the Pacific. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness were entirely unknown. In 1776 manufactures searcely existed even in name in all this vast territory. In 1870 more than atwo millions of persons were employed on manufactures, producing more than \$2,100,000,000 of products in amount anabily, nearly equal to our national debt. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

of locating various manufactures next to the plow and pasture, and adding con-necting railroads and steamboats, has pro-we live to provide by suitable legislation: duced in our distant interior country a result noticeable by the intelligent part of all commercial nations.

The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extra-ordinary genius and skill of our methan-ics, the achievements of our agricultur-years ago. Though she had hereto denied

impossible of attainment.

The progress of the miner has also been early contended for that it has been gratisearcely an appreciable part of our prozine and copper, from being articles of import, we may expect to be large exper-United States and Territories has not only been remarkable but has had a large

Our merchants in the last hundred years have had a success, and have established fart where commerce enters. With equ pride we point to our progress in all OUR SECOND CENTENNIAL.

As we are now about to enter upon or second Centennial, commencing our manihood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no na tion has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threaten ing us, and remedy them so far as lies i

our power.
- We are a republic, whereof one is good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest-importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right under standing of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiesence to the will of intelligage, whether directed by the demh gogue or by priesteraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving. be cause they have secured the greatest gold to the greatest proportion of the t devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and indeendence of thought and action. As the rimary step, therefore, to our advancea the past century, I suggest for your ousideration, and most earnestly recomsubmitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or religion: for bidding the teaching in said schools of the continuace of the strife and the unreligious, afficistic or pagan tenets; and natural mode of its conduct. The same prehibiting the granting of any school unds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal. or other authority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or indrectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any kind or nature

whatever. In connection with this important question I would also eall your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850 I believe which raid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about \$83,000,600. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about \$1,000,000,600. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding \$3,000.000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of government, without bearing portion of the builden and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay the

United States, there is searcely a limit to But whatever causes may have produced the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain feat estate without taxation, ant evils operating directly upon this The contemplation of so vast a property country and its people. Thus far all the s here alluded to without taxation may lead to sequestration without constitu-tional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all prop-

the matter of the crection of a building r the governmental exhibit, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed say \$83,000. This amount has been with-drawn under the law from the appropriations of five of the principal departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and national obligations, and capable of satisfactory. The Exhibition being an performing the corresponding international one, and the Government tional duties resulting from its acquisibeing a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sus-tain the dignity and credit of so distin-maintain its place among the nations of

the country of A CREDITABLE DISPLAY are, in an international point of view, of friendship, of all civilized nations. Our or discreditable participation by the Gov-American States, and even the more distant Eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments towards; the United States, and the interest of the ence. world in our progress by taking steps to Join with us in celebrating the Centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend

THAT A MORE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE be given to this excibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will in-sure its success. Its value in bringing to A RECOGNITION OF our shores innumerable useful works of art, and commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, the interchanging of ideas and manufactures; will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make: THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEPART.

MENT OF STATE with our diplomatic representatives abroad From nearly the whole of the population is transmitted herewith. Lam happy to of 1776 being engaged in the one occupatanhounce the passage of an act by the its incidents, did not rise to the fearful ton of agriculture in 1870 so numerous General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed dignity of war. Regarding it now, after and diversified had become the occupation of the adjournment of Congress, for this lapse of time, I am unable to see tions of our people that less than six mil-licus out of more than forty millions were guese colonies. It is to be hoped that so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diver-single occupations has built a market for ed when no man shall be permitted, di-er age, but not greater or more formidasirad occupations has built a market for ed when no man shell be permitted, all the products for fertile lands distant from the rectly or indirectly, under any guise, scalped and the markets of the world.

Seabord and the markets of the world.

Spain herself of this very nature might be man in bondage. I due of opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end and re-

CHILIAN REPARATION. Chili has made reparation in the case was made through Mr. Cushing, our Min- States, with courts for the administraister in Madrid, with the Spanish Govern-tion of justice, with a local habitation

Government and that STHE WHOLE AMOUNT WAS PAID including the ship's company and such of Consular officers o other powers, calls for the passengers as were American citizens. the definition of their relations to the parties to the confest, considered as a quesplication of the parties entitled thereto. information of any form of government are pervading the rich fields of one of the gations. earth, and the incendiary's torch firing high seas by vessels of both parties; it plantations and valuable factories and would subject the carrying of arms and most fertile and protuctive regions of sent in all that has marked our progress parties. The protracted continuance of nend-it, that a constitutional amendment | United States more than others by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations property of our citizens in Cuba is large and is rendered insecure and depreciated is true, differing only in degree, with respect to the interest and people of other could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses nations; and the absence of any reasonaconflict must of necessity soon compel the interest of their own people and their duty this nation. towards themselves may demand.

FPANISH AFFAIRS. afford security to the property and the expediency, or by any indirection.

Apart from any question of theo mate scope to trade and commerce and the right, I am satisfied that while the denatural productions of the island. Be-cordance of belligerent rights to the incause of this hope, and from an extreme surgents in Cuba might give them a hope manner in the affairs of another and a gle, it would be but friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling and would not remove the evils which

is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home In a growing country, where real estate at the same time that it has to cope with enhances so rapidly with time as in the a separate insurrection in a distant colony. the situation which so greviously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendefforts of Spain have proven aboraive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. THE ARMED DANDS OF EITHER SIDE.

united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the func-tions of government, administered by legal method, competent to mete out juscice o citizens and stangers, to afford remo dies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative inter-

tion of the rights of sovereignty.

A power should exist complete in its THE EVER FAITAFUL ISLE.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and onduoven freed from slavery. The nave better the first importance, while an indifferent rance which make it at least doubtful ernment would be humiliating to the pa- subdue it, it seems unquestionable that triotic feelings of our people themselves, no such civil organization exists which I commend the estimates of the board for may be recognized as an independent don, annung, mechanics, law, medicine of commend the estimates of the board for given ment, and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the favorable consideration of Content of States have become thirty-eight, in without even to many of the favorable consideration of Content of the powers of the carth. A recognition of Content of the favorable consideration of Content of the favorable consideratio compel the power granting it soon to support by force the Government to which it had really given its only claim of exist-In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the closest evidence, should avoid any possibility, of suspicion

A RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of belligerent rights n the parties to the contest. INSURRECTION BECOMES WAR.

In a former Message to Congress, I had occasion to consider this question, and which they refer, re seled the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were inted to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in their past history, the United States carefully avoid the false lights which might lead into the mazes of good report. The question of according

or of withholding RIGHTS OF EELLIGERENCY. must be judged in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless ies, the achievements of our agricultur-ists, manufacturers, and transporters ber accountability, the denial was never justified by necessity, it is always and impossible of attainment.

The achievements of our agricultur-ists, manufacturers, and transporters because the justified by necessity, it is always and inspossible of attainment. port to relellion. It is necessary and i great. Of coal our production was small fying that she should have at last act is required when the interests and rights now many millions of tons are mined and knowledged it. The abitrator in the case of another government, or of its people mually. So with iron, which formed of the United State Scienmer Monthly, for are so far affected by a pending or civil searcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we now produce Government of the United States of tions to the parties thereto. But this con more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, elded in favor of the claim. The decision in the sense of international law as war has settled a question which had been Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere pending for several years, and which, existence of contending armed bodies and while it continued open, might more or their occasional conflicts do not constitute existence of contending armed bodies and ters of in the near future. The development while it continued open, might more or their occasional conflicts do not constitute ment of gold and silver mines in the less disturb the good understanding which war in the sense referred to. Applying it is desirable should be maintained be- to the existing condition of affairs in Cu tween the two republies. A reciprocity has the tests recognized by publicists and influence upong the business of all completely with the King of the Hamilan writers on international law, and which Islands was concluded some months since. have been observed by nations of dignity As it contains a stipulation that it shall honesty, and power when free from sen not take effect until Congress shall enact sitive or selfish and unworthy motives, a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity, unsurpassed by peo-gress and integrity, unsurpassed by peo-ples-of older nationalities. This "good submitted in order that, it such should be ization, real, palpable and manifest to name" is not confined to their homes, but the pleasure of Congress, the necessary the world, having the forms and capable goes out upon every sea and into every legislation upon the subject must be of the ordinary functions of government towards its own

> ment for the payment by the latter to the possessing such organization of force, United States of the sum of \$80,000 in such material, such occupation of territocoin, for the purpose of the relief of the 1y as to take the contestant out of the families or persons of the ship's company category of a mere rebellions insurrection and certain passengers of the Virginius. For occasional skirmishes, and places it on This sum was to have been paid in three the terrible footing of war, to which a astalments at two months each. It is recognition of belligerency would aim to hue to the Spanish Government that I elevate it. The contest, moreover, is soleshould state that the paymen's were fully by enland. The insurrection has not posand spontaneously anticipated by that seemed itself of a single scaport, whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign within but a few days more than two; powers, except through the military lines the United States and Mexico on the 4th months from date of agreement—is copy of its adversaries. No apprehension of July, 1868, on the subject of claims of which is herewith transmitted. In any of those sudden and difficult complipursuance of terms of the adjustment, I cations which a war upon the occan is have directed the distribution of the apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both amount, among parties emitted thereto, commercial and national, and upon the

The past year has furnished no evidence I REGARD THE ACCORDANCE OF BELLIGERruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called for the expression of condemnation from the parisms of Chair conditions and requires the complicated duties and requires the complicated duties and requires the conditions are conditional conditions. condemnation from the nations of Chris. complicated duties, and requires the extondom, have continued to blacken the action from the contending parties, of the sad scene. Desolation, ruin, and pilllage strict observance of their rights and obliit confers the right of search upon the

buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of contending ported fairly and without interruption in this strife seriously affects the interests of tion and to possible seizure. It would all commercial nations, but those of the give rise to countless vexatious questions; would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recwhich have grown up between its citizens ognized by our treaty of 1795 over our and those of the island. Moreover, the commerce on the high seas, a very large property of our citizens in Cuba is large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all in value and in equality of production by of them and the States upon the Pacific, passes through the waters which coast the shores of Cuba. THE EXERCISE OF THIS SUPERVISION

certainly to collisions perilous to the nations; and the absence of any reasona-ble assurance of a near termination of the peaceful relations of the two powers, but the property some current to the continuous transfer of the two powers. States thus suffering to consider what the such supervision would before long draw IT WOULD BE UNWORTHY OF THE UNITED \* STATES : .

I have hoped that Spain would be en- to inaugurate the possibilities of such r abled to establish peace in her colony, to sult by measures of questionable right or Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that while the acreluctance to interfere in the most remote | and an inducement to pratract the strug-A DELUSIVE HOPE,

infancy of our own existence must ever this Government and its people are experiently, shows the condition of the calendar be remembered with gintitude. Have 14- rieucing, but would draw the United on the 1st of November last, and the large tiently and auxiously waited the progress States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to plished. 1,382 claims have been present-The recognition of independence or of belilgerency being thus in my judgment that 170 cases were decided during the equally inadmissible, it remains to con- month of November. Arguments are eler what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom to States, continue, I am of opinion that

all nations, particularly to the United other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediatien and intervention, owing perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of

ing any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success, where-by one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other.

OUTSIDE AGENCY. Under other circumstances the agence of others, either by meditation or by in tervention, seems to be the only tive which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife. At the same time, while thus impressed, I DO NOT AT THIS TIME RECOMMEND

the adoption of any measure of interven

tion. I shall be ready at all times, and a shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba; repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years. But we have remained passive and have performed our whole duty, and all international obligations to Spain with friend ship, fairness, and fidelity, with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desir to interfere or to add to the difficulties Government of Spain has, recently sub-mitted to our Ministher at Madrid certain proposals which, it is hoped may be found to be the basis if not the actual submission of terms to meet the require-ments of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their

isfactory adjustment of the questions to AND REMOVE THE POSSIBILITY OF FUI

THER OCCURRENCES such as have given rise to our just complaints. It is understood, also, that renewed offorts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the interests of humanity itself demand

THE CESSATION OF THE STRIFE, before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the early resoration of peace and the removal of furher cases of complaint be unhappily disppointed, to make a further communicaion to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, that

seem to me to be necessary. OUR NEAREST NEIGHBORS. The Free Zone, so-called, several years since established by the Mexican Covernment in certain of the States of that republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been maerially injurious to honest traffic, for it

apparent effect: THE MILITARY PORCE of this Government disposable for service in that quarter is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vesse on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas. The proceedings of the joint commission under the Convention between sult of these proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR. I am happy to aunquice that the Gov ernment of Venezueld has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its bjection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it alloted towards the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally In thus reconsidering its determination that Government has shown a just sens of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all persons elswhere. It is to be regretted however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipula tions of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when these payments were to take place—should have

been so signally disregarded. THE TREATY WITH BELGIUM. Since my last annual message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the Joint Commission respect ting claims with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed. The Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims has prose cuted its important duties very assiduous ly and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 23d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, owever, that should it be found imprac ticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclimation, extend the time of its duration to a period of not more than six months duration beyond the expiration of one year. Having re

a proclamation EXTENDING THE TIME! of duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the Clerk of the Court, communicated hereed, of which 682 had been disposed of ht the date of the report. I am informed month of November. Arguments are being made, and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the question submitted.

WANY OF THESE CLAIMS are in behalf of mariners who depend the evidence of mariners whose absence has delayed the taking or the return of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the Court to finally dispose of all before it within the present limit of its duration.

mission, organized pursuant to the provisions of the treaty of Washington. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

ble agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land witein the limits of particular States is necessarily under the control of the jur-isdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas however, are not subject to the particular control of any one Government. In 1869 a concess was granted by the French Government to accompany which I proposed to lay a cable from the shore of France to the the friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good officers of the telegraphic connection between the Unisuggestion that the good officers of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this Government is concerned, that the agency of a It is due to Spain, so far as this Govern-ment is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, of capital, and at great risk, demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great, possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means or communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a pecessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed, that other capital than that already invested with which she has been surrounded. The was ready to enter into competition with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction hat the interests, not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large

has become an essential and indisp

demanded or would demand the MULTIPLICATION OF SUCH MEANS of communication between separated con tinents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made, but certain arrival they will be taken into careful exprovisions of this concession were deemed amination, and may, I hope, lead to a satby me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave for a long term of years the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United Statds and at the same time deny to the United States or to the island. Persuaded, however, that a its citizens or grantees an equal right to proper regard for the interests of the Uni- land a cable on its shores. The right to ted States and of its citizens entitles it to control the conditions for the laying of relief from the strain to which it has been a cable within the jurisdictional waters of subjected by the difficulties of the questions and the wrongs and losses which rise from the contest in Cuba, and that exclusively to the Government of the Unithe United States, to connect our shores ted States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose.

In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling on the one hand to yield to a foreign state the right to say that its grantees might land on our shorts, while it decled a similar right to our people to land on its abores, and on the other hand on our shores, while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its abores, and on the other hand I was reluctant to deny to the greats interest of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communications as were proposed. I therefore withheld my consent to the landing of the concession he abandoned and that the right of any cable established by authority of this Government to land upon French territory and to connect with French land lines and only all the necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof, upon as favorable terms as any other company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representative of France was informed that understanding this relinquishment to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demauded, the opposition to the handing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable was landed under this French concession, in the month of July, 1899, and has been an efficient and terially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply, without custom charges, the wants of inhabitants on this side of the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby to a considerable extent defrauding our revenues and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas near the frontier continue; though the main object of these incursions is robbery, they frequently result in murder of anarmed and peaceable dispesed persons, and in some instances even the United States Post Office and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect.

settled by conventions between the respective States. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important if not indispensable, for the protection of the public against the extertiona which may result from a monopoly of the right of conventions.

thress. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power, which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate themselved land lines.

right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines.

Second. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulations with the Government from whos shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating withhany orber cable telegraph line, or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

Third. All lines should be bound to give preedence in the transmission of the official messages of the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

Fourth. A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each as regards the messages despatched from its shores. In the almost of the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages. I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress.

An the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraph-cable which complies with and assents to the prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the 'sransmission of its official messages, and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement with regard to its charges.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIA-

Among the pressing and important subjects to tich, in my opinion, the attention of Congress build be directed, are those relating to fraudulent turalization and expatriation. The United naturalization and expatriation. The United States with great liberality offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those to which the law demands. But the very simplicity and the want of unnecessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens whether native or naturalized.

uralized.

Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the Government, by our representatives abroad, and also those of person resident in other countries, most frequently, while they have remained in this country long enough. if they have remained in this country long enough to enable them to become naturalized, have gener-ally not much overpassed that period and have re-turned to the country of their, origin, where they reside, avoiding all their duties to the United State: by their absence, and claiming to be except from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence, by reason of their alleged nat-nativities. ceived satis factory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work It is due to this Government itself, and to the within the time originally fixed, I issued HIGH PRIVILEGE OF CITIZENSHIE

TO REFLECT UPON THE GOVERNMENT

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating, by how, the canons of American women who may merry fereigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abrund; and, alm, of some further provision regulating or giving head office to marriague of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these putsis presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. In the month of July has the building erected for the Department of State was laken possession of and occupied by that department. I am happy to annunce that the archives and valuable papers of the Government in the enstody of that department are now safely departed and properly cared

THE REPORT OF THE SECRITARY OF THE TREAS-CRY
shows the receipts from customs for the facal year ending June 20, 1874, to have been \$162,102,523.60, and for the year ending June 20, 71, \$157,167,723.35, decrease for the last facal year of \$6,506,111.34. Re-ceipts from internal revenue for the year ending 30th of June, 1874, were \$102,400,704.50, and for the year ending the 20th of June, 1875, were \$110,007,-423.55. Increase, \$7,507,706.85.

The report also shows a complete history of the workings of the Department for the last year, and contains recommendations for referm and for legis-lation which I concur is, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to do if space would permit, but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people coming within the purview of the "Treasury." THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREAS-

I MRAN SPECIE RESUMPTION. Too much airess cannot be laid upon this question, and I keps Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last season to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1878, at furthest. IT WOULD BE A GREAT BLESSING

if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, special, becomes a commodity like the preducts of the only the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none—nor wealth we have any were it not that customs must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest on the public debt in coin. pleage to pay the interest of the product of process.

The yield of procious motals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions and leave the United States howers of wood and drawers of water, because of wisor legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily com-

THE QUESTION OF RESUMPTION. It will be a source of great graitfication to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively towards securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably hring about specie payment more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of legal-tenders in coin, but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal-tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, resudiating them. They would bay nothing after dobts were all settled.

There are a few measures which seem to be important in this connection, and which I commend to your carnest consideration. A repeal of so much of the legal tender act as makes those notes receiveable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the lat of January, 1877.

RESTORATION OF THE DUTY ON TEA AND COF-These duties would add probably \$18,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and ami to the direct advantage or consumers as nome.

I would mention these articles which enter into
manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon
such articles go directly, to the cost of the article
when manufactured here, and must be paid for by

I will suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the problem of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances; "It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present exists through the Court of Claims, especially those claims growing out of the late war.

Nothing is more certain than that a very large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are either whoily fraudulent or are far in excess of the real losses sustained.

either wholly francision or are far in excess of the real lesses sustained.

The large amount of losses, proven on good testimony according to existing laws, by amidavits of ficticious or uncerapulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations, are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but, as every one knows who has had experience in tilling the soil and who has visited the scenes of these spoilations, are in many instances more than the individual claimants were ever worth, including their nersonal and real eserter worth, including their nersonal and real eserter worth, including their nersonal and real eserted. ever worth, including their personal and real es-

nd which will be submitted to Congress at an ear-day, will contain a detailed history of swards THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

tions for legislation to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these I invite special attention:

First, The necessity of making \$300,000 of the approplation for the Subsistence Department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provisions troops at points distant from supply and production must either go without food, or existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the Treasury.

Second, His recommendation from the monthly pay of officers. This, again, is not attended with burdens upon the treasury, and would for the fature relieve much distress, which every old army officers as witnessed in the past. Of officers dring suddenly or being killed, leaving families without even the means of reaching their friends, if fortinate enough to have friends to aid them.

Taird, The repeal of the law abolishing mileage and a return to the old system.

Fourth, The trial with torpedoes under the corps of Engineers and appropriation for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among. If not the cheapent and most affective auxiliary for the defence of harbors, and slep in aggressive operations, that we can have. Hence, it is advisable to learn by experiment their best construction as well as effect.

Fifth. A permanent organization for the Signal Service Corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war, under the advancement made by the present able management.

Sixth. A renewal of the appropriation for compiling the official records of the sur, etc.

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY. at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does neonials, it is true, any of the powerful cruisil iron-clads which make so much of the maratin strength of some other nations, but neither or continental situation or our foreign policy reputs strength of some other instead of the continental situation or our foreign policy reputrition was a large number of ships of the character, while this situation and the nature of our ports combine to make those of other nation little dangerous to us under any circumstances.

THE MONITORS. Our navy does contain, however, a considerable number of iron-clads of the sponitor class, which hough not properly cruisers, are powerful and of-lective for harbor defense and for operations near ar own shores; of these, all the sing nes, fifteen in number, have been subs our navy, by far the most powerful of our ships for fighting purposes, are also in hand undergoin complete repairs, and could be ready: for sea in pe

ighting purposes, are also in hand undergoing complete repairs, and could be ready for sea in periods varying from four to his months. With these completed according to the present design, and our two iron torpede beats now ready, our iron-clad feet will be, for the purposes of defence at home, equal to any foe that can readily be brought against it.

Of our wooden navy also, cruisers of various sizes to the number of about forty, including those now in commission, are in the Atlantic and could be ready for desty as fast as menicould be enlisted for those not already in commission.

Of these cas third are in effect new alpha, and, though some of the rumainder need considerable repairs to their bolters and machinery, they all are, or one readily be made effective. This constitutes a fact of more than fifty war ashp of which afteen are iron-clads, now in hand on the Atlantic coast. The navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be sperred from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly and without proclamation or display, and though it has pecessarily straightened the department in its ordinary expeditions, and as far as the iron-clads are concerned has added nothing to the cruising force of the navy. Yet the result is not the less satisfactory, because it is to be found in a great increase of real, rather than apparent force.

The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the department for the year just past. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the remarkd over the amount re-

observed that the deficiency to be supplied from
the general treasury increased over the smount required for the preceding year.
In a country so vast in area as the United States,
with large portions sparsely settled, it must be expected that this impertant service will be more or
less a berden spos the treasury for many years to
come. But there is no branch of of the public service which interests the whole people more than
than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the
mails, to every inhabited part of our territory.
Next to the school the postonice is the great educator of the general government.
The subsidy of \$150,000 per annum given to vessels of the United States for carrying the mails be
tween New York and Rie de Janerio having ceased
on the 50th day of September last, we are without tween New York and sho do share to having teacher on the soft day of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with the South American States. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not healtaste to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantage to be gained by a direct line of American steamers to the South

American content the service.

By set of Congress approved March 2, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mail matter of most all matter, whether properly mail matter of the mails, it By set of Congress approved March 2, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mali matter mot may be sent any distance through the malis, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight for the sum of sixteen cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes, this would seem entirely proper, but I suggest that the law be so assended as to exclude from the mails merchandiae of all descriptions and limit this transportation to articles enumerated and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sleux reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians to that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase

the indians to that section has been successium, on the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiations for the relinquishment of the gold fields having failed it will be left for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassment growing out of the cases named.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of people, being no longer obligatory under the Treaty of 1858, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion.

tion Treaty of 1838, but simply a gratuity, may, be issued or withheld at his dispersion.

THE INDIAN TEBRITORY—
The condition of the Indian Territory, to which I have referred in several of my former annual messages, remains practically nuchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that Territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make some further recommendation in regard to legislation for the government of that territory.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicates in some measure the progress of the industrial activity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2.453,601 acres less disposed of during

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2,452,601 acres less disposed of during this than during the last year. More than one-half, of this decrease was in lambs disposed of under the homestead and timber-culture laws. The cause of this decrease is supposed to be found in the grass-hopper seourge and the droughts which prevail a so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories during that time as to discourage and deter entries by actual settlers.

The cash receipts were less by \$400,322.23 than during the preceding year. The entire surveyed area of the public domain is \$59,257.091 acres, of which 20,077,531 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 1,154,471.752 acres still unsurveyed. The reort of the Commissioner presents many intersting sugg sitions in regard to the municipal and disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure for them the careful consideration of Congress.

and disposition of the public domain and this modition of the legal tender set as makes those notes receives able for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the lat of January, 1877.

We should then have quotations at real values, not-fictitious ones, Gold would, no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount, a healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purposes to be.

The merchants, manufacturers and tradesment of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all classes who work for atipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income, hecame extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalists to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency.

Second, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem; say not to exceed \$2,000,000, monthly of legal-tender notes by issuing in their sited a long bond, bearing interest at the rate of \$65-100 per cent., ranging from \$50 to \$1,000. This would in time reduce the legal-tender notes to a volume that could be kept affect; the prevention and curtailing expense, or both.

It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing Government obligations or crippling the due proportion therof. One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the respective to the respective to the respective to the rate of the sat fixed year there were on the present of correcaing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the respective to t

mineral resources, and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical defalls of that region.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

The method, for the treatment of the Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued and wite satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary to the favoracle cotsideration of Congress.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Audits, and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTUZZ.

has secomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the government.

THE REHORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCA-

THE REHORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCAwhich accompanies the report of the Secretary of which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educa-tional motters. In nearly every annual message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Con-gress I have called attention to the anemalous, not to say

SCANDALOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

existing in the Territory of Utah and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free enlightened and Christian country without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality seems preposterous. True there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is o law to punish it as a crime; and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children the offsyring of this system, and of the possibly innocent plural wives. But as an institution polygamy should be banished from the land, While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another though perhaps no less as evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

though perhaps no less as evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations,
Observations while visiting the territories of Wyoming, Utah and Colorado during the past autum convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, etc., and probably the mining laws themselves are very defective, ond should be carefully amended at an early day.

In territories wheee cultivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, and where irrigation is not practicable, the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water, (to quench its thirst) cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries, as lands every are of which is an independent estate by itself. Lands must be held in larger puantities to ustify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The timber in most of the Territories is principally confined to the mountain regions, which and held for entry in small puantities only, and as mineral lands the timber is mall puantities only, and as mineral lands the timber is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law, The settler must become a consumer of this timber, whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working the mines. Hence, every man becomes either a trespasser himself or, knowingly, a patron of trespassers, My opportunities for observation were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees, to organized to visit all the mining States and Territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress at the next session such laws, or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to security as more than the committee of the two Houses of Congress of these of the property shall be related

Fifth, Enact such laws as will insure a speed return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world. Beleiving that these views will commend themselves to the igreat ma-jority of the right thinking and patriotic cilizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress U. S. Ghant.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1873,

The ADMID BAILS OF HITMER, SIRE, they seem placed to the deed, and possedly, with principle that the straining of the control of the deed, and possedly, with principle that the straining of the control of the deed, and possedly, with principle that the straining of the control of the deed and possedly with principle that the straining of the control of the deed and possed the straining of the s standing the base inuendoes and BARGAINS IN STOVES guilty escape.". If any man posses- &C.

Bradford Reporter. TAYLOR & CO

EDITORS: z. o. goodbich, s. w. Alvord. Towards, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875.

CONGRESS. Both houses of Congress met at noon on Monday last. In the House M. C. Kenn, of Indiana, was chosen Speaker, with the other officers of the House of the most ultra-Democratic

THE MESSAGE.

We have delayed the publication of the Reporter one day in order to give our readers the message of the President. Its length precludes the possibility of making any comments upon it this week. It treats of national questions in the usual terse and forcible style of President GRANT, and will well repay a perusal by all.

ANOTHER ocean disaster is report-1, the stemer Deutschland, of the North German Lloyds, having gone ashore near the mouth of the English Channel while on her way from Bremen to New York. She is said to have had some hundred and fifty emigrants aboard, a large proportion of whom are supposed to have been drowned, but the dispatches are so unsatisfoctory that it is difficult to learn the exact extent of the loss. Modern improvements in navigation are making it uncomfortably perilous to go down to sea in steamships

A CONTRAST.

We commend to the careful attention of young men the following tem contrasting the characters of two recently deceased gentlemen. The lesson to be drawn is obvious: "Two men died recently, whose lives and character present a striking

contrast. The first of these was Vice-President Wilson. When, on the 16th of February, 1812, he first saw the light of mortal life, he was the heir of three generations of poverty; the descendant of three generations of ancestors who had barely kept soul and body together; who, in that rough and rugged, half wilderness of his native New Hampshire, had, one after another, fought a losing battle with life, until the ground covered them. Apprenticed to a small fariner at ten years of age, and taking the hard knocks and sore deprivations of a chore boy at that period when more favored young men are nursed, and pampered and crammed in school and college; studying the rudiments of his native tongue, and the history geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of 40,600 and politics of his native country by square miles in the Territories of Colorado, Utah, the light of pine knots and by the midnight flashes of smouldering back logs, he continued the struggle with "those twin jailors of the daring soul" -low birth and iron fortune-until a well-earned success was achieved.

and the second position in the nation attained. "The other was Wm. B. Astor, who was born, lived and died in the ranks of the richest men in the country. One was born but a single degree above absolute pauperism, the other was the heir of a man who had then laid the foundations of a collossal fortune. But now, while a nation mourns over the grave of the first, the death of the second awakens scarcely any other feeling than a cu-

riosity to know how much he is worth."

A PROPHECY A gentleman who had a long interview with Vice President WILSON just prior to his death, gives the following particulars of the conversation. The prophetic words of the

lamented Statesman, should be well

pondered by all patriots: Mr Wilson said:-"The Liberals have been coming back all summer, and they will all be back-that is those worth having back-before the nominating convention, whenever that may be. I always thought that the results which brought in a Democratic House would prove transient. I believe I told you so." Being assured in the affirmative, he continued: "Now you see that I was right. I tell you the Democrats will have to improve a great deal before the people will trust them with the Government. Now bear that in mind when you get the results of the elections just a year from now. A year is not very long." Here the Vice President halted in his speech; he seemed to be lost in meditation. His eyes TAMISE, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, BOMBA rested calmly upon the glowing embers of the grate before him. Ilis face wore an expression of anxiety. After a moment he recalled himself, and raising his head and turning remarked:-"I was only-thinking; a thought struck me; a year does not seem long, does it? In some people's lives it is very long; it seems eternity; perhaps that may be my experence; but I feel well cnough now. Rut remember what I have told you There is one thing, the people will never put a Democrat in the Presi-

Through connivance of Democratic officials the notorious Tweed has escaped from prison, and will now probably enjoy his ill-gotten gains in a foreign land. Such is the "reform" promised by the Democracy. New Adortisements.

dential office if he ever had in any

way any connection with the rebell

ion. The Northern Democrats were

worse than Southern."

TINWARE, HARDWARE IRON AND PAINS, CARPENTER'S TOOLS GLASS,

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