VOL. XII.

RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882.

NO. 42.

interests.

Our long-established friendliness with linsing has remained unbroken. It has prompted in the professing the properlytical which the government that measures be adopted for suppressing the properlytical which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that any American citizen has been subjected to arrest or finjury; but our courteous remainstrance has nevertheless been courteously received. There is reason to believe that the time is not far disant wheal Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within her borders.

At an international convention held at Paris in 1889, and attended by representatives of the United States deep representatives of the United States been subjected to arrest or finjury; but our courteously received. There is reason to believe that the time is not far disant wheal Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within her borders.

At an international convention held at Paris in 1889, and attended by representatives of the United States been sently and the United States be represented. There is reason to believe that the United States be represented, and that suitable provision be made therefor.

The elevation of the grade of our mission in Central America to the plentpotentiary rank, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, has been since effected.

The war between Peru and Bolivia on the one side and Chili on the other began more

as to amount in effect to a considerable ex-port duty, and that our remonstrances in this regard have not as yet received the at-

this regard have not as yet received the attention which they seem to deserve.

The German government has invited the United States to participate in an International Exhibition of Demostic Cattle, to be held a Hamburg in July, 1883. If this country is to be represented, it is important that in the early days of this session Congress should make a suitable automatical for the should make a suitable appropriation for that

purpose.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our late minister. to Italy, has evoked from that government expressions of profound respect for his exalted character and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country. The Italian government has raised a question as to the propriety of recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of this country tecently accredited both as secretary of legation and as consul-general at Rome. He has been received as secretary, but his executative as consul-general has thus far been withheld. The extradition convention with Belgions, which has been in operation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another; the Senate has signified its approval, and rainfeations have been duly exchanged between the contracting countries. To the list of extraditable crimes has been added that of the assassination or attempted assassination of the chief of the state.

Negotiations have been opened with Switzgrland, looking to a seitlement by treaty of Italian government has raised a question as

erland, looking to a seitlement by treaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States without obtaining the con of the Swiss Government. I am glad to in-form you that the emigration of pumpers and criminals from certain of the cautons of suggestion that the net of August 2, 1882. which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be own to the interpretation that it sifects the extradition of criminals

the interpretation which this government has put upon the treaty of 1830 relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be, however, that this difference will be adinsted by a general revision of the system of jurisdiction of the United States in the coun-tries of the East, a subject to which your at-tention has been already called by the secre-

tention has occal already called by the secretary of state.

In the interest of justice toward China and Japan, I trust that the guestion of the return of the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended, and which has recently been forestly the contractions. ly been foreshadowed by congressional dis-

Cussion.

The treaty lately cancinded with Corea awaits the action of the Scinite.

During the late disturbance in Egypt the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the jersons and property of many of our own cuitzens, and of citizens of other countries, whose governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance.

The recent levislation restricting emigra-

The recent legislation restricting emigra-tion of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether the Chinese proceeding to or from another country may law fully pass through our own. Construing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1883, the restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese emigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and would not forbid a mere transit

across our territory. I ask the attention of Congress to the subject, for such action, if any, as may be deemed advisable. This government has recently had occasion This government has recently and tecasion to manifest its interest in the republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that republic and the British posses-

sion of Sierra Leone.

The reciprocity treaty with Hawii will become tesminable after September 9, 1883, on twelve months' notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is im-

latives in Jaly, 1883, to Caracas, for partici-pating in the centennial celebration of the birth of Bolivar, the founder of South Ameri-can independence. In connection with this event it is designed to commone the crec-tion at Caracas of a statue of Washington, and to conduct an industrial calibrium which will be open to American products. I recommend that the United States be repre-sented, and that suitable provision be made therefor.

the time is reason to believe that the time is not far distant sheal Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within the broders.

If the time is not far distant sheal Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within the broders.

At an international convention held and thin on the other began more of the time of

their crodenics. The messions of Den-mark and Venezzela at this capital have been raised in grade. Switzerland has cre-ated a plenipotentiary mission to this gov-ernment, and an embassy from Madagascar and a ministry from Sam will shortly ar-rive. Our diplomatic intercourse has been calcaged by the establishment of relations with the new kin-slow of Service by these ularged by the establishment of relations with the new kingdom of Servia, by the creation of a mission to Siam, and by the resto-ation of the mission to Greece. The shah of Persia has expressed his gradification that charge d'affaires will shortly be sent to hat country, where the rights of our citizens have been hitherto couricously granded by he representatives of Grent Britain.

I renew my recommendations of such existation as will place the United States in armony with other maritime powers with

armony with other maritime powers with espect to the international rules for the revention of collisions at sea.

In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the ecceivary of state to a iddress foreign governments in respect to a proposed conference. cuts in respect to a proposed conference considering the subject of the universal r considering the subject of the universal option of a common prime meridian to be ed in the reckoming of longitude and in a regulation of time throughout the civil-ed world. Their replies will in due time

action of their respective foreign depart-nents. The admirable system which has seen built up by the enterprise of the Smithsoman institution affords a practical basis for your co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which that astitution will perform the necessary labor inder the direction of the department of tate. A reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service co. templates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis, eaving fees to inure to the benefit of the reasury. I cordially favor such a project as tkely to correct abuses in the present sys-em. The secretary of state will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorgan-

A full and interesting exhibit of the oper-

yards
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue
For expenditures on account
of the District of Columbia. For interest on the public debt 71,077,206 79

Total ordinary expenditures, \$257,981,430-57

try from the pressure of unnecessary taxa-tion. It is one of the tracst maxims of po-litical economy that all taxes are barden-some. However wisely and prudently im-posed, and though there have always been among our people wide differences of senti-ment as to the best methods of raising the national revenues and today has to the national revenues, and, indeed, as to the principles upon which texation should be based, there has been substantial accord in the doctrine that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and eco nomical administration of the government. Of late the public revenues have far ex-ceeded the limit, and, unless checked appropriate legislation, such excess continue to increase from year year. For the fiscal year ended year. For the fiscal year ended ine St, 1881, the surplus revenue nounted to one hundred militons of dollars, or the fiscal year ended on the thirtieth of June last the surplus was more than one of the secretary shows what a sposition has been made of these moneys. The report of the secretary shows what a sposition has been made of these moneys. They have not only answered the requirements of the sinking fund, but have afforded a large balance the regulation of time throughout the civiliacid world. Their replies will in due time be la d before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 between the principal powers for the intercharge of odicial publications through the median of their respective foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the setternies of the Smith the street of the setternies of the Smith the street of the setternies of the Smith the setternies of the setternies of the public and the public setting the setting in the report of the secretary; either the sur-plus must lie idle in the treasury or the cov-ernment will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances cannot fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravtreasury. It was made apparent in the course of the animated discussions which this question aroused at the last session of Congress that the policy of diminishing the revenue by reducing taxation commanded the general approval of the members of both houses. I regret that because of conflicting views as to the best methods by which that policy should be made operative, none of its benefits have as yet been reaped.

Appropriation by act of June 19, 1882

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

It is provided by the Constitution that the Constitution that the Constitution to this post to the Constitution to the Constitution that the Constitution to the Constitution to the Constitution of the Constitution to the Constitution that t

revenue for all the needs of the government. It we stimuted that \$100,000,000 will be required for pensions during the coming year, and it may well be doubted whether the maximum annual demand for that object has yet been reached. Uncertainty upon this question would alone Justify, in my judgment, the retention for the present of that portion of the system of internal revenue which is least objectionable to the people. Sconf. a total abolition of excise taxes would almost inevitably prove a serious if not an insurmountable obstacle to a thorough revision of the tariff and to any considerable reduction in import duties. The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distributions both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each nonze of Congress in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prospects of the various commission. See Settl. 403:

200: of old department of the government. It west in the passage of the act creating the tariff commission. The report of that commission will be placed before you at the beginning of this session, and will, I trust, afford you such information as to the condition and prospects of the various commission, and other interests of the country and contain such suggestions for statutory revision.

is important subject. The revenue from customs for the fiscal year ended June 20, 1879, amounted to \$157, 100,000. It has in the three succeeding years reached—first \$186,000,000, then \$198,000,000. reached—dirst \$180,00,000, then \$198,000,000, and finally, as has been already stated. \$220,000,000. The income from this source for the fiscal year which will end on Jane 30, 1881, will doubtless be considerably in excess of the sum last mentioned. If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction, I am for from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equilize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer burnency with the pre-cust when any with the pre-customest of member of the true last so as to include within it the numerous rivieles which yield inconsiderable revenue; a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon cer-

making more adequate provision for arming and e-pupping the militin than is afforded by the act of 1861, which is still upon the stat-ute books. The matter has already been the subject of discussion in the Senate, and a bill

which seeks to supply the deficiencies of existing laws is now upon its calendar. The secretary of war calls attention to the fact of an embarrassment growing out of the recent act of Congress making the reirement of officers of the army compulsors if the age of sixty-fonc. The act of 1878 is still in force, which limits to four hundred the numer of those who can be retired for disabilit or upon their own application. The two acts when construct together seem to forbid the actioning, even for absolute incapacity, of leers who do not fall within the purvithe latter statute, save at such times as there chance to be less than four hundred names on the retired list. There are now four hundred and twenty. It is not likely that Congress intended this result, and I concur with the secretary that the law ought to be amounted.

The grounds that impelled me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors," which became a law near the close of your last session, prompt me to express the hope that no similar measure will be decored now be open to a serious objection in addition to that which was lately traced upon your attention. I am informed by the secretary of war that the greater portion of the sum appropriated for the various items specified in that act remains unexpeaded. Of the new works which it authorized expenses have been incurred upon two only, for which the total appropriate was \$210,000. The present available ance is disclosed by the following table:

Appropriation by act of August

Unexpended balance of former Total....\$
Less amount drawn from treasury between July 1, 1882, and November 30, 1882....

It is apparent by this exhibit that so far as concerns most of the items to which the act of August 2, 1882, relates, there can be no need of further appropriations until after the close of the present session. If, however, any action should seem to be necessary in respect to particular objects it will be entirely feasible to provide for those objects by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for example, that a delay until the assembling of the next Congress to make additional provision for the Mississippi river improvements might be attended with serious consequences. If such should appear to be the case, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval. REMEDIES TO PREVENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

cose, a just bill relating to that subject would command my approval.

This leads me to offer a suggestion, which I trust will commend itself to the wisdom of Congress. Is it not advisable that grants of considerable sums of money for diverse and independent schemes of internal improvement should be made the subjects of separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will separate be grained even by those separate and distinct legislative enactments? It will searcely be gainsaid, even by those who favor the most liberal expenditures for much purposes as are sought to be accomplished by what is commonly called the River and Harbor bill, that the practice of grouping in such a bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects, widely separated either in their nature or in the locality with which they are concerned, or in both, is one which is much to be depreceded unless it is irremediable. It inevitably tends to secure the success of the bill as a whole, though many of the items, if separately considered, could scarcely fail of rejection. By the adoption of the course I have recommended, every member of Congress, whenever opportunity should arise for giving his influence and vote for mentorious appropriations, would should arise for giving his influence and vote for meritorious appropriations, would be enabled so to do without being called upon to sanction others undeserving his approval. So also would the Executive be afforded thereby a full opportunity to exercise his constitutional prerogative of opposing whatever appropriations seemed to him objectionable, without imperiling the success of others which compared the measurement. It must be the server of the same of the server of the tions seemed to him objectionable, without imperiting the success of others which commend themselves to his judgment. It may be urged, in opposition to these suggestions, that the number of works of internal improvement which are justly entitled to governmental aid is so great as to render impracticable separate appropriation bills therefor, or even for such comparatively limited number as make disposition of large sums of money. This objection may be well founded, and whether it he of not, the advantages which would be likely to cusue from the adoption of the course I have recommended may perhaps be more effectually attained by another, which i respectfully submit to Congress as an alternative proposition. It is provided by the constitutions of featiers of our States that the Executive may disapprove any tem or items of a bill appropriating money where upon the part of the bill approved shall be law and the part disapproved shall fail to become law unless repassed according to the provisions proseribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The Sintes wherein some such provisions a proseribed for the passage of bills over the veto of the Executive. The Itills over the veio of the Executive. The States wherein some steh provision as the foregoing is a part of the tandamental law are Alabama. California. Colorado, Florida. Georgia. Louisiana. Mignesota. Missouri. Nebraslia, New Jersey, New York, Penneylvania, Texas and West Virginia. I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the Federal Constitution in the particular indicated would not affect the best romedy for what is often a grave calabrassment, both to members of Congress and to the Executive, and is sometimes a serious public unit

tive, and is sometimes a serious public tris

Francisco June 16, under the commund of Licutenant Robert M. Berry. On November 10 she was accidentally destroyed by the while in winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay, but the officers and crew succeeded in cacaping to the shore. Lieutenant therry and one of his officers, after making a search for the Jeannette along the cast of Siberia, fell in with Chief Earineer Melville's party and returned horse by way of Europe. The other officers and the crew of the Rodgers were brought from St. Lawrence bay by the whaling steamer North Star. Master Charles F. Pulnaun, who had been placed in charge of a detact of sucand been placed in charge of a depot of sup-dies at Care Strake, returning to his post-rom St. Lawrence bay nevess the ice in a dialling snow-storm, was carried out to sea and lost, notwithstanding all efforts to rest three or four years.

THE AVAILABLE NAVAL PORCE. It appears by the recretary's report that the available mayal force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen single-turreted moniters built dur-ing the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and Parrot rides, and eighty-seven rilled cannon. The cruising versics should be gradually replaced by iron or nicel ships, the monitors by modern ar-mored vessels, and the armament by high-power rifled gum. The recon-straction of our ravy, which was recommended in my last message, was begun by Congress authorizing in its recent act the construction of two large unarmored steel cossels of the character recommended by the late mayal a ivis my beard, and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the secretary and the beset that authority be given to construct two more cruisers of smaller dimensions and one fleet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations be made for high-power rifled cunnon for the torpedo service and for the harbor defenses.

service and for the harbor defenses.

BECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Pending the consideration by Congress of the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large many yards and their expensive establishments, the semestry advised and solidity. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, but the cause has been again placed upon the calendar and will shortly be re-tried. If any guilty persons the lowest possible amount. For the urpose their offenses it will not be for lack of dili-

of affording the officers and seamen of the

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

OUR MERCHART MARINE.

The secretary forcibly depicts the intimate connection and interdependence of the navy and the commercial marine, and invites attention to the continued decadence of the latter and the corresponding transfer of our growing commerce to foreign bottoms. This subject is one of the utmost importance to the national welfare. Methods of reviving American ship-building, and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean carrying-trade, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in satling them, higher taxes, and greater interest on capital, while the ocean highways are already monopolized by our formulable competitors. These obstacles should some way be overcome, and for our rapid communication with foreign lands, we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries, and continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries. vessels built in the yards of other countries, and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines or in any foreign ports, our fa-cilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the mails and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages in increasing their trade.

advantages in increasing their trade.

THE reservice DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster-general gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department, and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which cannot fail to be of interest. The information which it affords, that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures, must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observations in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing salaries and allowpresent basis for fixing salaries and allowances, of extending the money-order system, and of enlarging the functions of the postal establishment so as to put under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recom-mendation I must withhold my concurrence.

THE REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE. At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Repre-sentatives for the reduction of letter postage sentatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce. I have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray as far as possible the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the postmaster-general shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the and that henceforth the receipts are takely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws, the profits of the postal service will in a very few years swell the revenues of the government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of toxics.

the rates of postage.

In what shall that reduction consist? A re-view of the legislation which has been had apon this subject during the last thirty years loses that domestic letters constitute the the method the selection of the selectio may chass of until matter which has never seen favored by a substantial reduction of sates. I am convinced that the barden of for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed seven per cent, of the expenditures, or \$1,000,000, while the deficiency after the reduction of 1845 was more than fourtron per cent, and other that of 1851 was twenty-seven, and other that of 1851 was twenty-seven, and other interesting comparison is afforded by statistics furnished me by the postofice department.

carrying merchandise, which is now only sixteen cents per pound. But, even without such an increase, I am confident that the receipts under the diminished rates would equal the expenditures after the lapse of

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The report of the department of justice

brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of Federal juris-pradence, so as effectually to answer the requirements of the ever-increasing litigation ith which it is called upon to deal The attorney-general renews the sugges-tions of his predecessor, that in the interests of justice better provision than the existing laws afford should be made in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of wit-

nesses and jurors. THE STAR BOUTE TRIAL The star hours thial.

In my message of December last I referred to pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds in what is known as the star route service of the postoffice department, and advised you that I had enjoined upon the attorney-general and associate counsel, to whom the interests of the government, and the day of the government of the day of the service of the government. ment were intrusted, the duty of prose-cuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who might be found chargeable with those effenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occu-pied for many weeks the attention of the su-

ent and earnest efforts on the part of the

ent and earnest efforis on the part of the prosecution.

A NATIONAL BANKRUFT LAW.

I trust that some agreement may be reached which will speedily enable Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive, to afford the commercial community the benefits of a national bankrapt law.

The report of the secretary of the interior, with its accompanying documents. Presents a full statement of the varied operations of that department. In respect to Indian affairs nothing has occurred which has changed or seriously modified the views to which I devoted much space in a former communication to Congress. I renew the recommendations therein contained as to extending to the Indian the protection of the law, alloting land in severality to such as desire it, and making suitable provision for the education of youth. Such provision, as the secretary forcibly maintains, will prove anavailing unless it is broad enough to Laciude all those who are able and willing to make use of it, and should not solely relate to intellectual training, but also to instruction in such manual labor and simple industrial arts as can be made practically available.

Among other important subjects which are

Among other important subjects which are Among other important subjects which are included within the secretary's report, and which will doubtless farnish occasion for congressional action, may be mentioned the neglect of the railroad companies to which large grants of land were made by the acts of 1862 and 1864 to take title thereto, and their consequent inequitable exemption from local taxtion. local taxation.

TLATERACY.

No survey of our material condition can fail to suggest inquiries as to the moral and intellectual progress of the people. The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country where the provision for schools is grossly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of Congress whether immediate and substantial and should not be extended by the general government for supplementing the efforts of private beneficence and of state and territorial legislation in behalf of education.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The question of inter-State commerce has already been the subject of your deliberations. One of the incidents of the marvelous extension of the railway system of the country has been the adoption of such measures by the corporations which own or con-trol the rouds as has tended to impair the advantages of healthful competi-tion, and to make hurtful discriminations in the adjustment of freightage. These inequalities have been corrected in several of the States by appropriate legislation, the effect of which is necessarily restricted to the limits of their own territory. So far as such mischiefs affect commerce between the States, or between my one of the States and a foreign country, they are subjects of naa foreign country, they are subjects of na-tional concern, and Congress alone can af-ford relief.

POLYGAMY.

The results which have thus far aftended the enforcement of the present statute for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories are reported by the secretary of the interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed desirable until the effect of existing laws shall be more clearly observed and studied. I congratulate you that the commissioners under whose supervision those laws have been put in operation are encouraged to believe that the evil at which they are sinced may be suppressed without resort are simed may be suppressed without resort to such radical pressures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

THE TENSTORES. The close relation of the general government to the Territories preparing to be great states may well engage your special attention. It is there that the Indian disturbances mainly occur and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I cannot doubt that a careful sorvey of territorial legislation would be of the highest utility. Lafe and property would become more secure; the intability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be lessened; the public and whites would be lossened; the public domain would be more securely guarded, and better progress be made in the instruction of

Alaska is still without any form of civil Alessa is still without any form of civil povernment. If means were provided for the education of its people and for the pro-tection of their fives and property, the immense resources of the region would invite permanent cettlements and open new fields

for latinstry and enterprise.

The report of the communication of agricultate presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes information of much interest to the general public. The condition of the forests of the country, and the wasteful manner in which their destruction is taking place, give cause for serious apprehension. Their action in protecting the cartie's serface, in modifying the extremes of climate, and in regulating and sustaining the flow of springs and streams, is now well understood, and their importance in relation to the growth and prosperity of the country cannot be safely disregarded. They are fact disappearing before destructive ires and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction cannot be long delayed mules before their protection and calibration. The attention of Converses is evision to the for industry and enterprise. adopted for their protection and cultivation. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forests still

remaining on the public domains, specially in the extreme Western States and Ter-ritories, where the necessity for their preservation is greater than in less moun-

tainous regions, and where the prevailing dryness of the climate renders their restoration, if they are once destroyed, well night impossible.

The communication which I made to Congress at its first assessment in Describer lacks. The communication which I made to Congress at its first session in December last contained a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which ought to govern appointments to public service. Exterring to the various plans which had theretofore been the subject of discussion in the national legislature, plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which lasked certain of the prominent features whereby that system the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished. I felt bound to intimate my

the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished. I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they, or may of them, would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I declared, nevertheless, that if the proposed measures should progate acceptable to Congress, they would receive the indestinating support of the Executive, times there suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate; but there has meanwhile been an increase in the public interest in that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various was saind upon frequent occasions given expressions to their carnest wish for rompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longes be postponed. I may said that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation of a publical phase of the matter, to which attention has more than oneo been called by my predecessors. The civil list now companies about 10,000 persons, far the larger part of whom must, under the terms of the Constitution, be selected by the Precident, either directly or through his own appointees. In the early years of the administration of the government the personal direction of appointment to the civil-service may not have been an irksome task of the Kacutive: but, now that the burden has increased fully a hundredfold, it has become greater than he ought to bear, and it necessarily divorts his time and stantion from the proper discharge of other duties no less delicate and responsible, and which in the very nature of things cannot be delegated to other hands.

In the judgment of not a few who have siven stady and selection to a point.

cannot be delegated to other hands, In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling

Continued on fourth page.