that congressional action be taken in relation PRESIDENT'S PERIODICAL.

Arthur's Valedictory to Congress and the American People.

A Plain Business Record of the Closing Year.

Four Paths to Commercial and Revenue Reform Pointed Out.

fenses for Seaboard Cities. A Pension for Gen. Grant and

Civil Service Success. Polygamists Must Go if Stringent

Laws can Brest Them.

PREFATORY. THE LATE ELECTION.

Wasmington, December 1, 1884. - To the Congress of the United States: Since the close of your last session, the American people, in the exercise of the highest right of suffrage, have chosen their chief magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and Intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderence by which the issue had slight preponderence by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance but the people everywhere patiently and questly awaited the resut. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order, and his loyalty to law. Nothing culd more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Eight years have peaced sized institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election starply called the attention of the congress to the necessity of providing a more precise and definite regulator for COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE,

It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before the conflicting claims to the presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to con-tinued inaction.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of vention has been signed whereby the scope of ality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad. jurisdiction of the other equal rights and priv-deges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade mack treaty has also been concluded. The war totween Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of the claims of American citizens who during its continu-ance suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorivies, a convention will soon be negotia-The state of hostilities between France and China continue to be an embarrassing feature of our eastern relations. The Chinese government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that coun-

try permitting the RESTRICTION OF CHINTSE IMMIGRATION is likely to be again subject to your considera-tions. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute, passed t the last seasion, does not violate the treaty rights of cerour commercial interests in the east. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign parts under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for their registration and documentation; that the tona fide prop-erty rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded. Pursuant to the advice of the senate at the last session, I recognize the flag of the international association of the congress that of a friendly government, avoiding in so doing any preadgment of conflict in territorial claims that region, subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of congress I appointed a com-mercial agent for the Congo basis. The impertance of the rich productive trade of the Congo valley has led to general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. The international conference for the consideration of this subject called by the emperor of Germany and is now in ressi at Zerlin. Delegates are now in attendance on behalf of the United States. The results of the conference you will be duly alvised. The government of the Corea has generously aided the efforts of the United States minister to secure suitable premises for the use of the legation. The conditions of diplomatic interlegation. The conditions of diplomatic inter-course with eastern nations demand them, the legation promices to be owned by the represented power. I advise that an apprepriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the govern-ment. The United States already possesses valuable premites at Tangier as a gift from the sultain of Morocce, as is stated hereafter, they have is thy received a similar eith from the advise have lavely received a similar gift from the Siamese government. The government of Japan stands ready give to us extensi grounds at Toki) wherein to erect a sat able building for the legation. A court house and jail and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning o such premises would not effect a large say of the present rentals but w uld permit of th due ascertion of extra territorial rights in thes countries, and would better verve to maintain the cignity of the United States,

THE PAILURE OF CONGRESS to make an appropriation for our representa-tion at the autonomous court of the khedive has proved a serious embarrasement in our intercourse with Ecypt and in view of the necessary intimacy of diplomatic relationship due to the participation of this government with the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreign ers. I advise the restoration of the agency and consulate general at C dro on its former hass. I do not conceive it to be the wish of congress that the United States should withdraw alt gether from the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing at a planning in Egypt.

With American states. The commissioners for their responsible task by holding conferences in the public debt, \$54.578 - 62; for interest on the public debt, \$57.602; for interest on the public debt, \$

a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the German states, but by reason of the confederation of these states under the imperial rule, the application of suca treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. Therefore, to open negotiations for a single convention of extradition to embrace all the terripory of the suppress

Restoration of the Navy and De-

artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for observation, study and labor, which they have bethere sujoyed. There is a prospect that the long peading revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference, to be held at Tokio. While this government fully recognize, the county and independent station of nize the equal and independent station Japan in the community of nations, it wou not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to offer in furtheran e of a uniform policy of intercourse with western nations,

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the river San Juan, as well as Lake Nicarau goa, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to onstitute a part of the projected enterprise. This secures for a tual canal construction sev-This secures for a tual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side, and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is, for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liber-

Toe death of our representative at Russi white at his post at St. Petersburg, afforded to the imperial government a renewed oppor The war totween Chili and Peru hting the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the intercourse of the two coun-

> The course of this government in raising its representation at Bangkok to the diplomat rank has evoked from Siam

EVIDENUES OF WARM PRIENDSHIP and augurs well for our enlarge i intercours The Siamese government has presented to the United States a commodious manson and grounds for the occupancy of the legation, and I suggest that by joint resolution congress attest its appreciation of this generous off.

This government has more than once hee called upon of late to take action in fulfill-ments of its international obligation toward Spain. Agitation in the island of Cuba, has tile to the Spainsh crown, having been fomented by persons abusing the sacred rights of a spitchity which our territory affords, the tain Chinese who left this country with re-turn certificates, valid under the old law, and ed to exercise vigilance to prayent infractions officers of the government have been instruct now seem to be debarred from landing from from lack of the certiscates required by the new. The recent purchase by the United States of a large training fleet harbo ed under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced by evaded, the offenders whom found in our large training flag has considerably enhanced. these precautionary measur a were successfully evaded, the offenders when found in our territory were subsequently tried and con-victed. The growing need of close relation of latercourse and traffic between the Spacish Autilies and their national market in the United States, led to the adoption in

January last of A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT looking to that end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully trained and comprehensive convention, which I shall submit to the senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to opened uch a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselvesscarcely less intimate han the commercial inevenient between our lomestic ports, and to insure a removal of the curdens of shipping in the Spanish Indies of which in the past our ship owners and ship masters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiation of this convention has time postponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens which were declared to without the jurisdiction of the Spanish American claims commission, and which we therefore remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The speedy settlement of these

claims will now be urged by this government.

Negotiations for a treaty of commercial receprocity with the Deminican republic have
been successfully concluded and the result
will shortly be laid before the senate.

Certain questions between the United
States and the Ottoman empire still remain
unsolved. Unmaints on behalf of our citiunsolved. Complaints on behalf of our citi-zens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The Poste has sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventional stipulation and the revision of the tariffs is un

The final disposition of pending question with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reasons to expect an early settlement which will provide the means of e-examining the Caracas awards in con-ormity with the expressed desire of congress aud which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela. The and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred arainst Venezuela. The Central and South American commusion p-pointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will so u preceed to Mexico. It has been fur-nished with instructions which will be laid before you. They cont in a statement of the

ENLARGING ITS COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE with American states. The commissioners

respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing of a solutioning in Egypt should be reaffer its without the sid and protested of a competent representative.

With Fig. co., the trigitional cordial relationship continues. The Parthold statue of "Liberty E lightening the World" the generous git of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest the seach New Yor

hat congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift and the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be cluded the interest on the debt and the another the pedestal open which it is to be placed.

OUR RELATION WITH GERMANY.

versal day which shall begin at midnight on three three shall be cluded the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This formal report of this conference will be here after transmitted to congress.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Important Measures Recommended and ed for the Public Good.

Foreign Relations Unruffled and Peaceably Inclined.

Four Paths to Commercial and Paths to Commercial and Pourse Recomment to embrace all the torritory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercomment of the embrace all the torritory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercomment of the embrace all the torritory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercomment of the embrace all the torritory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercomment and the exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by these of other countries. During the past year the attention of congress was drawn to the format unvitations in this regard rende ed by the government of the embrace all the torritory of the empire.

The government of the want of means for participating in these exhibits should so often exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by these of other countries. During the past year the attention of congress was drawn to the exhibits should a content exhibit should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the moust and and and the countries. During the past year the attention of congress was drawn to the fountries. During the past year the exhibits should a content and the want of means for participating in these exhibits should a content and the moust and and and the means for participation and the countries.

The participatio lished government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necessary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement. Those prosecutions were in all cases successful. Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European governments, and especially by the government of Italy, for the abolition of our impart of ties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of the productions of the American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it is entered to disposal of the secretary of placing at the disp to the exec tive general discretionary authoriity to accept such investigations and to appoint
honorary commissioners, without salary, and
placing at the disposal of the secretary of
state a small fund for defraying their reasonable expenses, would be of great public utility.

This government has received official notice
that the ravival of international regulations
for preventing collisions at sea have been
adopted by all the leading maritime powers
except the United States and come into force
on the first of Sentember last. For the due on the first of September last. For the due pretection of our shipping interests, the provisions of our statutes should at once be brought into conformity with these regulations. The question of securing to authors, composers, and artists copyrights, privileges in this country in return for reciprocal rights

parties. I see no reason why avert prepara-tion in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under c neideration should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this ques-tion is one which intimately concerns the national honor. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

historical interest. historical interest. Section 2172, recognizing solution is the accreaming to the children of naturalized parents is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolete. There are special provisions of law which our industries are now languishing favoring the naturalization of those who serve n the army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the pavy or marise corps. "A uniform rule of naturalization," such as the constitutions that may be urged against this course in the pavy or marine corps. "A uniform rule of naturalization," such as the constitu-tion contemplates, should among other things clearly define the statutes of persons born whole no other would be likely to effect within the United States subject to a foreign power (section 19:2) and of minor children of tathers who have occlared their intention of becoming citizens but have failed to perfect their naturalization. It might e wise to provide for a central bureau of reg-istry wherein should be filed authorized transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several federal and state courts, and to make provision also for the vacation or cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant himself, or where he had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform win anis corpus, would strong then the hands of the government in protecting its citizens broad, and would pave the way for the gor clusion of treatics of naturalization with for

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular services curtain changes and reductions, which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase, and are giving rise to new, varying, and often delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishment embraces nearly double the area of operations that it did twenty years ago. The conferment of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not it seems to me, in accordance with true sconomy. A community of sixty millions of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign juntions. A project for the recognization of consular service and for recasting the achene of extra territorial jurisdiction is now before you If the limits of a short session will not allow its full consideration, I trust you will not fail to make suitable provision for the present needs of the service. It has been customary to de-tine in the appropriation acts the rank of each diplomatic office to which a salary is attached. I suggest that this course be abandoned, and that it be left to the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to fix from time to time the diplomatic grade of the representatives of this government abroad as may seem advisable, provisions being definitely made, however, as now, for the amount of salary attached to the respective stations.

THE TREASURY.

THE NATION'S REVENUE. The condition of our finances and the opera tion of va ious branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury depart-ment are very fully discussed in the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 10, 1884, were: Iron customs, \$195.667,489.76; from internal revenue, \$121.86,672.51; from all other sources, \$31,866,307.65; total ordinary revenues, \$34,519.5.9, 2. The public exrevenues, \$34,519.9.9.2. The public expenditures during the same period were: For civil expenses, \$22,312,907.71; for foreign intercourse, \$1,260.766.37, for Indians, \$0,475,999.29; for pensions, \$55,459,228.36; for the miltary establishment, including river and harbor improvements and areenals, \$39,429.603.36. For the naval establishment, including vessels, mast inserv and including vessels, mast inserv and \$12,799.601.44. including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy pards, \$17,292,601.44; for miscellaneous expanditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, \$43,989,710; for expanditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,107,049.

works for the improvement of rivers and har-

OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS This government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the world's production and aiming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competition markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of means for participating in these exhibits should so often exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by these of other countries. During the past year the attention of congress was drawn to this format invitatotal exports of merchandise and specie, \$8.7, 646,992. The cetton and cotton manufacturers included in this statement were valued at \$2(8,900,415; the breadstuffs at \$162,544,715; the provisions at \$114,410.547, and the mineral oils at \$47,103,748. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise \$667,697,693; gold and silver \$37,426,262; total \$705,123,955. More than 63 per cent of the entire value of imports d merchandise consisted of following articles: sugar and molasthe entire value of imported merchandise consisted of following articles: sugar and molasses \$14.3,844,274; Wool and woolen manufactures \$53,542, 292; silk and its manufactures \$19.949,128; coffe \$49,686,705; ifon and steel and manufactures thereof \$41,644,599; chemicals \$33,464,965; flax, hemp, jute and like substances and manufactures thereof \$33,463,378; cotton and manufactures of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim the first transfer of cotton \$30,464,965; hedge and skim transfer of cotton \$30,464,965

and the issue of silver cortificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once myoked the attention of national legislation. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined, in compliance with the act of February 8, 1878, more than 27,000,0 0 of silver dol-ars. The number now outstanding is reported by the escretary to be nearly \$185,000,000, whereof but little more than \$4,000,000, or less than 22 per cent, are inactual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such fact possible, but there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and the increase of silver certifin this country in return for reciprocal rights in this country in return for reciprocal rights tant day to become our sole metalic attention. It is true that the convention will be necessary for fully standard. The commercial disturbances be necessary for fully standard. will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity, concluded awaits the necessary tariff legislation of congress to become effective. The legislation of congress to become effective. The legislation will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commercial reapports, navigation and such a treaty in have reapon to believe that the Mexican government standsready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of congress at its last session to provide for disexecution of the treaty of duey commerce, and soundary, and the relocation of boundary nonuments.

With the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the Mexican will be not special emergencies that had been occasioned by the failure of congress at its last session to provide for disexecution of the treaty of the Mexican prominents. It is lightly the failure of congress at its last session to provide for disexecution of the treaty of the Mexican shoundary, and the relocation of boundary nonuments.

With the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the Mexican shoundary, and the relocation of boundary has been canceleded which authorizes the contribution of the treaty of the Mexican Boundary, and the relocation of boundary the special emergencies that had say and telegraph line

Across the Renard Real Proposed to a streage of the first of the special emergencies that had been occasioned by the Carlotton of the treaty of the protection of passential the response of the first of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protection of passential the republic of Nicataugura treaty of the protec

In my annual message of 1882, I recommended the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shal be abolished the revenues that will still remain to the government will in my opinion not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such tariff reductions as may seem to be advisable when the results of recent revenue laws and commercial results of recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have own in what questors Our existing naturalization laws also need evision. Those sections relating to persons esiding within the limits of the United States, within 1795 and 1798, have now only a Section 2172, recognizing solution is the ascertainment of the most schildren of naturalized effective means of increasing our facility duty of investigating this subject be intrusted

> secretary's report which concerns the condi-OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS cannot fail to command your attention. emphatically recommends that as an incentito the investment of American capital i by liberal payments for mad transportat otherwise, lend its setive assistance to i dividual enterprise, and declarer his belief that if that course be not pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to day, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners One phase of this subject is now especially prominent in view of the repeal of visions arbitrarily compelling American sels to carry the mails to and from the Unite States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels fo performing that service after April, 1885, it i loped that the whole subject will receive car onsideration that will lend to the enactment f such messures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of congress may

THE THREE PRESENT BOARDS

of the government to the amount of more than \$1 0,000, 00 have since my last annual nessage been redeemed by the treasury. The bonds of that issue still entstanding auto little over \$230,000,000 about one-fourth o which will be retired through the operations o the sinking fund during the coming year. As these bonds still continue the chief basis for circulation of national banks the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is one of constant ly increasing importance. It seems to be gen erally conceded that the law governing the matter exacts from the wanks excessive recur ity and that upon their present bond deposit large circulation than is now allowed may granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the senate at the last session permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of deposited bonds will commend itself to the approval of the house of representative

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

EXPENSES EMDECED. In the expenses of the war department the secretary reports a decrease of more than \$9, 000,000, of which a reduction of \$5,600,000 was effected in the expenditures for river and harbor, and \$2,700,000 in the expenditures f harbor, and \$7,00,000 in the expenditures to the quartermaster's department. Outside o that department the annual expenses of al the army bureaus (except possibly the ordi-nance tureau) are substantially fixed charge names turesu) are substantially fixed charges which cannot be materially diminished without change in the numerical strength of the army. The expenditures in the quartermeater's department can readily be subjected to administrative discretion, and it is reported by the secretary of war that as a result of exercising such discretion in reducing the number of draget and mark arises to the ber of draught and pack arimals in the army the annual cost of supplying and caring to such animals is now \$1,108,085.93 loss than i was in 1832.

Was in 1832.

The reports of military commanders show that the last year has been notable for its on tire freedom from Indian outbreaks. In de-ance of the president's preclamation of July 884, certain intruders sought to make

SETTLEMENT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY. They were promptly removed by a detachment of troops. During the past session of congress, a bill to provide a suitable fire proof building for the army medical museum and the library of the surveyon general's office recaived the approval of the senate. A rimila bill, reported favorably to the house of repre sentatives by one of its committees, is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and thereafter immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for these valuable collections, now in a state of insecurity. The funds with which the

(Continued on fifth page.)

Ceremony.

Senate. The Reading of the President's

Message. Some Preliminary Efforts at

Legislation.

Various 1 ills Introduced and Re fections and Speculations on Subsequent Proceedings.

SENATE.

OF ENING CEREMONIES. WASHINGTON, December 1.-The opening ession of the senate was preceded by a lively half hour of hand-shaking by the senators and tinued to tire. Morin returned towards the their friends. Several seats of the senators middle of the gallery, always seeking to eawere decorated with floral tributes, sent by admirers. Senator Gorman was the recipient of two enormous roosters and an arm chair bearing the words, 'Reserved for A. P. G. 1887.' Senator Jones desk also nore a rooster, while those of several other senators were variously decorated with horse shees and baskets. The galleries were well filled with of two enormous roosters and an arm chair bearing the words, "Reserved for A. P. G., 1887," Senator Jones dosk also here a rooster, while those of several other senators were variously decorated with horse shees and baskets. The galleries were well filled with transacts. Promptly at 1999, the president strangers. Promptly at noon the president of the senate called the body to order and

electricity, also to authorize an increase of the capital stock of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Ingalls offered a resolu-tion to instruct the Commissioner of Public lands to report such legislation as necessary to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to summarily remove all fences illegally constructed on the public domain.

RECEIVING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Another recess of half an hour was taken.
At 1:35 p. in the president's message was received and the reading at once proceeded with. When the reading of the message was completed, Aldrich in a few feeling remarks. of Senator Anthony and the Senate adjourned.

OPPNING CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, December 1.-Though the galleries of the House were well filled this morning with spectators anxious to view the proc edings attendant upon the first day's ses sion, there was an absence of that crush of vis spectier or better results. That portion of the liters which usually characterizes such an occasion. Numerous floral designs ornamented the desks of favorite members, and among them a handsome "Ship of State," of which gated flowers ad rned the Speaker's table. No bitterness of feeling was expressed over the result of the recent election. Promptly at noon the Speaker's gavel called the house to order. After prayer the Speaker defected the clerk to The roll call showed 222 mem beta present. The clerk was directed to in-form the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. The Speaker appointed Randall and Cox (N. Y.) as a committee to wait upon the president in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate and inform him that congress was ready to receive any communication that he should be pleased to took a recess of fifteen minutes.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ At 1:1) p. m. the president's message was received and immediately read. The message was referred to the committee of the whole on state union and with accompanying documents ordered printed. Hutchins, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill making temporary provision for the naval service; re-ferred to the committee of the whole Formal announcement was made of the death of Dur can and Evins, and the house adjourned.

After Adjournment

WASHINGTON, December 1.-The House ommittee on appropriations reported the bid made for the last six months of the past fisca year. For the support of the navy the amount appropriated is \$5,734,717. After the adjournment of the Senate, the republican sepator met in caucus. A committee was appointed to rearrange membership committee, more especially to fill the vacancies taused by the death of Senator Anthony.

THE BED VOTE. DAWES' BILL TO INFRANCHISE THE INDIANS

CULLOM'S MILITARY BILL. WASHINGTON, December 1. - Senator Dawer to day introduced and had referred to the committee on Indian affairs a bill conferring citizenship on the Indians. The bill provide that a native Indian born in the United States and who has voluntarily taken up resi dence in this country apart from any tribe o Indians and has adopted the habits of civilized life should be considered a citizen of the United States and entitled to all privileges of

sich citizenship.

The bill, introduced by Senator Cullom to prohibit the distinctions in army, provides that hereafter all regiments of the army or branches of the military service of the United States shall be open alike to all American citizens and an horizes the president to appoint a commission and assign officers throughout the army, and to cause the enlistment and assignment of soldiers in the army without regard to race or color.

PIN MONEY

ESTIMATED ALLOWANCE POR COLUMBIA'S EX-18 1885 C.

WASHINGTON, December 1.-The following estimates have been submitted to the house committee on appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886. Pensions, \$60, 000,600; military academy, 8393,314; fortifications, \$7,303,000; consular and diplomatic expenses, \$1.623,176; navy, 830,657,000; post-office department, \$56,093,164; Indian bureau,

Opening of the Second Session of the Forty-Eighth Congress

With all the Initiatory Form and Commons of the Present year by \$82, 600,007.

S7,328,049; army, \$26,110,489; legislative, executive and judicial expenses, \$22,366,500; agricultural department, \$699,110; sundry civil expenses, \$82,326,402; District of Commons, \$1,700,073; improvements of rivers and harbors, \$8,177,400—total, \$214,820,707.

The estimates for the present fiscal year were \$313,240,629 and the appropriations, \$177,-776,450. The increase of estimates for the next fiscal year is \$43,462,034 and over the appropriations of the present year by \$82,-816,077.

DECAPITATED.

MISSOURI WITHOUT A GUBERNATORIAL HEAD WASHINGTON, December 1.—The Star says Full Attendance at House and Governor Crittenden and Lieutenant-Governor Campbell of Missouri are both here in Washington. Neither was aware that the other intended to leave the state until they other intended to leave the state until they not in this city. At present Missouri is without an executive head. Governor Crittenden is here to endeavor to have the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad case advanced on the docket of the United States supreme court.

MADAM HUGUES SHOT.

ING SOCIETY CLUBS VINDICATE THE LADY. Parts, December 1 .- Preliminary inquiry nto the shooting Thursday of Morin, by Madame Hugues took place yesterday Madame Hugues in a calm matter of fact manner, narrated the inc dents attending the shooting, she said: "Morin passed me with an arrogant, defiant air, and I was unable to contain myself, an I fired, hitting him. He wheeled, describing a curve and I pursued him. He was driven against the wall, I con-

pied by Louise Michel. Paul De Cassagnac writes in the Matin, "what care I for the birdy of an assassin of honor. Morin was a murderer. In France, if people would earn the right to look their neighbors in the face they must be ready to slay." Madam Hugues' husband asked his wifs to be allowed to give bau, but the authorities refuse the request. The Gazette Tribunaux, a prominent legal journal, laments the degeneration of the French manners, which, it says, are rapidly tending toward harbarism. The paper says, "men's lives are taken for a real or imaginary wrong and juries hesitate to perform their duties in deciding the cases. It is a sign of rapid national decay.

Morin's condition is hopeless, nothing short of a miracle can save him: It appears an appeal was deeded against Morin 1 y the default that he was living in Brussels, was penniless and smable to pay the cost of the journey to Paris. His counsel opposed the writ so Mo in tramped the whole way for the purpose of attending court. His friends declare Morin colly acted in the capacity of an employe at a private inquiry offices and wrote no insulting missives. Morin solemnly proclaims his innocence. Since the divorce law was enacted private inquiry offices became very obnazions, hence the widespread sympathy for Madam Hugues. One of the most aristocratic clubs in the city, at a full meeting to-day, put to vote the questing ta-day, put to vote the questing the case of the most aristocratic clubs in the city.

the wide spread sympathy for Madam Hugues. One of the most aristocratic clubs in the city, at a full meeting to-day, put to vote the question "Whether Mamam Hugues should be sustained in her action?" The vote was unsalmously for her acquitts!. The woman's husband still receives postal cards, one of which imputes that he trades in his wife's beauty. It is believed that other inquiry offices are continuing in their persecutions.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

GETTING BEADY FOR THE OPENING AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, December 1. - Director

General Burke and the building committee of the exposition, after a thorough inspection o all buildings and machinery and grounds of the exposition, decided that there be no delay in opening, which takes place on the 6th of December. All the principal buildings have been completed except a few skylights in one building. The water supply from the Worthington pumps is giving 4,000,000 gallons per cay. Steam will be raised in 4,000 horse power bollers. On Monday all boilers and them a handsome "Ship of State," of which Cox (N. Y.) was the recipient. An immense bed of chrysanthemums covered the desk of Barbour (Va.) and a tasteful barket of varieup to date about I,000 carloads have been re-ceived. Exhibits are now arriving at the rate of 100 carloads a day and the director-general estimates that 2,500 car-loads will be received before the opening. All space allot-ted Great Britain, France Russia, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Siam, China and Turkey, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica and British Honduras have been located with the sybibup to date about I,000 carloads have been re Honduras have been located with the exhibits and will be full. The display of machinery from the toreign countries is very fine and is rapidly being placed in position. Every buildcommunication that he should be pleased to ing is full to overflowing and further allotted. Holman presented the cradentia's of ment will only be made as exhibitors who have been allotted space fail to accept within district to succeed Calkins, resigned, and that gentleman took the oath of effice. The House are only received subject to location in case of vacancies occurring. The director general announces that exhibitors failing to send for-ward their exhibits or bills of lading will forfeit their space. Exhibits will be received until the day of opening. Cars run into the main building and are promptly dis harged and placed on exhibitors space by the man-agement. The commissioners of twenty-five states and territories are now in New Orleans and placing the exhibits in the building for the national government and states.

BRITISH PRODUCE. MARK LANE EXPRESS REVIEW.

Loxdon, December 1. Mark Lane Express in weekly review of the grain trade says; providing for appropriations similar to those Wintry weather during the past week has strengthened the wheat market, and money is strengthened the wheat market, and money is asked by holders. Prices have also increased in the provinces. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 66,985 quarters, at 38s 5d per quarter of against 73,461 quarters at 40s 24 per quarter for the corresponding week lavt year. Foreign wheat is in certerioquiry, American spring and red wheat have generally advanced in Liverpool. On the off coast trade the market is firmer, sellers asking high. For prices, but buyers decline to respond or cleans. A number of the county commission left this afternoon on the Burlington, or prices, but buyers decline to respond or cleans. A number of the county commission left this afternoon on the Burlington, or prices, but buyers decline to respond. American spring and red wheat have generally advanced in Liverpool. On the eff coast trade the market is firmer, a llers asking higher prices, but buyers decline to respond.

Twelve cargoes have arrived, two sold, two withdrawn and nine remained. Twelve off coastcargoes are due. In trade for cargoes on passage or for shipment the tone of the market is active. Flour is dull and slow. Maize scarce and market against buyers. Barleyis quiet and steady. Oats higher.

STRAINING AF A GNAT. DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE HOSTILE BOADS TO

SECURE AN ARMISTICE. CHICAGO, December 1.—The general mana gers of the Chicago and Missouri River lines. resumed session to day to consider the basis for the restoration of passenger rates between the points named. After an all day session they adjourned till to-morrow without having reached an agreement. The matter of a substitute for thousand mile tickets was discussed at length In the meantime the war on rates continues. Tickets from St. Louis to Chicago dropped to-day to \$1 and scalpers were selling them at fifty cents From Chicago to Bt. Louis the roads were selling at \$2 and brokers at \$1.50.

The Fate of an Authoress

Bosros, December 1.-Mrs. Mary Wentworth was probably fatally shot in her apartments on Joy street. Her husband from whom she has been separated is suspected.

Irish Mayors,

MONDAY MARCINS.

The Opening Week on the Chicago Stock and Grain Markets.

Choice Cattle Alone Maintain Firm Prices.

Hogs Far the Week on a Decline.

Wheat s ons Assume a Stub-1 a Dullness.

Corn Der sed by the Liberal sceipts. HE EXAMINATION DEGUN IN PARIS-THE LEAD

> Oats Dult and a Shade Easier-Pork Advances-Lard Rules Firm,

CHICAGO MARKETS. Special Telegram to THE BEE. CATTLE.

CHICAGO, December 1 .- Among the fresh arrivals were about 200 cars of Texans and 50 cars of westerns, mostly from Montana. The Texans on sale were of the poorest quality, among which were old cows and other scalawags that sold around about 2 10@2 25, and steers at 2 95@3 25. Rest solid corn fe.l natives averaging 1600 and thereabouts, equal natives averaging 1600 and thereabouts, equal to good holiday beef, may be quoted at 6 50@ 6 75. Fair to good steers of 1400 and thereabouts 5 75 g 6 00. Prices on all common cattle-are easy but choice fat cattle remain firm. Good to choice, 200@1350 lbs., 5 25@6 00. Common to fair, 1000@1200 lbs., 4 25@5 00. Interior to fair cows, 1 25@2 00. Texans easier at 3 00@3 85. Sales: 91 Montanas, 1240 lbs., 4 90; 53 Montanas, 1137 lbs., 4 40; 162 Montanas, 1194 lbt., 4 65, HOGS.

Hogs.

The market was active but 10 215: lower than on Saturday. Common and rough packers sold around abous \$4 00@4.15; fair to good packers at \$4.20g 4.25, and best heavy, including Philadelphias, \$4.34@4.35, with a load or two at \$4.37\$. Light sorts sold down as low as \$3.87\$ to \$4.10 for skips and common, and \$4.10@4.20 for Yorkers and good bacon grades. Packing and shipping, 240 & 340 lbs, \$4.20@4.35; light, 160@215 lbs, \$4.00@4.30.

WHEAT.

Notwithstanding foreign advices of a favorable tenor that the indication were for a strong feeling and an advance of a sixpence on some crades, the local market ruled weak and lower. The chief cause was the continued liberal receipts of spring wheat at receiving points. Speculative offerings to realize were large, under which prices declined with only slight fluctuations. The market opened firm but sold off steadily at \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, in the safternoon sension was firmer and prices ruled a shade higher. The market closing at 73\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ for December, 73\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ for January, 74\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ for February, 78\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ for May.

The market was fairly active, but weak, and prices lower, influenced by the liberal receipts, the market opened a shade easier and prices declined 1@2c, May not declining to the same xtent as near deliveries. The market closed on the regular board within and inside figures. On the afternoon board a firm r feeling prevailed and a slight advance followed, the marks to be a significant of the control of the contr ket closing at 331; for the year, 34je for Jan

uary, 34to for February, 26% of or May. o.rrs ruled dull an I a shade casier, alosing at 25 ic or December and January, 28 for May.

PORK opened a shade lower, rallied, and closed firm at an advance of Saturday's closing figures; \$10.90 for January, \$11.025 for February.

LARD was firm, closing at 86.674 for December, \$5 721 for January, Sci. 844 for February.

HARD LUCK.

THE WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT OF JOWA'S NEW ORLEANS EXHIBIT WRECKED IN A BAILWAY BMARH-UP

BUBLINGTON, Iowa, December 1 .- Early esterday morning two car-loads of articles ollected in Iowa for the New Orleans exposition were almost completely destroyed by the collision of parts of a broken train a few miles orth of this city. The cars contained a large number of paintings, embroldereries and specimens of women's work collected by Mr Scott which are either totally destroyed or damsged beyond repair, and the loss carnot be computed. The articles destroyed reprebe computed. The articles destroyed repre-ented the collection of women's work and this department of Iowa's will in consequence this department of Iowa's will in consequence be a failure. Among the other articles de-stroyed are seeds, grains, vegetables, a large exhibit of canned corn from Cedar Falls, pumps from Cedar Falls, oatmeal in packages and bulk from Dubuque, Muscatine and Cedar Rapids, sacks of flour from eighty-five counties in the state. Commissioners Sources in the state Commissioners Snouffer and Chase, who have spent the last two menths in making these collections, are here, trans-terring the demoralized exhibit to other cars, and at New Orleans the damaged articles will be repaired, if possible, and placed on exhi-bition.

Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad for New Orleans. A number of the county commissioners of Iewa were on board. The first number of the Daily Iowan, the World's Exposition edition of the Iowa City Republican, was struck off as the train left the depot and distributed to those on board and to the crowd gathered in the depot. A newspaper office, with editorial and press room, has been fitted up in a special car. The paper will be insued each day on the road down. On arriving at New Orleans the office will be transferred to the exposition grounds, and the Daily Iowan be issued during the continuance of the exposition. of the exposition.

Fugland's Colonies

I ONDON, December 1.—The government received the news that amicable arrangements an all day without the matter of Cape Colony and the Boers.

In the house of lords to day Earl Derby, secretary of state for the colonies, announced that the government intended to introduce a bill during the present session of parliament, establishing the confederation of Australasia.

The Week's Clearances, Bosron, December 1.—The leading clearing ouses of the United States report the gross exchanges of the week, ending November 29, were \$659,855 084, a decrease of 10.5 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year

Dairy Products

Dublin, December 1.—John O'Connor, Parnellite, has been elected mayor of Dublin, butter weak, regular sales 1000 pounds at 29½ and Mad en, na ionalist, mayor of Cork.