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FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

THE FRESIDERT'S MESSAGE.

I congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our coun-iry. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed, during the past year, with wealth, with abundant har-vests, with preficable employment for all our people, and with contentment at home, and with peace and friendship with other nations

tome, and with peace and friendship with other nations. The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of chief magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and au-thority of government from the amblithority of government from the public servants whose terms of affice are about to expire, to their newly chosen suc-cessors. This example cannot fail to impress protoundly thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afford. The immediate, general and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election, gives gratifying assurance to our country, and to its friends throughout the world, that a government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patrio is people pos-sesses elements of strength, stability and permanency not tound in any other form of government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the righ's of citizen-ship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the Con-stitution, still prevails in several of the Inteslaveholding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of vio-lence or intimidation. It has, however, by freudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning and can-vassing the votes cast, been successful in deleating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the Constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposit on to refuse a prompt and heavy obscience to the equal rights amendments to the Constitution, is all that now stands in the way of a complete obligation of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly viol ted or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the Constitution, as em-bodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary will continue to act together and to insist that they tion still is, as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications to freely east his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled the country will be relieved of the conten-tions of the part; bygones will indeed be bygones; and political and party issues with respect to economy and effi-ciency of administration, internal im-provements, the tabilit domestic taxation, education, fina ce and other important subjects will then receive their full share of attention: but resistance to and pullification of the results of the war, unite together in resolute ; u pose for their supportall who maintain the authority of the government and the perpetuity of th Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hestile contiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their The inviolability of interests. the emendments rests upon the fundamental principle of our government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the neople of the United States. The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained, does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the government of the country. Happily, the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the fitteenth am adment has heretofore prevailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well con sidered action is taken by Congress. 1 trust the House of R presentatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members. will see to it that e ery case of violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall acrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Ex cutive, with a filicient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee ol the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in thit capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free in-struction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented, in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the gov-ernment of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the pur-pose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the

administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and placemen employed. The reasons are imperative for the The reasons are imperative for the dent and heads of departmen's are to make nominations for office. The Sen-

more alarming with the enlargement of

The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotions and re-movals, establishing a uniform method having exclusively in view, in every in-stance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient adminis-tration of the publi business. Competitive examinations in aid of

impartial appointments and promotions have been conducted for some years have been conducted for some years past in several of the executive depart-ments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom houses and postoffices of the larger cities of the country. In the city of New York over two thousand positions in the civil ser-vice have been subject, in their appoint-ments and tenure of place, to the opera-tions of published rules for the purpose by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden. It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of Congress with respect to appointment to office by the President, and I also recommend that the pro-visions of section 1.767, and of the sections of published rules for this purpose during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory, and have confirmed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subjected to the same tests, and the result is free tions following, of the revised statutes, comprising the tenure-of-office act, of March 2, 1867, be repealed. Believing that to raform the system and methods of the civil service in our country is one of the highest and most from prejudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for the best qualifiimperative duties of statesmanship, and cations attainable among the competing applicants. It is an effectual protection that it can be permanently done only by the co-operation of the legislative and executive departments of the govern-ment, I again commend the whole subfrom the pressure of importunity which, under any other course pursued, largely exacts the time and attention of ap-pointing officers, to their great detri-ment in the discharge of other official duties, preventing the abuse of the service for the mere furtherance of priject to your considerate attention. It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in press polygaing where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its ex-tension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United Sates authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that vate or party purposes, and leaving the employee of the government, freed from the obligations imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention the legislation upon this subject, to be effective, requires ext nsive modification and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and im-

and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it provement. These invaluable results have been attained in a high degree it, the offices where the rules for appointment by competitive examination have been ap-plied. A method which has so approved it-

self by experimental tests at points where such tests may be fairly con-sidered conclusive, should be extended ing and executing the local legislation of the Territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries it possesses large to all subordinate positions under the government. I believe that a strong influence over the administration of jus tice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the Territory, they are able to m ke effectand growing public sentiment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the highest possible efficiency ve their hostility to the hw of Congress in the civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses, and that the on the subject of polygamy, and, in fact, do prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such measures. the law depends on those who prac-

The ex-minations in the custom houses and postoffices have been held tice and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the pobe suppressed by taking away the po-litical power of the sect which encour-ares and sustains it. The power of Congress to enact suitable laws to protect the Territorics is ample. It is not a case for halway measures. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing; it con-trop one of our wealthiest and most power of the content of the optimal under many embarrassments and with-out provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the improvement of the public service has induced this devotion of time and labor without the isotrophysical service it is extending the solution and the expected, and without an appropriation by Congress for com-pensation, it is not practicable to ex-tend the systems of examinations gener-ally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. S ction 1,753 of the revised statutes authorizes the President to prescribe the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States. and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to "the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, health. character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he se ks to enter;" but the law is practically inoperative for want of the requisite appropriation. I therfore recommend an appropria tion of \$25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be ap-pointed by the President in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just, uniform and efficient system of competitive examinations, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a redef to members of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of departments, but that it will also greatly tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the legislative and executive departments. The most effectua check upon the permisious competition of influence and official favoritism, in the bestowal of office, will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which every one can make his own record with the

In the important exhibition of arts ate is to advise and consent to appoint-ments, and the House of Representatives and industries, which was held last year at Sydney, New South Wales, as well as in that now in progress at Melb urne, the United States have been efficiently and bonorably represented. The exhib-itors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards is to accuse and prosecute faithless offi-cers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office." To this end the co-operation of the legislative department of the gov-ernment is required alike by the necessiin some of the most considerable de-partments, and the participation of the United States was recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne, the share taken by our coun'ry is no less notable, ties of the case and by pub ic opinion. Members of Congress will not be relieved from the demands made upon them with reference to appoin ments to office until, and an equal degree of success is confi-

> influence upon our diplomatic and com-mercial relations with them. We have concluded and ratified a convention with the French republic for the sottlement of claims of the citizens of either county against the other. Under this conven-tion a commission, presided over by a distinguished publiciat, appointed, in pursuance of the request of both nations.

States in France and Belgium as delegates. The international commission upon weights and measures also con-tinues its work in Paris. I invite your attention to the necessity of an appro-priation to be made in time to enable this government to comply with its obligations under the metrical convention. Our friendly relations with the German empir continue without interrup-tion. At the recent international exhibition of fight and fighteries at Berlin, the participation of the United States, not-withstanding the basic with which the commission was forced to make its preparations, was extremely successful and meritorious, winning for private ex-hibitors numerous awards of a high class, and for the country at large the principal prize of honor offered by his majesty the emperor. The results of this great success cannot but be advanageous to this important and growing industry. There have been some ques-tions raised between the two governments as to the proper effect and inter-pretation of our treatics of naturalizaion, but recent dispatches from our minister at Berlin show that favorable progress is making toward all under-standing, in accordance with the views of this government, which makes and admits no distinction whatever between the rights of a native and a naturalized

There is nothing of importance to note in our unbroken friendly relations with Switzerland, Turkey and Greece. During the last summer several vessels

belonging to the merchant marine of this country, sailing in neutral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded,

upon this all-important subject, are the statement of principles that belong to the treaty of Washington, which, as the statement. Interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the constitutional structure of the gov-ernment. Interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the correspondence between the two gov-ernment. Interpretation of the fishery clauses of the last section of the fishery clauses of the last or every legitimate purpose. Interpretation of the fishery clauses of the last section of Congress, seemed to be irre-interpretation of the fishery clauses of the last section of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the data and the court-interpretation of the fishery clauses of the last section of the fishery clauses of the last or every legitimate purpose. Our own recent linancial history shows in the treaty of \$2,756,431,571,43 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reliable. Our own recent linancial history shows under the constitution of the fishery clauses of the last section of Congress, seemed to be irre-interpretation of the fishery clauses of the last section of the fishery clauses of the last section of the fishery clauses of the last section of the fishery clauses and clauses of the last section of the sectio Japanese government, with great gen-erosity and courtesy, has offered for this purpose an eligible piece of land.

In my last annual message I invited the intention of Congress to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years ago from China and Japan. I re-new the recommendation then made, sale of hon's bearing a lo'rate of in-terest, and the application of the pro-ceeds to the red mption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The an outleaving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is \$14,290,that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be promotly paid, and the residue re-turned to the nations, respectively, to which they justly and equitably belong. 453.50.

The extradition treaty with the king-dom of the Netherlands, which has been for some time in course of negotiation, has, during the past year, been con-cluded and duly ratified.

Ediations of friendship and amity have been established between the govern-ment of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomatic representative to Bucharest, and have received at this capital the special eavoy, who has been charged by his royal highness Prince Charles, to announce the independent sovereignty of Roumania. We hope for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two about to mature. countries.

In my last annual message I expressed by his majesty the emperor of Brazil, has been organized and has begun its sessions in this city. A congress to consider means for the protection of in-dustrial property has recently been in session in Paris, to which I have ap-pointed the ministers of the United Notes in France and Palaian as defined as the protection of the crossing the frontier, without encouraging such disturbances as would on the port of the transmission of the crossing the frontier, without encouraging such disturbances as would on the protection of the transmission endanger the peace of the two coun-tries. Events moved in accordance with hese expectations, and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire substance of our own clickers and the Mexican government. Subsequently the peace of the border was again disturbed authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the eximmetes of the con-flict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the ration's existence required in the judgment of Congress an issue of legalby a savage foray, under the command of the Chief Victorio, but, by the com-bined and harmonious action of the military fo ces of both countries his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed.

tender paper money. That it served well the purpose for which it was cre-There is reason to believe that the bstacl-s which have so long prevented well the purpose for which it was cre-ated is not questioned, but the employ-ment of the notes as paper money in-definitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they are issued. These notes long since became like any other pecuniary oblightion of the government -a debt to be paid, and, when paid, to be canceled as mere evidence of an inspid and convenient communication ween the United States and Mexico y railways, are on the point of dis-ppearing, and that several important erprises of this character will soon set on foot which cannot fail to conbute largely to the prosperity of both natri s.

The condition of the financial affairs of the government, as shown by the re-port of the secretary of the treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the fore repeat what was said in the annual message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal-tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, grow-ing wealth, or the extent and vari ty of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed oy that of any country at any period of its his-tory. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast emigration is increasing our population, capi tai and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress; and our com-mercial relations with other countries are improving. The ordinary revenues, from all

of the measure that the silver dollar, which it authorized, would speedily hesources, for the fiscal year ended June come, under the operations of the law, 1880 were:

August, 1865, and has since that time been reluced to \$1,886,019, whenever confidence in the exact per-504 65. Of the print pai of the debt, formance of moneyed obligations is es-\$108 758 100 has be n paid since March 1, 1577, effecting an annual saving of in-

tablished.

1, 1577 effecting an annual saving of in-terest of \$6 107 593 The burden of in-terest has also b an diminished by the sale of bon's bearing a lo / rate of in-terest, and the application of the pro-ceeds to the red mption of bonds bearing a higher rave. The an oral saving thus se wred since March 1 [877 is \$14 393.

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tary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (section Within a short period over \$600,00C .-1,115, revised statutes) to not more than 31000 enlisted men, but that provisos 000 of five and six per cent. bonds will become redoemable. This presents a very oatained in appropriation bills have contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25 000. It is believed the full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view effi-ciency, discipline and comony. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equiv-alent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be hargely favorable opportunity not only to fur-ther reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views expressed on this su ject by the secre-tary of the treasury in his annual report, and recommend prompt legislation, to enable the treasury department to conpiete the refunding of the debt which is The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has efficiency of the army would be largely

increased. 1 commend to the attention of Concontributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosgress the great services of the com-mander in whief of our armies during perity. The fears that preceded and ac-companied resumption have proven groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented the war for the Union, whose wise, firm and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States confor redemption, while very lar. e sums thins many precedents for the recog-nition of distinguished military merit, of gold bullion, both domestic and im-ported, are taken to the mints and exauthorizing rank and emoluments to be changed for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizsince Jonney 1, 1879, is estimated at \$2:7,399,428. of the army, with suitable provisions There are still in existence, uncan-celed, \$346,681,016 of United States legal-tend r notes. These notes were relating to compensation, retirement and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and

would be warmly approved by the country.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. The total expendi-tures for the year were \$12,915,639,45, leaving utexpended at the close of the year \$2,111,682,23 of the amount of available appropriations. The appro-priations for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are \$15 095 061 45; and the total estimates for the next fiscal car ending June 3), 1882, arc \$15 953,-751.61. The amound drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to November 1, 1880, \$5.041,570.45.

The report of the postmaster general ex-that, the continual growth and the high state of efficiency of the postal service. The opera-tions of no department of the government, entage, represent with greater exactness the rence in the population and the business of ecountry. 10 1860, the pestal receipts were 518,067–4 ; in 1885, the receipts were §33,-5,179-31. All the inhabitants of the country o directly and personally intervised in having o er mail hediaties, and maturally watch the toffice very closely. This careful overas ant stimulus to introvement. During past year there was an increase of 2,134 stoffkes, and the mail routes were extended 177 miles, anking an additional annual ansportation of 10,804,191 miles. The revnnes of the postal service for the ensuing our are estimated at \$45,845,174,10 and the

spenditures at \$42 475,932, leaving a deficiento be appropriated out of the treasury of 630.757 93.

concilable.

dently expected. The state of peace and tranquillity now enjoyed by all the nations of the continent of Europe has its favorable

citizen of the United States. In practice, the complaints of molestation suffered by naturalized citizens abroad have never been fewer than at present.

the governments of Austria-Hungary, Rassia, Portugal, Sweden and Norway,

treasury of the United States. Whatever government can fairly do to promote free opular education ought to be Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue, and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are se-

In my former annual messages, I have the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the civil system of the government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage, or appointments for personal or partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I ieve these dangers threaten the stability of the government. Abuses so serious in their nature cannot be perma-nently tolerated. They tend to become

assurance that his success will depend upon this alone. I also recommend such legislation as

while leaving every officer as free as any other citizen to express his politica opinions and to use his means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feei as safe as any private citizen in re-

tusing all demands upon his salary for political purposes. A law which should thus guarantee true liberty and justic to all who are engaged in the public service, and likewise contain contingent provisions against the use of offi 'ial authority to coerce the political action of private cit z ns or of official subordi nates, is greatly to be desired.

The most serious obstacle, however, to an improvement of the civil service, and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal, has been found to be the practice under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointing power has been so largely encroached upon by members of Congress. The first step in the reform of the crvil service must be a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine that "to the vistors belong the spoils," is inseparable from Congressional patronage as the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office, and by the people generally, that R presentatives and Senators are entitled to dispurse the patronage of their respective districts and It is not necessary to recite at Sta CS. length the evils resulting from this invasion of the Executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointments to office, as stated in the national conventions of the leading parties of the country, have

again and again been approved by the American people, and have not been called in question in any quarter. These thentic expressions of public opinica

maer stone of our American society d civilization. Religious liberty and the separation of church and State are mong the elementary ideas of free intitutions. To re-establish the interests d principles which polygamy and formonism have imperiled, and to ully reopen to intelligent and virtuous nigrants of all creeds that part of our tomain which has been, in a great de olerant and immoral institutions. recommended that the government of the

erritory of Utah be reorganiz d. I recommend that Congress provide r the government of Utah by a govnor and judges, or commissioners, an inted by the President and confirmed the Senate--a government analogous the provisional government estabhed for the Territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. If, ho ever, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government.] recommend that the right to vote, hold office and sit on juries in the Territory Utah, be confined to those who ither practice nor uphold polygamy. thorough measures are adopted, it is believed that within a few years the evils which now afflict Utah will be eradicated, and that this Territory will

in good time become one of the most osperous and attractive of the ne-States of the Union.

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed eace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued mainiance

My anticipation of an early reply from he British government to the demand of indemnity to our lishermen for the njuries suffered by that industry at atune bay, in January, 1878, which I expressed in my last annual message, was disappointed. This answer was received only in the latter part of April the present year, and, when received, exhibited a failure of accord between the two governments, as to the measure of the instore fishing privilege secured to our fishermen by the treaty of Washington, of so serious a character that I made it the subject of a communieation to Congress, in which I recommended the adoption of the measures which seemed to me proper to be taken by this government in maintenance of the rights accorded to our fishermen under the treaty, and toward securing an indemnity for the injury these interests had suffered. A bill to carry out these

recommendations was under consider-ation by the House of Representatives at the time of the adjournment of Coness in June last. Within a few weeks I have received communication from her majesty's

government, renewing the consideration the subject, both of the indemity the injuries at Fortune bay, and of the interpretation of the treaty in which te previous correspondence had shown te two governments to be at variance. Jpon both these topics the disposition toward a friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to an indemnity for the transaction at Fortune bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to further conference, and by an assent to the view of this government, presented in the previous correspondence, that the regulation of conflicting interests of the shore-lishery of the provincial sea coasis, and the vessel fishery of our fishermen, should be made the subject of conference and concurrent arrangement between the two

governments. I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in the

arched by an armed cruiser of the aish government. The circumstanreported, invoive not only a priinjury to the persons concerned, but seemed too little observant of he ciendly relations existing for a century etween this country and Spain. The ig was brought to the attention of he Spanish government in a serious

rotest and remonstrance, and the mater is undergoing tovestigation by the syal authorities, with a view to such anation or reparation as may be

all d for by the facts. commission sitting in this city for he adjudication of claims of our citizens against the government of Spain From miscellancous sources. is. I hope, approaching the termination of its labors.

The claims against the United States under the Florida treaty with Spain were submitted to Congress for its tion at the late session, and I again invite your attention to this long-standing mestion, with a view to a final disposiion of the matter.

At the invitation of the Spanish government, a conference has recently been held at the city of Madrid to consider the subject of protection by foreign powers of native Moors in the empire of Morocco. The minister of the United States, in Spain, was directed to take part in the deliberations of this confer-ence, the result of which is a convention signed on behalf of all the powers rep-The instrument will be laid esented. before the Senate for its consideration. The government of the United States has also lost no opportunity to urge upon that of the emperor of Morocco the necessity, in accordance with the humane and enlightened spirit of the age, of putting an end to the persecutions, which have been so prevalent in that country, of persons of a faith other than the Moslem, and especially of the Hebrew residents of Morocco.

The consular treaty concluded with Belgium has not yet been officially promulgated, owing to the alteration of a word in the text by the Sonate of the United States, which occasioned a delay, during which the time allowed for ratification expired. 'fhe Senate will be asked to extend the period for ratification.

The attempt to negotiate a treaty of xtradition with Denmark failed on account of the objection of the Danish overnment to the usual clause provi :ng that each nation should pay the expense of the arrest of the persons whose extradition it asks.

The provision made by Congress, at its last session, for the expense of the commission which had been appointed to enter upon negotiations with the im-perial government of China, on subjects of great interests to the relations of the wo countries, enabled the commissioners to proceed at once upon their mis-The imperial government was prepared to give prompt and respectful ttention to the matters brought under egotiation, and the conferences proeeded with such rapidity and success hat, on November 17 last, two treaties were signed at Pekin, one relating to he introduction of Chinese into this ountry, and one relating to commerce. Mr. Trescot, one of the commissioners, s now on his way home bringing the reaties, and it is expected that they will by received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

Our minister in Japan has negot ated convention for the reciprocal relief of hipwrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once more upon Congress the propriety of making provision for the crection of suitable fire-proof buildings

From internal revenue From sales of public lands. 124.0 9 373 92 1,016,506 60 From tax on eleculation and posits of national banks., 7.014.971 44 Frith repayment of interest by Pacific railway com-1.707.307 18 From sinking fund to: Pacific railway companies...... From customs less, fines,

1 148 800 16 punaltics, etc.... From loca consum, tetters-putent, and lands..... 2,337,(29 00 From proceeds of sales of government property 232 616 51 2,702,186 78 ton profits on cologe rom revenues of the Dis-tr et of Columbi 1.809.469.70

To'al ordinary receipts.... \$333,525,610 93 The ordinary expenditures for the same period were : \$15 693.063 55 The civil expenses 1 211 490 59 5 945,457 09 \$41,025 20 arrears of pen-56,777,174 44 For the military establishment, including river and ha bor improvements and arsenals For the naval estab ishment 38 116,916 22 incluting vessels, inchinery, and improvements at navy y rds For miscellaneous expendi-tur s. incluting public 13 536 954 74 buildings, lighthouses and 31 535 691 60 collecting the revenue. For expenditures on account of the District of Colum-bia. For interest on the public 8 272 384 63 95 757 575 11 2 795 320 42 chused

Total ordinary expendi-\$267 642,957 78 tures Leaving a surplus revenue of \$65,883 653 20 Wnich, with an amo drawn from the cosh bal-8,084,434 21 ance in treasury, of Making \$73,963,087 41 Was applied to the redemption: Of boads for the sinking fund Of fractional currency..... \$73,652,900 00 251 717 41 Of the 1 ag of 1858 40.00 Of temporary lean Of county land scrip 100 00 25 00 16.500 00 Of compound interest notes ... Of 7.30 notes of 1864-'5 2.650 00

495 00

\$73 968,087 41 The amount due the sinking fund for this year was \$37 931.643 55 There was thereto the sum of \$73,904,-617 41, being \$35,972 973.86 in excess of the actual requirements of the year.

Oi one and two-year notes ...

Of old demand notes

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fixed ear ended of existing legislation as requires the June 30, 1880, was \$333 528,610.98. coinage of silver dollars containing only increase over the preceding year of \$59, 699 4.6 52. The receipts thus far, of 4124 grains of silver, and in its stead will authorize the the current year, together with the estreasury to coin sliver dollars of equivtimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to \$359,000,000, which will be sufficient to neet the estimated expenditures of the year, and leave a surplus o \$90,000,000.

It is fortunate that this large surplus and silver, in order to establish it more revenue occurs at a period when it may nearly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals. be directly applied to the payment of the public debt soon to be redeemable. No In financial legislation every measure public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less

There were other supporters of the bi-The report of the societary of the interior who, while they doubted as to the prob-ability of this result, nevertheless were s intsian e aborate account of the operations that department during the part year. It willing to give the proposed experiment hirs appear to be in a more hopeful condi-* fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage, if experience should prove that in now than ever before. The Indians have a'e gratilying progres is agriculture, herdthe silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value and mechanical pursuits. Many who were wy years ago in hostile conflict with the than the standard gold dollar. vernment are quietly settling down on Jarms The coinage of silver dollars, under tere they hope to make their permanent the act referred to, began in M irch, 1878. coparisms of eivilized lite. The introduction the treighting business among them has been markably finitial of good results, m giving and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate per month to the present time has been \$2 276 492 ing of them concessal and remunerative ployment, and in stimulating their ambi-The total amount coined prior to his of November last was \$72 \$17,750. OI on to see a their own support. Their hon-try, fide ity and efficiency as carriers are galy paised. The organization of a police tree of Indiana has been equally successful in this smount \$47,081,451 comain in the treasury, and only \$25 763 291 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in intaining law and order upon the reservacirculation, and consider ble expense os, and in exercising a whole ome moral fluence among the Indians themselves. I concur with the scretcey of the interior in the has been necessarily incurred for this purpose, but its return to the treasury commendation that the pay of this force be is prompt and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipation of the friends of creased, as an inducement to the best class the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar, containing I young men to enter it. The attention of Congress is again asked to 41% grains of silver, has not increased.

be canceled as mere evidence of an in-debtedness no longer existing. I there-

in our progress toward a safe and stable

currency, which should be accepted as

the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the

At the time of the passage of the act

now in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars, fixing their value and giving them legal-tender character, it

was believed by many of the supporters

people

786.621 22

4.099,603 18

be wastelial depredations committed on our obtraction of and indis-vision destination of our forces. The argent necessity for legislation to this end is During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contained was from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard awless character of the depredations comitted, and the dimitrous consequences tich will inevitably follow their contaurance, gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver g slation has again and again been recomlar has been eighty-eight and a half aded to arrest the evil, and to preserve for cents. he people of our Western S ates and Terri It is obvious that the legislation of vies the timber needed for domestic and the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the

law remains in force, requiring, as it does, the coinage of a nominal dollar which, in reality, is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this coun ry will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports be worth in the recognized money of the sorld. The Constitution of the United States

sound innancial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal-tender money, both gold and silver coin, of an intrinsic value, as builion, equivalent to that which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The Constitution, in CXD:038 terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal-tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange to the dis-

paragement of important interests. The EXECUTIVE MANSION December 6 1880. United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one Words of Wisdom

There are few things so had but they light have been worse.

Extraordinary virtues are ever de med by those who want the courage to imitate them.

Faith and persistency are life's archisecretary of the under the ruins of any desire.

alent value as bullion, with gold dollars. The most beautiful may be the most This will defraud no man, and will be admired and caressed, but they are not aiways the most esteemed and loved. in accordance with familiar precedents

Congress on several occasions, has al-Where the mouth is sweet and the ever tered the ratio of value between gold ntelligent, there is always the look of cauty, with a right heart.

> All the nickel from which the fiveout coins are made comes from a mine in Lancaster county. Pa. It has been worked now seventeen years, and produces from 400 to 600 tons of ore monthly.

ther essential uses. The commissioner of agriculture expresses the confident beist t at his efforts in b hall of he production of our own sugar and tes have ie in encouragingly rewarded. The import-nees of the results attained has a attracted nurked attention at home, and have received the special consideration of foreign nations. The successful cul ivation of our own tes, and he manufacture of our own sugar. would make a difference of many millions of dollars innually in the wealth of the nation. The report of the commissioner asks atten-on part colarly to the coatinue tp evalence of an infectious and contigious catile disease, known and dreaded in E tope and Asia as cattle-plague, or pleuro-phenunonia. A mild type of this disease, in certain sections of our country, is the occa ion of great loss to our

generally recognized. In

rmess, and of serious disturbance to our ade with Great Britain, which turnishes i tarket for most of our live stors and dresse! meats. The value of m-at-catlle exported from the United States for the eight months cades August 31, 1889, was more tann twelve m flion dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trule. Your early atten

tion is solicited to this important matter. RUT (ERFORD B. HAYES.

of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will in my judgment contribute to this result if Congress will repeal so much