free in the proper various and his, thirty-six Indian boys and girls were secation, and training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among so-called wild tribes, in educating their children is very gratisying, and gives promise that results accomplished by efforts now making will be of lasting benefit. Expenses for Indian education so far have been estly recommended that appropriations be beneficial work will in the future depend on nade for a new fire-proof building, adequate specific appropriations by congress for that nevolent reformatory, and penal institutions purpose, and I venture to express hope that of the District. ongress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results to perish for want of means expenditure for mere architectural display is for their support. On the contrary, increase of the number of such schools appears to me highly advisable. The past year has been untwo hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I usually free from disturbances among Indian growling diapason to the gentle flute; tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes, by which they surrender their large reservation in Colorado in consideration of an annuity to be paid them, and agree to settle in much to bring that moment of our conflict to severality on certain lands designated for that vet heard of the wonderful efficacy of purpose, as farmers, holding individual title to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. their land in fee simple, inalienable for a certain period. In this way costly Indian wars have been avoided, which, at one time, seemed uninent, and, for the first time in the history of the country, an Indian nation has given up its tribal existence to settle in severalty and live as individuals under common protection of the laws of the country.

THE CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS throughout the country during the past year, bits successful and satisfactory management congress will at this session, take favorable of some form of rivil government for the p.o-ple of Alaska is approved. At present there is no protection of persons or property in that territory, except such as is offered by officers This eventual disposition of the residue of the redvance toward solution of the Indian problem | for the life of him didn't dare ask. in preparing for gradual merging our Indian cople into the great body of American citienship. A large increase is reported in the

PUBLIC LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT ovides only for the collection of revenue, during the past year, which marks prosperous the protection of property, and the transmis-sion of the mails. The problem is to apply orous movement of the population towards ocal rule to a population so scattered and so our unoccupied lands. As this movement propeculiar in its origin and condition. The na- ceeds the codification of our land laws as ives are reported to be teachable and self-sup | well as proper legislation to regulate the disporting, and if properly instructed doubtless position of public lands become of more presswould advance rapidly in civilization and a ing necessity, and I therefore invite the connew factor of prosperity would be added to sideration of congress to report the accompa-our national life. I therefore recommend reqcommission, which was communicated by me retary of the navy has taken steps towards to congress at its last session. Early action the establishment of naval coaling stations at the Isthmus of Panama to meet the require-ble. The attention of congress is again asked ments of our commercial relations with Cen- to the wasteful depredations committed on ly growing in importance. Locations emi- discriminate destruction of our forests. Urnently suitable, both as regards our naval pur- gent necessity for legislation to this end is now poses and the uses of commerce, have been generally recognized in view of the lawless selected; one on the east side of the isthmus character of the depredations committed, and at Chriqui Logoon, in the Caribean sea, and the disastrous consequences which will inevthe other on the Pacific coast, at the bay of stably follow their continuance. Leg station Galfito. The only safe harbors sufficiently has again and again been recommended to arcommodious on the isthmus are at these points, and the distance between them is less our western states and territories the timber than 100 miles. The report of the secretary of | needed for domestic and other essential uses. solidation of the various geological and geo- tack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or graphical surveys and exploring enterprises, come other Spring Sickness that will unfit you each of which has heretofore operated upon | for a season's work. You will save time, much

necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to the iron, coal and other mining interests of the Mississippi valley and of the eastern and southern states. The subject is commended

lions of dollars annually in the wealth of the

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

isions would satisfy sultors, in many cases | time, donating public lands to several states poiley, resulting in great and lasting benefit. It would seem to be a matter of simple wiscommend the general interests of the District congress. The affairs of the District, as shown by the report of the commissioners, are

> INCIDENTAL MENTION. The secretary of the interior asks attention to the want of room in the public building of the capitol, now existing, and in progress of construction, for the accommodation of the lerical force employed, and of public records Necessity has compelled renting private buildings in different parts of the city for the lo-cation of public offices, for which a large amount of rent is annually paid, while the rent business. The secretary suggests that ture, they would add much beauty to the national capitol, and would, together with the treasury and new state, pavy and war department building, form one of the most imposing groups of public edifices in the world.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. In my annual messages heretofore, and tecretary of the interior in the recommenda- my special message of December 19th, 1878, I tion that the pay of this force be increased as have urged upon the attention of congress the necessity of reclaiming the marshes of the ter it. Much care and attention has been de- Potomac, adjacent to the capital, and I am voted to the enlargement of educational facil- constrained by its importance to a wert again ities for the Indians. The means for this important object have been very inadequate. A several hundred miles. They are an impedifew additional boarding schools at Indian ment to the drainage of theity and seriously gencies have been established, and the erec- impair its health. It is believed, with this substantial improvement of its river-front, the tion of buildings has been begun for several substantial improvement of its river-front, the more, but increased appropriations for this interesting undertaking are greatly needed to most attractive cities in the world. Aside accommodate the large number of Indian children of school age. The number offered necessarily the place of residence of persons from every section of the country enfor educating in government schools is much gaged in public service. Many others temporarily, for the transaction of business with the government. number of Indian pupils at the normal school It should not be forgotten that the land ac at Hampton, Virginia, under direction of Gen- quired will probably be worth the cost of re-The Indian school established by the interior | the attention of congress to the importance of under direction of Captain Pratt, has been too long delayed improvement. The water equally successful. It has now nearly two supply to the city is inadequate, in addition to hundred pupils of both sexes, representing a the ordinary use throughout the city, to the mountains. Pupils in both these institutions | sarily very great in the navy yard, arsenal and receive, not only an elementary Engl sheduca- various departments, and the large quantity est Grove, Oregon, for the education of Indian youth on the Pacific coast. In addition to congress, and that in making provision for increased supply, such neans be adopted as ected from the eastern Cherokees, and placed | will have in view the future growth of the in bo rding schools in North Carolina, where city. Temporar expedients for such purpose they are to receive an etementary English edu- cannot but be wasteful of money, and therefore unwise. A more ample reservoir, with corresponding facilities for keeping it filled, should, in my judgement be constructed. commend again to the attention of congress the subject of removal from their present location of the depots of several railroads entering the city, and I renew the recommendations of drawn from the permanent civilization fund at | my former messages in behalf of the erection the disposal of the interior department; but the of a building for a congressional library; com fund is so much reduced, continuance of this | pletion of the Washington monument, and of liberal appropriations in support of the be-[Signed]

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Executive Mansion, December 6, 1880.

The organ rolled its notes from the and the congregation accompanied by deep sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not

## Mr. Setemup's Mistake.

Burlington Hawkeye. Mr. Setemup came down stairs to a 10 o clock breakfast with a vacant countenance and a backward tendency in his hair that made his two eyes ache. He sat down at the table and picking up his with but few noteworthy exceptions, have knife and fork, glared in an uneasy been carried on for two years by Victor a and wonder at something in the platter behis band of southern Apaches, has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers on Mexican soil. The in butter and was intended for food. fore him. It had evidently been fried disturbances caused on our northern frontier Mr. Setemup harpooned it with his fork by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken and lifted it up bodily, gazing at it with refuge in British dominion, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have ever increasing wonder. "What under surrendered to our military forces, and the the sun," he exclaimed at last, "is this remainder are apparently in progress of disthing?" "Well," replied his patient integration. I concur with the se retary of the interior in expressing earnest hope that looks like your new soft felt hat, and ction on the bill providing for an allotment that is what I thought it was, but you servations, for general settlement with con- wanted it broiled for breakfast. You sent and for the benefits of In lians, placing needn't give me any of it; I'm not hunthe latter under equal protection of the laws gry." And Mr. Setemup, who was of the country. This measure, together with just wild to know what else he said when vigorous prosecution of our educational e forts will work most important and effective he came home, and what time it was,

> Refined Women Refined and educated women will sometimes. suffer in silence for years from kidney disease, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. Drug gists seil both dry and liquid. - Home Journal

A poet young and hearty Went merrily his way, Aloft unto the sanctum of An editor so gay.

"I have here an epic," Remarked the laureate, "Which I would like to have you print At some convenient date."

The poet's lovely widow Strews flowers o'er his tomb; The wily editor still keeps A bull-dog in his room.

WORKINGMEN.