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VOL. XVIII., No 4 Lehighton, Carbon County, Penna. December 7, 1889. Single Copies 5 Cents

Weissport Business Directory.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
EAST WEISSPORT, PENN'A.
Has a house offers first-class accommodations to the permanent boarder and transient guest. Panle prices, only One Dollar per day.
aug7-1y JOHN REURIG, Proprietor.

Oscar Christman,
—WEISSPORT, PA.—
Livery and Exchange Stables.
Easy riding carriages and safe driving horses. Best accommodations to agents and travellers. Mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to. Give me a trial. may21-1y

The - Weissport - Bakery,
C. W. LAURY, PROPRIETOR.
Delivers Fresh Bread and Cakes in Weissport, Lehighton and vicinities every day. In the store I have a Fine Line of Confectionery for the Holiday Trade. Sunday schools and festivals supplied at lowest prices. dec3-6m

R. J. HONGEN,
SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES SCHWEITZER,
Near the Canal Bridge, in
EAST WEISSPORT, Penna.,
is prepared to do all kinds of
Blacksmithing and Horse-Shoeing,
at very Reasonable Prices. TIRE SETTING A SPECIALTY. Also, Agent for the
P. P. Mast Road Cart,
the Cheapest and Best on the market. feb2-y1

Headquarters for CARRIAGES!
HENRY CHRISTMAN
—AT THE—
Fort Allen House, Weissport.
Sells the Popular and Celebrated
Burlington O and O York
SINGLE AND DOUBLE CARRIAGES
At prices that are considerably less than competition. I have all styles and qualities which I wish you would not fail to inspect before making purchases. may11-3m

APPLES
—AND—
POTATOES
Received in Car Load Lots almost every week at
O. J. Saeger's
East Weissport, Pa.
Store-keepers, Hucksters and all others can save money by making purchases of him. Other fruits in season. Call or write for prices.

Over Canal Bridge E. Weissport.
Joseph F. Rex,
UNDERTAKER
AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
PARLOR SUITES,
BED ROOM SUITES.
&c. Prices the very lowest. Quality of goods the best. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.
Caskets, Coffins and Shrouds
We have a full line which we will furnish at the lowest possible prices.
Flour, Feed, &c.,
Of the choicest quality at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.
JOSEPH F. REX,
April4-1y EAST WEISSPORT.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. J. A. Mayer & Son.
Dr. GEORGE H. MAYER,
a Graduate from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania,
has opened an office in the same building with his father, second floor in the Bay Window,
50 BROADWAY, MAUCH CHUNK, PA.,
and is now prepared to receive every one in need of first-class dental service. june 8-89-1y

Lehighton Business Directory

VAL. SCHWARTZ, Bank St., the oldest furniture house in town. Every description of furniture always on hand. Prices very low.

W. A. PETERS, Saloon and Restaurant, Bank Street. Fresh Lager always on tap. Oyster season. Drop in and see us. nov12-y

ESRANG'S SHAVING SALOON, opposite the ADVOCATE OFFICE, is headquarters for shaving and hair cutting. Cigars & tobacco sold

GO TO FRS. RODEREB, under the Exchange Hotel, Bank street, for a second shave or a fashionable hair cut. Closed on Sunday's. Roeder's Hair tonic, cures Dandruff.

A RELIABLE JEWELER:
D. S. BOCK,
jan12-88 OPP. PUBLIC SQUARE.

THE CARBON ADVOCATE OFFICE, Bank street, plain and fancy job printing a specialty. ADVOCATE one dollar per year in advance.

J. W. RAUDENBUSH, Bank street, wholesale dealer in choice brands of whiskies, gin, brandies, wines, &c. Patronage solicited.

Our Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, South Bank street. Sunday services at 10 a. m., and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School 2 p.m. REV. DUNGAN, Pastor

TRINITY LUTHERAN, Iron street, Sunday services, 10 a. m., (German), 7.00 p. m., (English), Sunday school 2 p.m. J. H. KUDER, Pastor

REFORMED, Lehigh street. Sunday services at 10 a. m. (German), 7.00 p. m., (English). Sunday school 2 p. m. J. ALVIN BERER, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL, South street, Sunday services at 10 a. m. (German), 7.00 p. m., (English). Sunday school 2 p. m. J. S. NEWHART, Pastor.

CATHOLIC, corner Northampton and Coal streets, services every Sunday morning and evening. Rev. HERMANN POSTA.

Professional & Business Cards.

Horace Heydt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
OFFICE—The Room recently occupied by W. M. Rapsher.
BANK STREET, - - LEHIGHTON, PA.
May be consulted in English and German. July 4-1y

W. M. Rapsher,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
First door above the Mansion House,
MAUCH CHUNK, - - - - PENN'A.
Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate, Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Decedents a specialty. May be consulted in English and German. nov. 22-y1

W. G. M. Seiple,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SOUTH STREET, - - - LEHIGHTON.
May be consulted in English and German.—Special attention given to Gynecology.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. mar. 31-y1

A. S. Rabenold, D. D. S.

NORTH OFFICE:—Over J. W. Raudenbush' Liquor Store,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON.
Dentistry in all its branches. Teeth Extracted without Pain. Gas administered when requested.
Office Days—WEDNESDAY of each week.
P. O. address, ALLENTOWN, Lehigh county, Pa.
jan 3-y1

F. I. SMITH, D. D. S.,
Office opposite the Opera House,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Filling and making artificial dentures a specialty. Local anæsthetics used.
Has administered and Teeth Extracted WITHOUT PAIN.
OFFICE HOURS:—From 8 a. m., to 12 m., from 1 p. m., to 5 p. m., from 7 p. m., to 8 p. m.
Consultations in English or German.
Office Hours at Hazleton—Every Saturday.
Oct 18-87—1y

Dr. H. B. REINOHL,
Graduate of Phila. Dental College.
DENTISTRY!
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Perservation of the Teeth a Specialty
OFFICE HOURS: From 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
BANK HALL, Market Square, Mauch Chunk
BRANCH OFFICE:
EAST - MAUCH - CHUNK,
Two Doors North of Post-Office.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 9 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.
April 28-3m*

DR. G. T. FOX
172 Main Street, Bath, Pa.
AT EASTON, SWAN HOTEL, TUESDAYS.
AT ALLENTOWN, AMERICAN HOTEL, THURSDAY
AT BANGOR, BROADWAY HOUSE, MONDAYS.
AT BATH, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Practice limited to diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat
Also, Refraction of the Eyes for the adjustment of glasses.

Stoves,
Tinware,
Heaters and Ranges,
—In Great Variety at—
SAMUEL GRAVER'S
Popular Store, Bank Street.
Roofing and Spouting a specialty. Stove repairs furnished on short notice.
Reasonable!!

FRANK P. DIEHL,
—NORTH STREET,—

Practical Blacksmith & Horseshoer is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Please call. nov28-86-1y.

PACKERTON HOTEL.
Midway between Mauch Chunk & Lehighton,
Z. H. C. HOM, Proprietor,
PACKERTON, - - - PENNA.
This well-known Hotel is admirably refitted, and has the best accommodations for permanent and transient boarders. Excellent Tables and the very best Liquors. Stables attached. jan5-y1

MANSION HOUSE
Opposite L. & S. Depot,
BANK STREET, - LEHIGHTON,
C. H. HOM, PROPRIETOR.
This house offers first-class accommodations for transient and permanent boarders. It has been newly refitted in all its departments, and is located in one of the most picturesque portions of the borough. Terms moderate. The bar is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Fresh Lager on Tap. apr 17-y1

T. J. BRETNEY
Respectfully announces to the Merchants of Lehighton and others that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
HAULING OF FREIGHT, EXPRESS MATTER AND BAGGAGE
On reasonable terms. Orders at Sweeny's Corner Store or at my residence left LINE St., near the Cemetery, will receive prompt attention. Patronage solicited.

For Newest Designs and Most Fashionable Styles of
DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
SILVERWARE, &c., &c.
—GO TO—
E. H. SNYDER,
Bank Street, Lehighton.
Goods guaranteed and prices as low as elsewhere for the same quality of goods. July 14, 1888-1y

RHEUMATISM
For More than Twenty-five Years.—A Complete Recovery.—The Means Used.
I had Inflammatory Rheumatism. For nearly a year I had to be fed and turned in bed. I could find no relief. My stomach was ruined and cut to pieces with powerful medicines taken to effect a cure so that I was compelled to live on bread and water. I suffered for twenty-five years in this way. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., and
I Am Now Well,
thanks to this medicine. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is my best friend. With it I am enabled to enjoy a good night's rest. Also food, such as meat and pastry, which I have been deprived of for years, showing that the Favorite Remedy has no equal for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia as well. If any should doubt this statement I will send the ready proof at once.—Garrett Lansing, Troy, N. Y.
It is my pleasure and absolute duty toward those who are struggling for very life against the deadly
Diseases of the Kidneys
to add my testimony to the already weighty evidence of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. My wife was a hopeless case, abandoned by the physicians. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was resorted to; not because any hope was placed in it, but because nothing else remained. All means and medicines had been tested without avail. The effect was little short of a miracle. At the second bottle she had regained strength, and continuing the treatment has fully recovered.—Jay Sweet, Albany, N. Y.
Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,
Prepared by
DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.
$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists.

O. W. SNYDER,
Horse Doctor,
(Honorary Graduate of Ontario Vet. College.)
Office: Carbon House Bank St., Lehighton
CASTRATION, DENTISTRY,
—AND—
Diseases of Horse and Cattle,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Special and Particular Attention paid to
LAMENESS :-: SPAVINS,
Splints, Ringbone, Hoofbound,
And all diseases prevalent among Domesticated Animals.
His Horse and Cattle Powders sold by himself and stores generally.
Consultation Free—Charges Moderate.
Calls by telegraph and telephone promptly attended to. Operations Skillfully Performed
Dr. C. T. HORN,
—AT THE—
Central Drug Store,
OPP. THE PUBLIC SQUARE
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
Fine Soaps, Brushes, &c., &c.,
Choice Wines and Liquors,
Largest Assortment of Library Lamps!
Wall Paper and Decorations!

A sugar manufacturer need not necessarily have sandy hair.
A little enlightenment is more to be desired than a big gas bill

Fortunate Father and Son.
"I am as certain as I now live," says C. E. Bartholomew, of Kalkaskas Mich., "that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible renal disorder—Bright's Disease. My son had a fever sore on his leg. He, too, used Favorite Remedy and is now well. But for this medicine I am sure both father and son would have been six feet under the sod.
When you assist the needy don't do it ostentatiously.
PERHAPS no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.
The eyes are the windows of the soul, but most of us have pains elsewhere.

A Safe Investment.
Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for an affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup etc., etc. This is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at REBER'S Drug store.

Young poet—Now, to tell the truth, I don't think this poem of mine can be improved on. Friend—Is it so bad as that?
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, and whooping cough. It is pleasant to the taste, and acts like a charm, 25 cents.
"Jack and Gill shall dance" just as long out in the open barn as they please. The free born American citizen don't fear neuralgia with Salvation Oil to the front. Price only 25 cts.
It's mighty curious how big some faults look until after a man has committed them himself.

D. J. KISTLER
Respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE, and that he is now prepared to furnish Teams for Funerals, Weddings or Business Trips on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Orders left at the Carbon House will receive prompt attention.
STABLES ON NORTH STREET,
next the Hotel, Lehighton. jan22-1y

Howard Deifenderfer
OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE, BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON,
MANUFACTURER - OF - FINE - CIGARS
Also a Choice Line of
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, AND SMOKERS SUPPLIES.
Don't Forget to Call

SHOEMAKER'S
Horse and Cattle Powder.
Joshua Shoemaker, Proprietor
CHERRYVILLE, P. O., Northampton co.,
DIRECTIONS—For a horse, 1 tablespoonful, two or three times a week; when sick, 2 tablespoonsful a day. For a Cow, 1 teaspoonful twice a week; when sick, twice a day. The same for Hogs. For Poultry mix with feed.
This powder is prepared after the recipe of the late Dr. H. O. Wilson, and is the genuine article. Owners of above named animals should write at once.

"Where do you think," said she,
"The World's Fair ought to be?"
He drew her to his side,
And hugging her replied;
"I'm satisfied, my dear,
To hold the fair right here."

Catarrh originates in a foulness of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus permanently cures catarrh.

Save us from those who know exactly what their constitution will bear, and stand up to it.

100 Ladies Wanted.
An 1-100 men to call at once and get a free package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

Why does asparagus resemble long sermons? Because the ends are most sought after.
First Clock—How are you getting along? Second Clock—Oh, I'm still living on slick.

Some Startling Facts.
The official returns from Boards of Health show that nearly three-fourths of all deaths are from Consumption, when we think over this fact it is really awful, though every case started with a simple cough or cold, realize how important it is to check this terrible malady which can be done by using Piniter Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 cents. At Thomas drug store.

Love's warning cry. "Don't Jack, you'll hurt my vaccination.
When the prisoner heard the sentence, he was visibly moved—by a policeman.

A SENSIBLE MAN
Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lungs Troubles, than an other medicine. The proprietor has authorize any druggist to give you a sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottle 50c and $1.

The reason the hatter got so mad was probably because his nap was disturbed.
If there is any one who should be "razed in slumber," it is the man who snores.

Hints That are Better than Gold.
If you have bad breath, sluggish bowels, pain in the small of your back, nervousness or giddiness, your vital organs are really out of order. A mere "dose of physic" will not help you. Your only wise course is to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rondout, N. Y., and cleanse your system of the impurities. It regulates the Liver and Kidneys.

The man who sighs, "How soon we are forgotten," has only to leave a hotel without paying his bill to find out how sadly mistaken he is.

Didn't Want a Girl.
Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found one I thought would suit her, when to my surprise she said I need not hire any one, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulphur Bitters would cure her. Donald Grey, 41 Worcester square, Boston.

Spectacles!
When you buy a pair of Shoes you want a good fit. But if you need SPECTACLES it is much more important that the EYE should be accommodated with correct lenses and a properly fitting frame which will bring the lenses directly before the centre of the eye. If you buy your spectacles at Dr. Horn's you will find the above points properly attended to.
PERSCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded. Oct15-1887

New Livery and Feed Store
AT PACKERTON.
LEOPOLD MEYERS respectfully informs the people of Packerton and vicinity that he has just opened a LIVERY STABLE on BEAVER St., where persons can be supplied with Good, Safe Teams either for Pleasure, Wedding or for Hauling Purposes at very Lowest Rates. In connection therewith he has also in stock the very best brands of FLOUR and FEED, which he will sell at Lowest Prices.
Attention, Builders!
The undersigned is still working the DOLON STONE QUARRY, and is prepared to supply, at shortest notice and at Lowest Prices, persons who desire with GOOD STONE for BUILDING PURPOSES. Call and inspect the Stones and learn Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
LEOPOLD MEYERS,
feb.2-1y Packerton, Pa.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Harrison's Communication to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to the needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the president to congress.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other states have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

The Pan-American Congress.

In the course of his remarks on the Pan American congress the president says:

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of congress and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America. But while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

The Bank of Our Envoys.

The president then speaks of the maritime conference, and adds:

In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the western hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this government. The United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the states of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last congress with happy effect, and I recommend the completion of the reform thus begun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of states.

I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be represented in the international conference now sitting at this capital.

Relations with China.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and, with it, the legislation of the last session of congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

Samoan Affairs.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1887 between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On the 4th of February last, the German minister at this capital, in behalf of his government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as congress, in February last, was informed.

Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty, which will be submitted to the senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa, upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty powers.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment.

The Fisheries Question.

On the part of the government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred, and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the Great Lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the northwestern boundary survey, years ago, is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil doers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the senate.

Various International Questions.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from warfare due to navigation and from the vexatious treatment of vessels, on merely technical grounds of complaint, in West India ports, should be removed.

(Here follows brief reference to our relations with Spain, France, Portugal and Nicaragua; to the Brussels international slave trade congress; to our relations with Germany, and to the condition of Hayti.)

A mixed commission is now in session in this capital for the settlement of long standing claims against the republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will be speedily reached. This government has not hesitated to express its earnest desire that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela may be adjusted amicably and in strict accordance with the historic title of the parties.

The advancement of the empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promulgation of a new constitution, containing valuable guaranties of liberty and providing for a responsible ministry to conduct the government.

It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and processes in Corea be established on a firm basis, by providing the machinery necessary to carry out treaty stipulations in that regard.

The friendliness of the Persian government continues to be shown by its generous treatment of Americans engaged in missionary labors, and to the cordial disposition of the shah to encourage the enterprise of our citizens in the development of Persian resources.

A discussion is in progress touching the jurisdictional treaty rights of the United States in Turkey. An earnest effort will be made to define those rights to the satisfaction of both governments.

Naturalized Citizens.

Questions continue to arise in our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriateness of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this government has concluded with a number of European states, and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

The Brazilian Revolution.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was promptly instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

With our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

Our Financial Condition.

The report of the secretary of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared, and will be presented to congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the government, and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were $387,030,088.64, derived as follows:

From customs	$223,832,741.60
From internal revenue	130,821,518.92
From miscellaneous sources	32,375,830.32

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $281,996,615.60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were $329,579,929.20. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, $57,470,129.80.

For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are $385,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are $298,000,000, making with the sinking fund the total expenditure of $341,321,116.99, leaving an estimated surplus of $43,678,883.01.

Purchase of Bonds.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, $90,456,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of $37,858,397.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the treasury department at $385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at $341,450,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of $43,549,522.30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

Loaning Public Funds to Banks.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They can practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

Tariff Revision Recommended.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of the subject by congress, but the temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We can not limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

Removal of the Tobacco Tax.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can be very safely extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed in the exigency of our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

(The president here refers to the amount of money in circulation at some length.)

The law requiring the purchase by the treasury, of two million dollars' worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains, has been observed by the department; but neither the present secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchase to four million dollars. When the law was enacted (Feb. 28, 1878) the price of silver in the market was $1.30 6-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 96 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.6 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the 1st day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents.

The Silver Dollar.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificates show that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality, in their commercial use, between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we cannot be certain.

I think it is clear that, if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of this metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with congress upon this subject.

(President Harrison here makes brief reference to the Chinese Exclusion act and the Behring Sea proclamation.)

Coast Defenses.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defense. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the peril of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns; and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the secretary of war that provision be made for encamping companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year, and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion. A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deterioration which interrupted or insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

Protection of Federal Officers and Witnesses.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the supreme court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy of the attention of congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts. In recommending such legislation I do not at all impeach either the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the protection of all citizens, or the general good disposition of those charged with the execution of such laws to give protection to the officers of the United States. The duty of protecting its officers, as such, and of punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts, should not be devolved expressly or by necessary inference upon the local authorities.

Events which have been brought to my attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending by legislation fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend in our courts and grand juries and to give evidence. There is a manifest resulting duty that the witnesses shall be protected from injury on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which now wait for final adjudication by the supreme court of the United States grows more urgent and urgent every year.

The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval than the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The salaries of the judges of the district courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below $6,000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount of labor performed by these judges is very unequal, but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes, the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition towards our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship, but a domicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character