WE HAVE BEEN SAVED by the most careful management and unusual expedients by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a consident expectation that the commerce of the government in regard to silver coinage, would be speedily changed by action of congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding his ques tion. Capital limitly strinks from tade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which the rimoney will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and six iclous management do not product. As a necessary consequence, labor protect. As a necessary consequence, labor lacks employment and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citi-zens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed. I recommend the suspension of conculsory coinage of sil-ver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

Various Bureaus.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION. The steamboat inspection service on the 20th day of June, 1885, was composed of 140 persons, including officers, clerks and messengers. The expenses of the service over the receipts were \$13,882,227 during the fiscal year. The special inspection of foreign steam yessels organized under the law passed in 1822, was maintained during the year at an expense of \$36,641,630. Since the close of the expense of \$30,041,035. Since the close of the fiscal year reductions have been made in the force employed which will result in a saving during the current year of \$17,000 without affecting the efficiency of the service.

THE SUPERVISION SURGEON GENERAL reports that during the inscal year 41,714 patients have received redict through the in ring.

its have received relief through the marine hospitals service, of whom 12,893 were treated in hospitals, and 38,911 at dispensaries. Ac-tive and effective efforts have been made through the medium of this service to project the country against an invasion of choera, which has prevailed in Spain and France, and the small pox, which recently broke out in Careful

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life saving service during the past useal year. The observance of the provision of law requiring the appointment of the force employed in the ser ice to be made "solely with reference to their nt-"solely with reference to their ntor party affiliations," has secured the result which may conadently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence this service is composed of men well qualined for service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important daties. The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of disas-ters to ves-els and crafts of all kind within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2,439, of whom 2,428 were saved, and only eleven lost. Other lives-which were imper-lied, though not-by disasters to shipping, were also recall d and a large amount of prop-erty was saved through the aid of this sererry was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its maintenance during the year was \$838,474.43.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was during the last itseal year carried on within the boundaries and off the coasts of thirty-two states, two territories and the dis-trict of Columbia. In July last certain irreg-ularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to a prompt in ment of this bureau, which led to a prompt inwestigation of its methods. The abuses which
were brought to light by this examination
and reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the government developed on the part
of some of those connected with the service
made a change of superintendency and a few
of its other officers necessary. Since the bureau bas been in new hands an introduction
of economies and the application of
business methods have produced an important saying to the government and business methods have produced an important saying to the government and a promise of more useful results. This service has never been regulated by anything but the most indefinite legal one them is and the most unsatisfactory rules. It was many years ago sanctioned apparently for a purpose regarded as temporary, and related to a survey of our ceast. Having gained a phace in the appropriations made by congress, it has gradually taken to itself powers and objects not contemplated in its creation; and extended its operations until it easily needs legislative attention. So far as a further survey of our coast is concerned, there seems to be propriety in transferring there seems to be propriety in transferring that work to the navy department. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they cannot be prontably attached to some existing department or other bureau, should be proscented under a law exactly de-fining their scope and purpose, and with a careful discrimination between the scientific Inquiries which may properly be assumed by the covernment, and those which should be undertaken by the state authorities or by in-dividual enterprise. It is hoped that the report of the congressional committee hereto-fore appointed to investigate this and other ske matters, will aid in the accomptishment of proper legislation on this subject.

The Army.

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR. OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

The report of the secretary of war is herewith submitted. The attention of congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service. The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including 518,164,394.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were \$45,-856,603,54.

river and harbor improvements, were \$45,800,000,54.

Besides the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages two regiments of cavalry and one of Infantry were sent last July to the Indian territory to prevent an outbreak which second imminent. They remained to aid if accessary in the expulsion of intraders upon the reservation, who have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference. Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further destarbances, and afterwards to beattle, in Washington territory, to avert a threatened stack upon Chinese laborates and domestic violence the re. In both cases the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect. If appears that the number of descritors have discribished, but that during the last mean year they numbered 2,927, and once instance is given by the licatemant-general of fix descritons by the same recruit. I am convine of that this number of descritors and the instance is given by the licatemant-general of fix descritors by the same recruit. I am convine of that this number of descritors and the instance of repeated offences. To see the same territors to for repeated offences. To see the secritors weight also be reduced by lessening

the term of first calistment, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a hearer discharge and the army a produble riddance after one term of service. A re-enlishment would be quit and to senice a contented rewould be quit apt to sende a contained re-cruit and good soldier. The acting fut he ad-vocate general reports that the number of trials by general court martial during the year was 2,225 and that 11.851 trials took place before garrison and regimental court murial. The sugges-tion that probably more than half the army have been tried for often ses great and small in one year may well arrest attention. Of course many of these trials before garrison and regimental courts martial were for of fenses almost trivolous and there should. I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more sum mary and less in convenient manner than by court martial. If some of the proceedings of courts murtial which I have had occasion to examine, pre-ent the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals. I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and havy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

THE BOARD ON PORTIFICATION or other defenses appointed in parsaance of the provisions of the act of congress ap-proved March 2d, 1885, will in a short time present their report and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the Jegislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our sea coast. THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The work of the signal service has been prosecuted during the last year with results of increasing beneat to the country. The held of instruction has been enlarged with a neld of instruction has been enlarged with a view of adding to its usefulness. The number of stations in operation. June 39, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 19 stations. Reports are also received from 75 Canadian stations, 375 volunther observers, 52 army surgeons at military posts, and 425 foreign stations. The expense of the service during the ascal year, after deducting the receipts from military telegraph lines, was \$387,592,67. In view of the fact referred to by the secretary of war, that the work of this service ordinarily is of a sciential chalure, and the further fact that it is assuming larger proportions constantly, and suming larger proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to the axed rules which must govern the army, I am inclin. d to axee with him in the opinion that it could be separately established. If this is done the scope and extent of its operations should as nearly as possible be definitely prescribed by law and always capable of exact

scribed by law and always capable of exact ascertainment.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY of West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one, has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second licutenancies in the army from civil life, so that such varancies as exist in these places may be recancies as exist in these places may be re-served for such graduates, and yet it is not probable that there will be enough vacables to provide positious for them all when they leave the military school. Under the prevailleave the mintary school. Under the prevaling law and usage those not thus assigned to duty never actually enter the military service. It is suggested that the law on this subject be changed so that such of those young men as are not at once assigned to duty after graduation may be retained as second lieutenants in the army if they desire it, subject to assignment when an opportunity occurs, under proper rules as to priority of selection. The expenditors on account of the military academy for the last fiscal year, exclusive of the sum taken for its purposes from the appropriations for the support of the army,

rere 82.0,712.07.
The act approved March 3, 1885, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property while in the service of the United States, is so indeanite in its terms and apparently admits so many claims, the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain on the statute book it nexts amendments. There should be a general law of congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable construction of bridges over havigable waters in such manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent. though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition that authority to in-sist upon such condition is clear. Thus it is represented that while the officers of the government are with great eare guarding against the obstructions of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Paul a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted a strong argument is pre-cuted against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the naviga-tion of the and other important highways of commerce.

The Navy.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

The report of the secretary of the navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in fail the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the government in respect of certain vessels unamished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and waiting the acceptance of the department. No one can fail to see from the recital contained in his report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justness to the contractor, an agretiment has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assertment of any damages to which the government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the navernment and the contract of a partial failure to perform such contract. ment may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the pay-ment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her prize in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor, by reason of his failure in busines, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the government in their unanished condition under a clause in the con-tract permitting such a course and are now

in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the navy department. Congress in its last session authorized the construction of two additional new cruisers construction of two additional new cruisers and two gun-boats at a cost, not exceeding in the aggregate, \$1,935,000. The appropriation for this purpose having become available on the 1st day of July last, steps were at once taken for the procurement of such plans for the construction of these vessels as would be likely to insure their usefulness when completed. These are of the utmost importance, considering the construct advance in the art pleted. These are of the utmost importance, considering the constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection. All must admit the importance of an effective may to a nation like ours, having such an extended scacoast to protect. Yet we have not a single vessel of war

coast to protect. Yet we have not a single vessel of war

THAT COULD KEEP THE SEAS
against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to gontinue. The nation that cannot resist ageression is constantly exposed to it. Its forcign policy is of necessity weak and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice. Inspired as I am by the hope shared by all patriotic citizens that the day is not far distant when our navy will be such as behis our standing among the nations of the earth and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of congress to the close of the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the humiliating features of the present organization of this department is exhibited, and the starting abuses and wastes of his present method are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy department. The fact that within seventeen years more than seventy-live million dohars have been spent in the construction, repair, equipment and armament of vessels, and the further fact that instead of an effective and creditable feet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a bation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive and aimless follies. Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply as an urnament to the government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found fleir way into our present organization, and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum, but if we desire to build ships for pre THAT COULD KEEP THE SEAS

instead of navi' ranin lers of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the wors, supplied with all the talent and ingenuity our country affords, prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all effort shall units and systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbred with the conviction that war ves e's are now useless unless they combine all that the ingenity of man has up to this day brout ht forth relating to their construction. I carnestly commend the portion of the secretary's report devote I to this subject to the action of congress, in the hope that the susgestions touching the reorganization of his department may be ado stal as the arst step toward the preconstruction of our pays. the reconstruction of our navy.

The Postal Department.

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the postmaster general, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue whose rates of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883, outstripped the previous expression oversease of our growing service. increasing expense of our growing services was checked by the reduction. In the rate of letter postage, which look effect with the be-ginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the two past useal years diminished during the two past useal years \$2,780,00, in the proportion of \$2,270,000 in 1884 to \$322,000 in 1885. The natural growth and development have meantime increased the expenditure resulting in a deciciency in the revenue to the expenses of the department of five and a quarter milion dollars for the year 1884, and eight and one-third millions in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable basiness condition of the country, of which the postal service is a the uniavorable basiness condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our returning pros crity is marked by a gain of \$350.00 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in the weight of inst-class matter, which may be carried for a single rate of postage from a half owner to an ownee, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation, begun with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree that the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deaciency to be shown at its close; creased deaciency to be shown at its close; yet after no long period of reawakened pros-perity, by proper economy it is conadently anticipated that even the present low rates, anticipated that even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country afords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service. The operation of the postoffice department is for the convenience and beneat of the people, and the method by which they bay the the charges of this useful arm of their public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of large invariance of the postoffice. less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance, and the due improvement of its agencies, so that they may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the report to have already been accomplished. I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of \$5 and less from eight to ave cents. This change will materially and those of our people who most of all avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting. The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 17s now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benealts, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adopted. In the cities where it is established, taken to either, the local postage expenses. ral to reduce the charges on domestic mone lished, taken to other, the local postage ex-ceeds its maintenance by nearly \$1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now connned by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify its extension, which is proposed. It was decided with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be in expedient for the postolike department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last congress. The amount limited was inade-quate to pay all within the purview of the law, the full rate of 50 cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it to some and de-nied it to others; nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the authorition without such practical pre-

the appropriation without such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage, which was proffered under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the de-sired service, being three times the price sired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome. So ne of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the postmaster general to attempt by the means provided the distribution of the sum appropriated as an extra compensation, withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy or any discretion left to an executive

officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid and the beneadary might better be determined by congress than any other way.

The inter-national congress of delegates from the postar union countries convened in Lisbon, in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks, the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present postal union convention, in some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval and will be laid before you with the department.

subsidy or any discretion left to an executive

will be laid before you with the departmen tal report. I approve the recommendation of the post master general that another assistant be pro-vided for his department. I invite your con-sideration to the several other recommen-dations contained in his report.

OVERCROWDED COURTS. The report of the attorney general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your caferal attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imporative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the attorney general. Its main features are the transfer of all the original invisition of the cleanit courts to the district features are the transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts to the district courts, and an increase of judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of judges to the circuit courts and constituting them exclusively courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting appeals thereto, further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the state to federal courts, permitting appeals to the supreme courts from the courts of the District of Columbia and from the territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from state courts, and guarding against an unnecessary namber of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the plan thus outlined and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

A BUREAU OF SIX.

I recommend the passage of a law author izing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a care army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations, or subject to the care and control of the government with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilization; that they ascriain from such inspection what if any of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part is not needed for Indian occupation may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.
The message recommends the repeal and modification of certain of the land laws and deprecates the falling of large tracts into the hands of syndicates for speculation.
The president arges that the trans-continental reads be held to strict accommability in the matter of their grants.

The message cites that in July, 1885, there were 345,125 persons horne upon the pension rolls—an increase during ten years of 110,000 persons. He recommends that care be taken

to c'eanse the rolls from any fraudulent per-

sonages.
THE NORMON QUESTION.
The messade days: In the territory of Utah the lawege ties United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energetically and faithfully executed during the the suppression of polyamy has been erergetically and faithfully executed during the past year, with increasurably good results. A number of convictions have been seemed for unlawful combination, and in some cases pleas of guilty-have been entered and stight punishment imposed upon the promise by the accused that there would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, a dot abet in any way let violation by others. The Utah commissioners appress opinions based monsuch information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place it the territory during the last year. They further report, that while there cannot be found upon the registratration list of voters the name of a man astually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the territory all the officers elected, except in one country, were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamy in the conscience than any human law, local of national. Thus is the strange speciacie presented or a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrage a principle and a ballef which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation principle and a baller which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our home, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority and sanctined by parental love. These are not the homes of polygany. The mothers of our land, who rule the nation as they would the characters and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's actions of their sons, five according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true woman-hood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and who esome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed and unwomanty mothers of pulsarmy. The fathers womanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the republic, wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental a feetion beget devotion to country. The man who, undealed with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children has a sixte in the marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for its defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice, or the system which sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the irra but inst execution of the law now in one tions. There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fame. Since the people in our territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into this country." THE AGRICULTURAL INVERESTS

of the country, the message says, demand in t recognition and liberal encouragement.

I sustains with certainty and unading strength our national prosperity and bears its fall share of the burden of taxation without complaint. Out of our total annual reports more than three foaths are the products of agriculture, and of our total population nearly one-half are exclusively engaged in that occupation. The message recommends that especial attention be paid to this department.

Referring to prombitory laws adopted by several countries the randing the importation of our animals and their products, the message suggests the importance of such preclutions. of our annual supersames of such preciations suggests the importance of such preciation of our stock of all kinds surgests the importance of such preclutions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such injurious prohibition. The president recommands additional legislation on this subject if necessary, and recommends to the consideration of our results as a surgestion. the consideration of congress the suggestions

contained in the report of the commissioner of agriculture.

The closing portion of the message is devoted to the civil service question. The president says: "I am frelined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based." He rejugates his former expressed views on the subject, and says: "I venture to hope that we need shall a can be reinited to the system which distributes public positions purely as a reward for partism service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system which upon very change of administration inspires immense army of ciaimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the government, engrossing the time of public officers, and their importunities spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tunnult of their discontent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The message concludes as follows: "The present condition of the law relating to succession to the presidency in event of the death, disability or removal of both president and vice president is such as to require immediate amendment. The subject has repeatedly been considered by congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the vice president and the vacancies at the same time in all other offices, the incumbents of which might immediately exergise the functions of the presidential office. ercise the functions of the presidential offic has caused public anxiety and a just deman that a recurrence of such a condition of at

that a recurrence of such a condition of af-fairs should not be permitted."

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of congress, the needs and welfare of an intelligent na-tion. To subordinate these to narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selash aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the peo-ple's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty well must give us peace among those who well must give us peace among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our belove land. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. und. (Signed) Grove Washington, Dec. 8, 1555,

THE MARKET BASKET. What the Housekeeper Can Purchase in the Local Marts-Prices and Varieties.

IN THE VEGETABLE LINE

Onions are selling at 30 cents a peck. Beets are worth 25 cents a peck. New turnips are worth 20 cents a peck. Cab Potatoes, best varieties, are worth 55 to 65. Salt Lake potatoes are coming in selling for 85 cents a bushel. Sweet po-tatoes, home grown, 4, and Jersey sweet, 61 cents a pound, Hubbard and Marblehead squashe

sell for 10 to 25 cents apiece.

Carrots are worth 25 cents a peek. Oyster plant sells 4 bunches for a quar

Parsley is sold af 5 cents a bundle Parsnips at 25 cents a pack. Yankac pumpkins are worth from 10 to 20 cents each; sweet the pampkins the same.

Celery sent at and 60 cents a dozen. New hot-house, lettuce and radishes

cents a bungh, da

The markets are not well stocked in the line of fracial at white stocked in the line of fracial at white seedling grapes retail at luignests a pound. California grapes specific selling at about 25 cents a pound. Halaga grapes sell at 33 cents a pound. Figs from 20 to 30 cents a pound. Figs from 20 to 30 cents a pound. pound. Based 11 40 cents a dozen. Cranberries are worth 15 cents a quart. Lemons 20 to 15 cents. Florida oranges are now in the market selling 35 to 65 cents per dozen. Pears, different California varieties, 124 cents a pound. Choice cooking and eating apples, 35 to 40 cents a peck, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bar-

In the line of fresh water fish, white fish, trout and base retail at 15 cents per pound; pickerel is selling at 12; cents; eroppie and perch can be had for 12; cents; entitish self for 15 cents a pound. Fresh Columbia river salmon are worth 25 cents a pound. Fresh eels seil for 20

cents a pound.

Salt water fish, are again in the market at the following prices: Fresh halibut 25 cents a pound. Codish and haddock, 15 cents a pound. Mackerel. 15 cents each. Lobsters are worth 25 cents a pound. Shramps are selling for 40 cents a pound. Opsters, New York counts, 26; selects, 45; standard, 40 cents a cau. Codish tongues and scotiops are a rarity and can be had through the balance of the winter. Codfish tongues sell at 20 cents a pound. Scollops, 6) cents a

Prairie chickens are very scarce and re tail at 40 cents each. Ducks are selling teal, 20 cents: mallard, 35 cents. Quai are just beginning to come in, and sell at

stempting to the water of the

\$1.50 per dozen.

The best cuts of sirioin sell for 15 cents rumps and upper part of round steak at 124. Roasting ribs, firm and juicy, can be bought from 10 to 124 cents. Veal is extremely scarce and comes high, from 15 to 20 cents, according to the choiceness 15 to 20 cents, according to the choiceness of the part. Sweet breads can be purchased at \$5 cents a pair. Corn beef is selling at from 5 to 10 cents, according to cuts. Prime leg of mutton can be had for 124 cents; mutton chops 134 to 15 cents. Ham is worth 124 cents in bulk, 20 cents sliced. Pork, 10 to 124 cents. Sansage, 10 to 124 cents. Spring lamb is selling for \$1 for fore quarter and \$1.25 for hind quarters. Spring chickens are worth from 30 to 40 cents apiece.

The Hospital Concert. The following programme has been prepared for the concert which is to take place at the opera house on Wednesday evening, December 9, the proceeds of

hospital: PROGRAMME.
Address ... Prof. A. Walther
Septette, for two pianos. ... Prof. A. Walther
Misses Flossic Cotner, Manie Green, Adaline
Wirth and Emily Dorn.
Duo-Oh! Haste, Crimson Morning

which are to be donated to St. Joseph's

Miss Ball Gewinner and W. Sanders,
Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster...C. M. Weber
Miss Fannie Arnold,
Violin Solo—Concerto E. Minor

Prof. A. Jennings, Mr. M. Caho.

Prof. A. Jennings, Mr. M. Cahn,

Miss Fannie Arnold.

Let All Obey
Mr. Revel Frauee.

a Les Bois Caasse (hunting in the woods)
Prudent
Inquietude
Prof. A. Walther.
Thou Fairest Vision of My Dream....Lassen
Mrs. W. W. Rhodes.

The Weather.

The "beautiful snow" has continued to fall since Monday night, and at 4 o'clock this morning had reached a depth of about six inches. The festive cutter was out in great numbers, and the tinkle of the merry sleigh bells was heard on all sides. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer indicated a temperature of 11°, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the mercury had climbed to a point 30° above zero.

According to the Burlington & Missouri special reports, the weather at the points below is as follows: Plattsmouth, 23°, snowing: Nebraska City, 16°, snowing: Falls City, 35°, snowing: Columbus, 22°, sleet; Lincoln, 15°, snow. Crete, 18°, snow; Grand Island, 16°, cloudy; Kearney, 14°, snowing; Mc-Cook, 25°, snowing; Denver, 31°, cloudy The river at this point is still running clear of ice. At Sioux City it is reported frozen.

Personal Paragraphs. A. R. Carl, of Lincoln, is at the Mil-

O. W. Rice, of Creighton, is at the Mil lard. H. W. Cortis and wife, of Ashland, are Paxton guests. C. C. Valentine, of Lincoln, is quar-

at the Paxton. G. J. Railsbach, of Ashland, is regis tered at the Millard. H. H. Dorsey and D. McLennan, of Wahoo, are at the Paxton.

Earl Russell and G. Balfour, of London, are at the Paston horal. . Phil. D. Miller, of the Live Stock Indicator, Kansas City, is at the Millard. Hon, George A. Brooks, of Bazile

Mills, is in the city, a guest at-the Mil-James Bell, of David City, accompa-

nied by his son, is stopping at the Mil George W. Best, of Peyeke Bros., has returned from an extensive trip in the far west.

L. M. Bennet, the superintendent of the local Pullman odice, left for the east A. J. Daniand, Miss W. P. Richards and Miss M. Dougherty, of Norfolk, are at the Paxton.

and Misses J. Palmer and C. Graves, of Lincoln, are at the Paxton. W. D. Thom Fremont; J. L. Ritter, North Bend; J. R. Porter, Haigler; G. H.

Miss Belle Wendell, of Plattsmouth

Elk Creek; J. S. Tewksbury. McClure. Weeping Water, are at the Cantield.

Brevities.

Charlie Gorham, who has been repre-senting the Rock Island railroad at the Union stock yards for some months past, and who has done much to make his road popular among stock men, has been appointed traveling stock agent. Fe appointed traveling stock agent. Powill start on his first trip to day in Ne braska.

The police have been informed that Patsy O'Donnell, the 15-year-old son of Thomas O'Donnell, left his home Monday night and has not since returned His parents are very anxious about him and have instructed the police to make a strict search for the wanderer.

Mrs. Norton, who was cut by her has-band so badly Sanday night, suddenly moved from her home on Fourteenth street yesterday, having sold her household goods. Where she has moved to is пикроми. Attorney N. J. Burnham is preparing another writ of habeas corpus to secure

the release of Pat Hannon, the suspic ious character now contined in the city Another of the cases against Mrs. Mann for selling beer in a house of prostitution has been set for trial this afternoon in

the police court. Judge McCull och called the docket in the county court yesterday. There were forty-two eases recorded for trial this term

PILES

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Rehing and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cared the worst chronic cases of 25 or 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the inmors, allays the intense litching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant reinef, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing cise.

Skin Diseases Curee.

Dr. Frazier's Magie Ointment cures as by

Dr. Frazier's Magie Ointment cures as by marie, Pimplies, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures luch, Sart Effenn, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of Morents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Becht. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman. The only Original Buston Brown Brend Fresh duity at NEW ENGLAND BAK-ERY. Also Home made Minco Mest and Mince Pis.

TRADE FACTS AND FIGURES.

Dira Forebodings of a Monster Squeeze in Year Corn.

THAT OPTION RULING HIGHER.

Contagion Strikes the Wheat Pit, Forcing the Price Up a Cent-Live Stock, Home and Foreign Reports.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. S .- | Special to the BEE. |-Cons-The advance of over 15c in year corn was the thing on the floor that overshad owed everything else at the opening. This option in thirty minut sold up to 33 4c and showed every indication of keeping on up. The year deal is getting near its crisis, as every body knows if there is a large shortage the crisis will be with the shorts, and if there is no great amount of shortage then the engineers of the deal will soon and it col a sing. The f. I in temperature and the appearance of snow is just what these people wanted. It will check receipts and affect the grading unfavorably. Lester & Co., it is apparent, have so don't the bulk of their holdings, and now whatever there is to the deal is in the hands of McCoranck, Kent & Co. Their principals are at New York. They are the best commission men in this pij, and the ones who ran the most successful corner ever engineered. The bull clique must bulge this corn up to about 5 k or lose mone; other wise they cannot sel out at a proof. If they had to sell now the market would go to pieces. Good management would make a crisis will be with the shorts, and if there is pieces. Good management would make a great success out of the squeeze. Receipts, of course, will be large if the price is ad-vanced and shorts are allowed to many off. It will take a shirp squeeze to frighten the shorts. The advance to 434c on trading in "year" did not exceed 150,000 bushess. The weather frightened a good many.
Whilat—Wheat aroused itself from its latelethargic spell and stretched preparatory to awakening. Running through the minds of a large majority of trad rs was the hope that accumulations would soon begin to stop, and that when that was once a fact, the long list that when that was once a fact, the long list.

that when that was once a fact, the long list of increases would be followed by a decrease, and in their minds they saw May beyond the dollar mark. In actual fact they bought wheat on suspicion, for nothing in the present outlook warranted even a guess that wheat was going to be less p enty than it is now. However, the action of a few men was contagious, and before they knew it they were all buying wheat, forcing the price upjust one cent. The reaction came, as it always does, and carried prices back until half the advance was wiped out. Wheat trading was of a very dull character, yet the market was quotably firm, at times almost strong. During the last half hour January hang quite steadily around 8sc, and May around 94% 694%, the latter having previously sold at 95c. The close of the morning session The close of the morning session vas steady at the very slight change noted rom yesterday.
Provisions—The crowd seemed to have

an affection for yesterday's figures of \$9.05 and around there for January pork, and \$6.10 for lard, and clung to them pretty much all day. The market was quiet and entirely featureless.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8,-[Special to the BEE.]-CATTLE-Trade was rather slow and prices barely as strong as on Monday. Had trains arrived on time with all the cattle due for the day prices would have ruled lower. Low grades and common native steers range be tween \$3,50@3,85, medium \$4,25 @4.85, good to choice fat cattle \$5.00 a5,50, and prime first class natives \$5,60(05.80. A load of fancy Christmas steers sold at \$6.50 last week. Stockers averaging 500 to 500 may be quoted at \$2.25@2.80; averages of 700 to 80), \$2,00 m 5.25. Feeders averaging 900 to 1,000 may be quoted at \$3.00 x 1.95. Export cattle trade continues to show signs of revival during the past afteen or twenty days. The shipments from this side to British markets have paid but a small prout instead of a large loss as for the past year or eighteen mont is. Shipping steers, 1350 to 1550 pounds, \$5.00.25.80; 1200 to 1350 pounds, \$4.75.65.50; 950 to 1200 pounds, \$3.55.61.55. Texas, \$2.75.61.55. Hoose-There is little or no change in prices, and for the past week values have ruled remarkably steady, considering the fact re cipits have averaged about 41.000 a day. The market to-day opened steady, and so re eight have averaged about 44,000 a day. The market to-day opened steady, and so ruled until near the close, when salesmen reported they were mable to get as good prices as at the opening. Yet the demand was strong from arst to last, and closed steady. The best heavy sold at \$3,00,01,00, and the best mixed packing sorts at \$4.75 a 3.85. A few loads of packing sorts sold up to \$3.95. Packing and shipping, 250 to 400 lbs., \$3,70@3,45.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Dec. 8.-Money-Dull and

GOVERNMENTS—Active and strong, STOCKS—Stocks were amassativ irregular and in early dealings feverish. In the first half nour there was a decided decline in Vanderbilts, Western Union, Loadsville & Nashville and Union Pachae, but the losses were generally recovered before noon. Later dealings were accompanied by a more steady tone, moderate advances and only slight reactions, closing strong within a small fraction of the best agures of the day. The death of Vanderbill was not known in Wall street ill an nour after the close of the exchange. till an nour after the close of the exchange Most of the leading brokers had left the street before even the rumor recarding the matier was started, and the effect upon to morrow's stocks was only a matter of con-jecture among the belated brokers and office

PRODUCE.

New York. Dec. 8 .- Wheat-Receipts 55.000; exports, none reported; spot 1/60 to higher but very quiet; options opened weak, declined 1/60 kc, later ruled stronger, ad-vanced 1/61/kc, closing steady; ungraced red, so optio; No. 2 red, 97c atloat; January closing

The state of the s

at 50%c, Oats—Shade better and very quiet; re-celpts, 24,000; exports, none reported; mixed western, 35-6-35c; western, No 2 mixed, 87cc

Petroleum—Steady: united closed at 99%c. Eggs—Steady, and demand moderate; re-ceipts, 3,600 packages; western, 25,62kc. Pork—Quiet and very steady; mess, \$9.75@

Land Less active; western steam spot, 6,40; January, \$6,43,60,4336.
Butter Quiet and firm; western, \$6000; Elzin creamery, 31c.
Cheese bready and better demand; western the content of th ern flat, 7@ c.

ern flat, 700°c.

Milwaukoe, Dec. 8.—Wheat—Unsettled; cash, 85%; January, 87%; May, 141%c.

Corn-Steady; No. 2, 25c.
Oats-Steady; No. 2, 25c.
Rya-Quiet; No. 2, 25c.
Barley-Quiet; No. 2, 56c.
Provisions—Steady; mess pork cash, old.

84.5; new \$1.55.

Oincinuati, Dec. 8.—Wheat—Active and irms: No. 2 red, Sc.
Corn—Easter: No. 3 mixed, 345,6685c.
Oats—Dull: No. 2 mixed, 34c.
Rye—Easter: No. 2 645,6685c.
Barley—Fair demand and stoody; extra No. 3 spring, 58c.
Pork—Quiet at \$19.25.
Land—Firmer at \$10.25.
Whisky—Steady at \$1.08.

Chicago, Dec. 8. Flour Quiet and uncharged; soft spring, \$3,70,20,00; Minne ota-bakers, \$3,30,21,30; patents, \$1,00,21,75; Wis-consin, \$3,50,24,55; Michigan, \$4,74,90. Wheat—Firm, advanced \$60, and later cased off under fair offerings; no spec-ial demand; fluctuated within small range

ial demand; fluctuated within small range and closed steady, about the same as yesterday; 875gc for December; 882, 289gc for January; 944 for May.

Corn—More doing; ruled firmer and higher all around; fear futures advanced % to 1.5c and closed 44 to 1.5c higher; 425, 271 ½; for December; 335gc 29 for January; 325gc 35 for February; 425gc 415 for May.

Oats—Frading light in cash and futures; steady; 32c for cash; 285gc 32 for December; 485gc for January; 315gc 315gc for May.

Rye—Dull and heavy at the cash.

Barley—Dull and heavy at the cash.

Timothy—Firm and casher at \$1.65gt.67 for January.

for prime.
Flaxsest - Weak; No. 1, 81,13.
Pork - Firm; trifle higher; \$5,00 (2.0) for each; \$5,01 (0.8.0) for December; \$5.9.7 cash; \$5.02; \$3.805 for December; \$8.925 tes,93 for January.
Land—Fair demand and a shad's higher and closed steady; \$6.025424.05 for cash; \$6.0004.02; for December; \$4.105651214 for January; \$4.174 64.50 for February.
Bulk Mats—Shoulders, \$6.7746.75; short clear, \$5.106.015; short ribs, \$1.894.183.
Whisky—\$1.15.

Whisky—\$1.15.
Butter—Firm; creamery medium to fancy,
140:15c; dairy rair to due, 11/4 #18c.
Che se—Quiet; full cream encoders, 0 500
184; flats, 10:2010/c; young Americas, 10:20
10/uc; skims, 50:3c.
Exts—Firmer; 19:22c.
Hides—freavy green salted fully cured,
9 :c; light, 10c; damaged, 8c; built hides,
61/4c; dry salted, 11/4c; dry flint, 18:20:4c;
ca f skins, 15c.

Tallow-Unchanged; No. 1 country, 5c.

ye, ba..... 80,033 Minneapolis, Doc. 8.—Wheat—Firm: No-land, eash, Pie: December 91 : January 2 e: February, Pie bid; May, 981e: N. 1

Minneapolis, Dec. S.—Wheat—firm; No. 1 hard, eash, 91c; December 91c; January, 92 se; February, 93e bid; May, 93 se; No. 1 northern, eash and December, Sic; January, 80 se; February, Ste; May, 14c.
Flour—Moderate demand; patents, \$4,75@ 5.0); bakers, \$4,75@ 4.00.
Receipts—Wheat, 63,000; flour, 125.
Shipments—Wheat, 14,000; flour, 1,200. Toledo, Dec. 8 .- Wheat-Closed quiet;

cash, 0 a 5) a c.

Corn—Inactive; cash and year, 40c,
Oats—Dull; cash, 31c.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—Weather frosty,
Wheat—St ady and fair demand; offerings
moderate; spring and winter, is 24 a is 41;
California, 6s 11 a 2s 1d; cin > 7s 2d a is 4d.

Corn-Strong and in fair den and; 4s 101/L Kansas City, Dec. 7.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 and, each, De bid, 71s asked: January, 7sc bid: Feoruary, 7sc bid, 75s₄; asked: May, 82 gc bid, Sic asked. 82 (c) bid, 8 ic asked, Corn—Stronger; cash, 27 (c); January, 27 (c) bid, 25 (c) asked; February, 25 (c) bid, 39 (c) asked; May, 31c bid, 31 (c) asked. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26c bid.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 8 .- The Droyers' Journal reports; Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; dull and 10; lower; shipping trees. \$3.00@1.50; stockers and feet is, \$2.50@1.50; rows, bulls and mixed, \$1.90@1.00; bulk, \$1.80@1.55; Texans, \$2.70@

\$1.90@1.00; bula, \$1.80@1.35; Texans. \$2.70@3.75.

Hogs-Receipts, \$2.000; slow and 5e lower; rough and mixed. \$3.45@1.95; pucking and shipping, \$3.70@1.95; light, \$3.40@1.95; pucking and shipping, \$3.70@1.95; light, \$3.40@1.91; skips, \$2.50@3.50.

Sheep-Receipts, \$0.00; weak and a shade lower; natives, \$1.00@1.00, weak and a \$3.30; Texans. \$2.00@1.00, lamps, \$3.50@1.75.

Kansas City, Dec. 8.—Cattle-Receipts \$2.400; saipments, 7.00; slow, weak and a shade lower; exporters, \$3.00@1.20; common to choice shipping, \$4.20@4.20; common to choice shipping, \$4.20@4.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.80@1.75; cows, \$2.00@1.25; grass range steers, \$2.90@1.45.

Hogs-Receipts, \$9.00; shipments, 5.000; steak; good to expoice, \$3.55@3.75; light and mixed. \$3.55@1.75; common, \$3.10@1.25.

Sheep-Receipts, \$2.00; shipments, none; quiet; common to good, \$1.50@6.00.

quiet; common to good, \$1.50 \(\alpha \), \$2.50 \(\alpha \), \$3.50 \(\alpha \), \$4.50; \$4.50; \$4.50; \$4.50; \$4.50; \$4.50; \$2.50 \(\alpha \), \$5.50 \(\alpha \), \$5.50 \(\alpha \), \$5.50 \(\alpha \), \$5.50 \(\alpha \), \$7.50; \$5.60; \$6.60; \$ quiet : common to good, \$1.51 a i.C).

There was very little activity in the cattle market to-day. The hog market was fairly active and receipts liberal.

Sheep...... 200 PREVAILING PRICES. DESCRIPTION. | Poor to | Good to | Extra. Cattle— 1,500 ibs and over.... . 84 40@4 65 \$5 05@5 25

Vestern Cows.... Buils
Hoys
Hoys
Heavy Packing
Light Weights
Skips 1 65 8 20 3 35 3 30 2 50(a3 00 3 25 3 45(a3 55 2 50 2 75 The extre us range of maness for rough mixed, packing and shipping and light weight hogs for six days is snown below:

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

		ORN PER S	TERRIS.	100	
No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av. 1261	84.0.14
17	1.9	4.62%	57	1261	84.0.35
*****		COWS			
No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
20	1005	\$3.27	Events	1	
		Hogs		4	
No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
127	991	\$3,3736	61:	+ 23.00	\$3,4716
60	. 13:23	3.40	65	277	3.4714
62	207	3.40	60	979	3.50
fes.	3599	3.45	60	974	8,5214
64	253	3.45	59	101	8.55
55	303	8.45	561	25.4	8.60
57	374	8.475		1000	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	117724	STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	CONTRACTOR P	Sec.	

HIGHEST AND LOWEST. Showing the highest and lowest prices paid on this market for hogs during the past seven days and for the corresponding time

	November.	December.
Tuesd y Wednesday Thorsday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday	. \$1.10 (01.15) \$1.12 (01.15) \$1.00 (01.15) \$4.00 (01.15) \$1.00 (01.15) \$3.00 (01.17) \$3.15 (01.30)	83.90 (#3.50 3.30 (#3.50 3.25 (#3.45 3.20 (#3.47) 3.20 (#3.47) 3.20 (#3.47)

Note - All sales of stock in this market are made per cwt. live weight, unless otherwise stated. Deal logs sell at le per lb, for all weights. "Skins," or hors weighing less than 150 lbs, no value. Pregnant sows are docked 40 ibs and stags 80 lbs.

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS. Tuesday Evening, Dec. 8. General Markets.

General Markets.

Ecos—Demand brisk and prices rale firm Should the present cold weather continue a biguer market may be looked for. Strictly fresh, candled 22a 25c.

BUTTER—There is no material change to not. Good to choice roll meets with fair side, white interior grades are still dragging and can only be sold to nackers at low prices. Strictly choice roll. 12a 35c; fair to good, 9a 11c; interior, 4a 3c.

CHIERS:—Pancy full cream cheddars, October make, 10 fr; flats, 12c; Young Americas, 11 fc; full cream thats, August make, 10 fr; Young Americas, 10 fr; flats, 12c; Young Americas, 11 fc; full cream thats, August make, 10 fr; Start guality Swiss choose, 16c; second quality, 15 give; brien choose, 15c; second quality, 15 give; brien choose, 15c; second quality, 15 give; brien choose, 15c; second quality. 15 give; brien choose, 15c; second sputity. The market is now in a very healthy condition and will probably remain that for the next two weeks. Attention of shippers is again called to the danger of shipping immediately before the holidays. The receipts from 15 c, more the holidays. The receipts from 15 c, more flowed and and cause; break in the market. In order to avoid being caught in a glot, shippers should make it a soint to never their positivy on the market soliater than the moretag of December 25. The