and regimental courts-martial were for of-fences almost frivolous; and there should, I think, be a way device to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient man-mer than by court-martial. It some of the proceedings of courts-mar-tial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of instice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be mark reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and mavy are by their instrumentality to be visiblened and protected.

The board on fortification or other defences The board on forfallentiate of our visions of appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report; and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the defenceless condition of our sea

c should be a general law of Congress There should be a general law of Congress mayinghe waves in such manner as to ob-struct navigation, with provisions for pre-version of the second state with great care guarding against the observed with great care guarding against the state of the second state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of the second state state of the second state state of the second state of the seco

THE NAVY.

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vessels of this charactor, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful considera-tion and selection. All must admit the importance of an effec-tive may to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect. And 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 continue. The nation that can-not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity wak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantages, because it is not in condition to enforce the forms dictated by its sense of right and justice. The prior the torms dictated by its sense of right as i am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not very far distant when our navy will be such as before our similing annorg 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 at-tention of Congress to the close of the report of the secretary of the navy, in which the multilating abuses and waste of its present michods are exposed. The con-viction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that before we proceed further in the restora-tion of a navy we need a theroughly recept and a random step of the attration of his department. The fact that within seventeen years more than \$75,000,00 have been spent in the construction, repair, equip-ment, and arranament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable flee, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by

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at a note to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation, without such prac-tical prearrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage, which was profilered under another statute, clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the de-end service, being three times the price nec-essary to secure transportation by other ve-scle upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome. Some of the stramship companies, upon the formation of the postmatter-general to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated as an extra compen-ant, withdrew the services of their vessels and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury, the mails having been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of ravel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the satisfication of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the or-epinents of the public money are to be indee for the public money are to be indee for the public money are to be and to the subsidy, or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of the public money are to be indee for the public and the bester-uned by Congress than any other way. The International congress of the public, I and the beneficary, might better be deter-ingent at Lisbon, in Fortugal, in Feb-ruary last, and after a session of some weaks, the delegates signed a conven-tion anondatory of the present postal

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

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 1 invite your careful attention to the

valuable suggestions as to needed legislation; and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation can the subject. Some of these courts are so over-burdened with pending causes that the de-lays in determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans sug-gested for relief is one submitted by the at-torney-general. Its main 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 neces-sary an addition of judges to the circuit courts of appeal, constituting them exclu-sively courts of appeal, constituting them exclu-sively courts of the reasons from the State to Federal courts; permitting appeals to the supreme court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State courts of courts and an exercise of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from <text><text><text><text>

criminal law should be remedied; and if the plan above suggested is not practicable, some other should be devised.

ther should be devised. THE INDIANS. The report of the secretary of the interior, containing an account of the operations of the important department, and much inter-sting information will be submitted for your

and information with be submitted to your onsideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in harge of this department is the treatment at management of the Indians. I am satis-ed that some progress may be noted in their onlithen as result of a pindent admithistra-ion of the present laws and regulations for hele control.

condition as a result of a prodent administra-tion of the present laws and regulations for their control. But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose or policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as use-less to indulge in the heartless belief that be-cause their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be externionted. They are within the care of our govern-ment, and their rights are, or should be, pro-tected from invasion by the most solerm obli-gations. They are properly enough called the wards of the government; and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship in-volves, on our part, efforts for the improve-ment of their couldion and chizenship. Fitted by these to keep pace in the march of pro-gress with the advanced civilization about them to bis condition. The difficulty appears to be in the selection. The difficulty appears to be in the selection. The difficulty appears to be in the selection of the means to be at present employed toward the attainment of this result. The history of all the progress which has

The history of all the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indian, I think, will disclose the fact that the begin-ning has been religious teaching, followed by or accompanying secular education. While the self-scarificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endersor have for their reward the beneficent results of their labor and the consciousness of Christian duty well per-formed, their value beservices should be fully acknowledged by all who under the law are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards. What has been said indicates that in the present condition of the Indians, no attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyield-ing plan of action to their varied and varying useds and circumstances. The Indian bureau, burdened as it is with their general oversight and with the details

The infinite bureau bureau strike set is set in their general oversight and with the details of the establishment, can hardly possess itself of the minute phases of the particular cases needing treatment, and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the

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TENSIONS.

PERSION. PENSION. It appears from the report of the commis-sioner of pensions that there were, on July 1, 1885, 86, 1825 persons borne upon the pension rolls, who were classified as follows: Army invalids, 241,460; widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, 78,941; navy invalids, 2,745; navy widows, minor children and dependents, 1,926; survi-vors of the war of 1812, 2,946; and widows of those who served in that war, 17,212. About one man in ten of all those enlisted in the late war are reported as receiving pensions, ex-clusive of the dependents of deceased soldiers. On July 1, 1875, the number of pensioners was 244,821, and the increase within the ten years next thereafter was 110,304. Turks which the, people more cheerfully ap-prove than that made in recognition of the survices of our soldlers living and dead, the survices of our soldlers living and dead, the periate that the rolls should be cheaned of all those who by fraud have secured a pace intradic the there is no expenditure of an pace therein that the rolls should be cheaned of all those who by fraud have secured a pace topscially examined and adjusted. The re-forms in the methods of doing the business of this betwen which have lately been inaugur-ted promise better results in both these di-ted promise better results in both these di-

rections.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

THE PATENT OFFICE. THE PATENT OFFICE. The operations of the patent office demon-the country. For the yoar ended June 30, 1885, the applications for patents, including revisues, and for the registration of trade-marks and labels, numbered 35,688. During the same period there were 29,028 patents granted and reissued, and 1,499 trade-marks used in the year 1885 was 14,387. The ro-ceipts during the last fiscal year were \$1,074, WI.3., and the total expenditures, not includ-ing contingent expenses, \$454,123.11. There were 9,788 applications for patents bate in the year 1885. There has been con-siderable improvement made in the prompt determination of applications, and a couse-uent relief to expectant inventors. — An unbor of suggestions and recommenda-tions are contained in the report of the com-missioner of patents which are well entitled to the consideration of Congress. — MIE MORMON QUESTION.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

THE MORMON QUESTION. THE MORMON QUESTION. In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energetically and faith-fully executed during the past year, with measurably good results. A number of con-victions have been secured for unlawful co-habitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty i have been entered and a slight punishment imposed, upon a promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid, or abet, in any way, its violation by others. The Utah commissioners express the opin-ion, based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamons marriages have taken place in the Territory that while there cannot be found upon the registration lists of votors the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while name of the class are holding office, yet at the last the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous mar-riages as a divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the con-science than any human law, local or mational. Thus is a strange spectacle presented of a community protected by a Republican form of government, to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at mangin that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of Republican in thickness.

the people in every station, and the amelio tion of their condition. Surely our agric

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of the statute and with the results of the Ap-plication. The psople may well trust the commission of execute the law with perfect fairness and violations of the principle which matrixes which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will proba-bly suggest amendment of the methods of ex-cention, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be reinitied to the system which distributes pup-lo positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Duilts may well be enter-nive the strain of a continuative of this sys-em, which upon every change of an admin-dration inspires an inmenes army of claim-ants for offle to lay slegs to the patromage of government, engrossing the time of the public obsers with their inflort list at with. The turnuit of their discontent. The turnuit of their discontent. The turnuit of their discontent is subjective to subject to the voters of fissipointment and filling rist at with entities and places, exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowing in suffrage and rob political action of its indigenes with the inflort discontent in the manits for other bestowing and the manits for offlore-holding, growing from its indigenes, would patritic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solici-ties for the notion's welfare would be party contests and cause them to degenera-tion gnoble, selfah and disgraceful straggles. The possession of disc and public phase. The possession of disc and public phase. The possession of disc and public phases their bords against such a change of party and the result of the schedule advantage, in any ho, in fear of the confusion and risk attenting an arbitrary and subject of princip-ties for the nist effects, not enough re-graded, is the freedom it brings to the poli-son and the out of these not only re-son the of more results in the por-formate of micro result and subject of the there are legitimate advantages, not specing of the political addistication, but spec-tra they have no

THE TREASURY.

First Annual Report of Secretary Manning.

Receipts and Expenditures -- Silver and Tariff Questions,

The mnual report of the secretary of the treasury embraces fifty-eight pages of printed matter, and is accompanied by a special re-port of fifty-six pages on the collection of

restens dutties. The ordinary expanditures (inclusive sinking from the faceal year 1955 were \$225,000,706, and the proceeding year there was a decreme of 21.610.02.01 m expanditures (inclusive sinking from \$250,700, and the vert was a decreme of 21.610.02.01 m expanditures (inclusive) resting the increment and an increase of 21.610.02.01 m expanditures (inclusive) resting the increment and sinking from provide increase of \$250,500,000. For the provide increase of \$250,500,000. For the provide increase of \$250,500,000. In expandi-tures will be a deficit of \$243,500,050, and the estimated increase of \$240,000,000 in expandi-tures (increase of \$240,000,000 in expandi-tures (increase of \$240,000,000 in expandi-tures (increase of \$260,000,000 in expandi-tures (increase of \$260,000,000 in expandi-tures (increase of \$260,000,000 in expandi-increased \$250,000,000 is for performs, \$16,000,000 and com, and \$290,000,000 iequal tender notes. The interest burning device increased increased the solution (increase of the increased the solution (increase of the increased \$250,000,000 is increased in the increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased the solution (increase of the secreture) increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased when the increase of the secreture) increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased increased increased increased \$250,000,000 is increased in

increditable fleet, we have only the discontent and approhension of a nation 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 mislirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive, aimless

llies. Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply a a shabby ornament to the government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their ay into our present organization, and its corable waste may be reduced to the mini-um. But if we desire to build ships for event usefulness instead of naval re-inders of the days that are past, we use have a department organized for antini. infiniters of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the taleat and in-genitity our country affords, prepared to take advantage of the experience of other na-tions, systematized so that all effort shall inits and lead in one direction, and fully im-based with the conviction that war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the agenuity of man thes up to this day brought forth relating to their construc-tion.

tion. I carnestly commend the portion of the sec-retary's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be alopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

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ment. This abuse in the administration of our

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

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absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of Republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the des-

The strength, the perpetuity, and the designations.
The strength, the perpetuity, and the designation of the nation rest upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental care, regulated by parental care, regulated by parental care. These rest upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental care. These rest upon the nation at they mold the characters and guide the actions of panes, and each secure and happy in the secure and wholesome fundly circle. These reports and the observes of the father of her children, sheds the energies, cruched, and unomalities, and the parental care, the secure and happy in the secures of palygamy. The mathematical attention beged devotion to the country of the secure of this practice. These care the fathers of our secure of this practice, the secure of the secure of the parental attention is single home point his single home point has not look it, which is not opy the secure of the parent of the secure of the proves show the secure of the proves show the secure of the proves of all that is of value in our institutions. There should be gial to approve such further physical approves and further the secure of the proves show the parent of the law now in operations are the people of polygamy in our Territories are the physical approves and further thysi

AGRICULTURE.

the importation of Mormons into the country. AGRECITCION. The agricultural interest of the country formads just recognition and liberal encour-neiting strength our initiality and they formed in the statistic property by the product of its steady tail, and hears the coupliant. Our agriculturists have but in share of the burden of taxation without coupliant. Our agriculturists have but in the result of the statistic of the country of the mation, and are generally con-tent with the humbler duties of the tra-ter of the burden of the burden of the burden of the mation, and are generally con-tent with the humbler duties of the burden of the result of the statistic of the burden of the statistic of the statistic of the burden of the property of the statistic of the burden of the property of the statistic of the burden of the property of the statistic of the burden of the property of the statistic of the burden of the property of the statistic of the burden of the property of the statistic of the burden of the statistic of the statistic of the burden of the property of agriculture was created of the property of agriculture of the statistic of the statistic of intelligent and progressive of the course of intelligent and progressive of the statistic agriculture of the statistic of the statistic of the country of the burden of the provense of the burden of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the statistic of the statistic of the provense of the stat

upon. T recommend that the salaries of the civil service commissioners be increased to a sum more mearly com-mensurate to their important duties. auccession to THE PRESIDENCY.

mensurate to their important duties. SUCCESSION TO THE PERSIDENCY.
The present condition of the?aw relating to the succession to the presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice-President is such as to require immediate amendment. This sub-ject has repeatedly been considered by Con-gress, but no result has been reached; The recent lamentable death of the Vice-President, and vacancies at the same time in all other offices the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the func-tions of the presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a re-currence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.
In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare, and the aspira-tions of an intelligent and gener-ous mation. To subordinate these to the accomplishment of selfshaims, is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's in-terests. But an intelligent we date of the accomplishment of selfshaims, is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's in-terests. But an intelligent of and a start give us place ameng those who have aided in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved hand.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2012

Dreams and Reality.

Dreams and Reality, The small boy dreams of summer, When now he drifts to Stuaberland, When how he drifts to Stuaberland; More he's stanger by the golden hummer, And chased all through Cucumberland; And he walces while the built is flanking him, To find his father yanking him Out of hed Ny the hair of his head, And then begin a planking him, And dancing on him for not being good, And chopping, as requested, kindling wood. -Pack,

Everyons who has to do with horses should know how to detect and treat diseases which the animal is subject to. Send 25 cents in stamps to the N. Y. Horse Book Co., 134 Leonard street, New York city, and receive (postpaid) an innertrated 100-page book filled with valuable information on this subject.

per labor' in any market. All changes have left unchanged, or changed for the worse, by new schemes of classification and otherwise, a complicated, cumbrous, intricate group of laws which are not capable of being mainlis-tered with importality to all our nervisants. As nothing in the ordinary course of basi-ness is imported unless the imported, article is higher by the amount of the duty and the preference of the taypayer for duties upon articles not produced in the United States is preference of the traypayer for duties upon articles not produced in the United States is no more than the treasary of his country gats. As for daties affecting articles that are also produced in the United States is the first to be safely discarded are those, upon mate-rials used by our own manufactures, which now subject them to a hopeless competition at how subject them to a hopeless competition at how subject the is to a hopeless competition at how subject them to a hopeless competition at here for a subject them the up to the interval which shall finally receive the approval of the period of the improvement of our here and here the automated to the consideration of Com-portion in the improvement of our fiscal point is and merchants, their encipitenced co-polation and the treaser of the intervaless of per labor' in any market. All changes have left unchanged, or changed for the worse, by

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

gress.

The usual beneficent results have attended the operations of this service during the year. The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of dispeters to documented vessels reported by the district officers to have occurred within their field of action is 256. The number of persons on board these vessels was 2,206, of whom 2,106 were saved and ten lost. The value of the property involved is estimated at 84.604,455, of which 85.75,760 was saved and \$1,251,065 host. The number of vessels totally lost was fifty six. There were beside 115 disasters to smaller carff, such as saliboats, rowbears, etc., on which were 252 persons, 329 of whom were saved and one lost. The value of property involved in these minor disasters was \$22,023, of which \$26,825 was saved and \$3,102 host.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FUBLIC BUILDINGS. During the last year work has been in progress upon forty-nine buildings under the direction of the supervising architect. Con-gress at its last session authorized the erection of, and made appropriation for, thirty-one new buildings in various parts of the con-try, making, practically eighty new build-ings, ranging in cost of construction from §25,000 to \$1,500,000, upon which pre-paratory or active work of construction has been presecuted. The total expenditures in given protected \$1,408,700,91; for remains and preservation of public buildings, \$175, -004,38; for heating apparatus and repairs to same, elevators, vanits, safes, locks, storage of silver dollars, etc., \$109,806,74.