

now made to them, will yet obtain for it favorable consideration.

OKLAHOMA'S BOOM.

HOW BLOODSHED WAS AVOIDED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT.

A Special Set of Laws Devised for the Newly-Settled States and Regions—Alaska Connections to the Eastern Coast—Territorial Homesteads.

Under the agreement made between the United States and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians on January 19, 1889, an absolute title was secured by the United States to about 3,600,000 acres of land. Section 12 of the general Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889, made provision for the purchase by the United States of the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their lands. The delegates of the Seminole Nation, having first duly evidenced their power to do so, had been delivered a proper release and conveyance to the United States of all the lands mentioned in the act, which was accepted by me and certified to in compliance with the statute. By the terms of the act referred to, all the lands so purchased were declared to be part of the public domain, and open to settlement under the Homestead law. But of the lands embraced in these purchases, 3,500,000 acres had already, under the terms of the treaty of 1866, been acquired by the United States for the purpose of settling other Indian tribes thereon, and had been appropriated to that purpose. The land remaining and available for settlement consisted of 1,887,796 acres, surrounded on all sides by lands in occupancy of Indian tribes. Congress had provided no civil government for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to settle upon these lands, except as the new court, which has been established at Muskogee, or the United States Courts in some of the adjoining States, might enforce the general laws of the United States.

HENCE HE RESISTED. In this condition of things I was quite reticent to open the lands to settlement. But in view of the fact that several thousand persons—many of them with their families—had gathered upon the lands of the Indian Territory with a view to securing homesteads on the ceded lands, and that delay would involve them in much loss and suffering, I did, on March 23, issue a proclamation whereby the lands therein described would be open to settlement under the provisions of the law on April 22 following at 12 o'clock noon. Two land offices had been established, and were open for the transaction of business when the appointed time arrived.

It is much to the credit of the settlers that they very generally observed the limitation as to the time when they might enter the Territory. Care was taken that no one entered in violation of the law do not secure the advantage they unfairly sought. There was a good deal of apprehension that the strife for locations would result in much violence and bloodshed, but, happily, these apprehensions were not realized. It is estimated that there are now in the Territory about 60,000 people, and several considerable towns have sprung up, for which temporary municipal governments have been organized.

Guthrie is said to have now a population of almost 8,000. Eleven schools and nine churches have been established, and three daily and five weekly newspapers are published in this city. Guthrie is the only city in the Territory which has the sanction of the voluntary acquiescence of the people from day to day.

OTHER CITIES, AND PROHIBITION. Oklahoma City has a population of about 5,000 and is proportionately as well provided as Guthrie with churches and newspapers. Other towns and villages, having populations of 100 to 1,000, are scattered over the Territory.

In order to secure the peace of this new community, the Secretary of the Interior has called attention to it. It is gratifying to be able to state that, by the adoption of new and better methods in the War Department, the calls of the Pension Office for information in this respect have been promptly answered, and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occurred are entirely avoided. This will tend to facilitate the adjustment of all pending claims.

and pre-emption laws was to promote the settlement of the public domain by persons having a bona fide intent to make a home upon the selected lands. Where this intent is well established and the requirements of the law have been substantially complied with, the claimant is entitled to a prompt and friendly consideration of his case. But where there is reason to believe that the claimant is the mere agent of another, who is seeking to evade the law, it is the duty of the Secretary, which is herewith submitted. The need of a law officer for the department, such as is provided for the other Executive departments, is manifest. The failure of the last Congress to take the annual provision for the publication of the reports should be promptly remedied. The public interest in the report, and its value to the farming community, is an argument in favor of the new organization of the department.

PENSION PARAGRAPHS.

ONLY THREE OF THEM, AND THEY OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE. Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors All Recommended as Worthy of Recognition—Inequalities to be Rectified—War Department Co-Operates.

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the Civil War and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary conditions of proof, but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult, and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from earning their own support, and that many of them are in the advanced stages of old age, is a sad condition of affairs. It is the duty of the Government to provide for them, and to do so in a manner that is just and equitable.

It is not to be expected that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War as, having rendered exceptional service, are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who were included in this form of relief are now in the advanced stages of old age, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers, instead of upon the special relief which is due to those who served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. And I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union Army and Navy will feel a gratified sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for.

There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To secure the Secretary of the Interior has called attention to it. It is gratifying to be able to state that, by the adoption of new and better methods in the War Department, the calls of the Pension Office for information in this respect have been promptly answered, and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occurred are entirely avoided. This will tend to facilitate the adjustment of all pending claims.

INTER-STATE RELATIONS. THE FOUR NEW STATES, AND THE RAILWAY PROBLEMS. Means of Developing the Former and Solving the Latter—Workmen on Railroads Considered—An Agricultural Department Started—District of Columbia.

The advent of four new States, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington, into the Union under the Constitution, in the same month, and the admission of their duly chosen Representatives to our National Congress at the same session, is an event as unexampled as it is interesting. The certification of the votes cast and of the constitutions adopted in each of the States was filed with me as required by the eighth section of the act of February 22, 1889, by the Governors of said Territories respectively. Having, after a careful examination, found that the several constitutions and governments were republican in form, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, that all the provisions of the act of Congress had been complied with, and that a majority of the votes cast in each of said proposed States was in favor of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, I do hereby declare by a separate proclamation as to each; as to North Dakota and South Dakota, on Saturday, November 2; as to Montana, on Friday, November 8; and as to Washington, on Monday, November 11, 1889.

Each of these States was, it is to be remembered, developed of which will employ the energies of, and yield a comfortable subsistence to, a great population. The small extent of these new States, Washington, stands twelfth, and the largest, Montana, third, among the 48 in area. The people of these States are already well-trained, intelligent and patriotic American citizens, having common interests and sympathies with those of the older States, and a common purpose to defend the integrity and uphold the honor of the Nation.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE. The attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been called to the urgent need of Congressional legislation for the better protection of the lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great inter-State freight lines of the country, and especially of the yardmen and brakemen. A petition, signed by nearly 10,000 railway brakemen, was presented to the commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the Constitution, or by law, and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in the exercise. The growth of the country, and the increase of the work of the civil list have magnified this function of the Executive disproportionately. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual distress, by the sudden and unexpected demands made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty, and a good record in the discharge of its duties are the only arguments that are complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to convince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily demand fewer removals.

FAITHFULNESS AND PROMOTION. I am satisfied that both in and out of the identified public service, the promotion of the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that in all private employments comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty.

I have suggested to the head of the Executive department that they consider whether a record might not be kept of all these elements that are covered by the term "faithfulness and efficiency," and a rating made, showing the relative merits of the

of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions. I have also suggested to the Postmaster General that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately included in the report of the Secretary of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service, I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best protection against inconsiderate removal from office.

EDUCATION IN DIXIE.

THE GREAT COLOR PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH TACKLED. State Rights and Privileges in That Particular—A Plan for the Black Man's Education and Protection—No Exclusion—Ethics—Vice or Desirable.

The interest of the general Government in the education of the people found an early expression, not only in the thoughtful, and sometimes warning utterances of our ablest statesmen, but in liberal appropriations from the common resources for the support of education in the new States. No one will deny that it is of the gravest national concern that those who hold the ultimate control of all public affairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to education has heretofore taken the form of land grants, and in that form has constantly increased, and the power of Congress, to promote the education of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned, when the form is changed to that of a grant of money from the public treasury.

Such aid should be, as it always has been, suggested by some exceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South, the bestowal of the franchise upon the freedmen, and the impairment of the ability of the States where these new citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational facilities, presented not only exceptional, but in some respects, unique conditions. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the States have happily increased.

AN ENORMOUS UNDERTAKING. But a great work remains to be done, and that is the general Government should lend its aid to the education of a national grade in aid of education grows chiefly out of the condition and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants, the relief afforded, as far as possible, while necessary, to the colored people, and the application of the need that suggested it. It is essential, if much good is to be accomplished, that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the States should be enlisted in the work, and that the aid should be such as to stimulate, and not to supplant, local taxation for school purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE IN BRIEF.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON EMBARRASMENTS AND OUTLOOK. The High Theory and the Low Practice as to Certain Appointments Paiked Out—Better Things Are Aimed At—Rewards Based Upon Official Records.

On March 4, last, the Civil Service Commission had but a single member. The vacancies were filled on May 7, and since then the commissioners have been industriously, though with an inadequate force, engaged in executing the law. They were assured by me that a cordial support would be given them in the faithful and impartial enforcement of the statute and of the rules and regulations adopted in aid of it.

Heretofore the list of eligibles has been closed to every one except as certifications were made upon the requisition of the appointing officers. This secrecy was the source of much suspicion and of many charges of favoritism in the selection of the law. What is secret is always suspected; what is open can be judged. The commission, with the full approval of all its members, has now opened the list of eligibles to the public, and the list for the classified postoffice and custom houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are also the certifications for appointments. The purpose of the civil service law was to place the selection of officers in consideration in connection with appointment under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations.

THEORY AGAINST PRACTICE. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examining boards and the appointing officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political affiliations of the persons in the civil service lists. It is not too much to say, however, that some recent Congressional investigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the civil service.

THE RAILWAY MAIL ORDER. My predecessor, on January 4, 1889, by an executive order, to take effect March 15, broadened the Railway Mail Order law, to the operation of the civil service law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any State where an eligible list was sooner obtained. On March 11, Mr. Lyman, then acting Secretary of the Interior, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to have the list of eligibles ready before May 1, and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed until that time, which was done, subject to the same conditions as the original order as to States in which an eligible list was sooner obtained.

As a result of the revision of the rules, of the new classification, and of the inclusion of the Railway Mail Service, the work of the commission has been greatly increased, and the present clerical force is found to be inadequate. I recommend that the additional clerks asked for by the commission be appropriated for.

A HIGH RESPONSIBILITY. The duty of appointment is devolved by the Constitution, or by law, and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in the exercise. The growth of the country, and the increase of the work of the civil list have magnified this function of the Executive disproportionately. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual distress, by the sudden and unexpected demands made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty, and a good record in the discharge of its duties are the only arguments that are complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to convince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily demand fewer removals.

FAITHFULNESS AND PROMOTION. I am satisfied that both in and out of the identified public service, the promotion of the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that in all private employments comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty.

I have suggested to the head of the Executive department that they consider whether a record might not be kept of all these elements that are covered by the term "faithfulness and efficiency," and a rating made, showing the relative merits of the

with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and seasons does not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed, I think, that it shall not continue to be so. It is not possible in this communication to discuss the causes of the decay of our shipping interests, or the differing methods by which it is proposed to restore them. The statement of a few well-authenticated facts, and some reasonable suggestions as to legislation, will be practically sufficient to indicate the great steamship lines sailing under the flags of England, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy, and engaged in foreign commerce, were liberally aided by grants of public money, in one form or another, is generally known.

EVERYBODY KNOWS IT.

That the American lines of steamships have been abandoned by us to an unequal contest with the aided lines of other nations, until the best of our ports, or in the few cases where they are still maintained, are subject to serious disadvantages, is of common knowledge. The present situation is such that travelers and merchandise find Liverpool, or a necessary intermediate port between New York and some of the South American capitals. The fact that some of the delegates from South American States to the conference of American nations in session at Washington, reached our shores by reversing that line of travel, is very conclusive of the need of such a conference, and very suggestive as to the first and most necessary step in the direction of fuller and more beneficial intercourse between nations that are now our neighbors upon the lines of latitude, but not upon the lines of established commercial intercourse.

DIRECTION OF THE SUBSIDIES.

I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan, and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the construction of a national fleet of equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competition which they must meet. That the American States lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports, I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve, to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the Government may see proper to place at its use of the Government, in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

NOT AFTER FALSE ECONOMY.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures; but it is a misuse of terms to make the word economy a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adoption of large and swift American steamships to connect our ports with the public purposes of the highest concern. The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and the increased employment of our mechanics which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefits to all the States and to all our people.

THE TIME IS FAVORABLE.

Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision. The legislation which has suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace and honor of our country, and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of Congress to the consideration of these and other measures which may be presented, having the same great end in view. BENJAMIN HARRISON, EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, December 3, 1889.

RECOGNIZED THE REPUBLIC.

Now a Brazilian Was Naturalized in Philadelphia Court. PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—The new Republic of Brazil has been officially recognized by Court of Common Pleas No. 3, in the naturalization of a grandson of Charles J. Harrah, Rowland C. Hayden, who was born at Rio de Janeiro, in November, 1868. Under the new rule of Court, which prevents the naturalization of anyone between July 1 and December 1, and outside of those dates in open court, the young man, the first applicant, was presented to the court by Lawyer Carson.

Mr. Hayden and his older brother, who appeared as his voucher, were then sworn, and Mr. Carson was directed to examine them. That gentleman put the usual questions, and finally asked the applicant if he renounced all the allegiance to the late Emperor of Brazil, or the new Republic of Brazil, and if he was prepared to take the oath of allegiance to the new Republic, and the oath was administered in that form.

AN ELECTION AND BANQUET.

The Monongahela Insurance Elects a New Board of Directors. The stockholders of the Monongahela Insurance Company met yesterday forenoon and elected the following directors: William A. Caldwell, George A. Berry, George W. Dilworth, Charles Atwell, Henry Hays, James A. McDevitt, John Caldwell, Jr., Charles H. Spang, J. W. Daltell, John G. Stephenson, William Thaw, Jr., Charles H. Shinkle, A. D. Smith, Nathaniel Holmes and H. L. Mason. The members of the board is John Caldwell, Jr., a brother of Charles L. Caldwell, who died during the year.

After the meeting the 15 members of the directory board and ten of the stockholders, including Secretary John A. Cheney, President Caldwell and Vice President Berry, enjoyed a quiet dinner at the Monongahela Hotel. The directors will meet at No. 98 Fourth avenue on Tuesday, January 7, 1890, to elect officers.

Great Improvement.

It is not many years ago people travelled on horseback or by stage; now fifty miles an hour is not an exaggeration for them. Formerly people wrote letters that were weeks in reaching their destination; now the telegraph flashes thought around the world. Formerly doctors bled their patients for nearly every ailment; now they use advanced science of the highest order. Prof. Austin Flint, of Bellevue College, says: "The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century." Prof. Henry Mott, Ph. D., of C. S. says: "I have found that the use of pure malt whiskey is a most valuable medicine. I am also using it in the treatment of alcoholism, and with great success." The well-known Dr. R. W. Hutchinson, of New York, says: "I highly recommend Dr. J. C. Rose's 'Wine of Malt' as a most valuable medicine." Rev. H. Mills, of Princeton, Iowa, says: "I have used Dr. J. C. Rose's 'Wine of Malt' with great success in the treatment of alcoholism, and with great success." I know from experience it is a pure and most valuable medicine. I am also using it in the treatment of alcoholism, and with great success. I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a doctor of divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Dr. J. C. Rose's 'Wine of Malt' as a most valuable medicine. I know from experience it is a pure and most valuable medicine. I am also using it in the treatment of alcoholism, and with great success. I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a doctor of divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Dr. J. C. Rose's 'Wine of Malt' as a most valuable medicine. I know from experience it is a pure and most valuable medicine. I am also using it in the treatment of alcoholism, and with great success. I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a doctor of divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Dr. J. C. Rose's 'Wine of Malt' as a most valuable medicine. 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