

where to the same extent as though they had drawn their first breath in this country. We can recognize no distinction between our native and naturalized citizens.

BRASIL.

Between the great empire of Brazil and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that Empire are all that we could desire.

SPAIN.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous character than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish government.

NEW GRANADA.

The exchange of the ratification of the convention with the republic of New Granada, signed at Washington on the 10th September, 1877, has been long delayed from accidental causes, for which neither party is censurable.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

Pressing efforts have been made for the adjustment of the claims of American citizens against the government of Costa Rica, and I am happy to inform you that these have finally prevailed.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. In my two last annual messages I discussed extensively the subject of the relations and do not now propose to repeat to length the facts and arguments then presented.

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the Empire of China, has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tientsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the treaty with Japan, concluded at Yedo, on the 29th of July, 1859, were exchanged at Washington on the 22d of May last, and the treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day.

and treated with marked distinction and kindness both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country.

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With the wise, conservative and liberal government of the empire of Brazil, our relations continue to be of the most amicable character.

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Having discovered that my recommendation would not be sanctioned by Congress, the next alternative was to propose a bill to amend the name of the territory. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 10th of March, 1890.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It is with great satisfaction I communicate the fact, since the date of my last Annual Message, that what was and is being done in the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

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our fellow-citizens passing in transit over the different Central American republics, against the sudden and lawless seizure of their property, and the same to protect American merchants, their crews and cargoes, against violence and unlawful seizure and confiscation by the crews of the vessels of those countries.

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The Horrors of the Papal Prison.

The Florence Nazione presents us with the summary of a little work, entitled the "Prisons of Paliano." It is the record of the experience of several political prisoners, written in the Pontifical dungeons of Paliano. These tombs for the living are now, thanks to recent events, empty. One prisoner writes:

Pedestrianism in England.

THE FASTEST TIME EVER MADE. A MILE IN 4 MINUTES 22 1/2 SECONDS.

COHENBAWES GREEN, Oct. 27.

Though the above probabilities of comparative recent formation, I have already been the scene of some extraordinary achievements, as well as a mile in 4 minutes 22 1/2 seconds.

THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

In the fort of Paliano there are about two hundred political prisoners, dressed like the criminals condemned to the galleys, and, like them, shaved. They are divided into five sections. Those condemned for life are shut up in cells, about nine spans wide and about sixteen long, including the little table of brickwork.

THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

Perhaps they have a secret understanding with those who contract for the food. One day, when some complaints were made on account of the bad soup in the hospital, the person who made the complaint was taken by two keepers, and by dint of blows and kicks, was forcibly thrust along into the darkest dungeons, and there detained many days by order of the governor.

THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

The following is the testimony of another victim of Papal misrule: "While I was an inmate of this den of horrors, a wife with her little boy obtained permission to see her husband. It was ten years since the Papal government had torn her husband from her arms, and she had never known his father, for he was born after the arrest.

THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

This liberated galley-slave felt the pulse, made his diagnosis, drew his conclusions, and the physician meanwhile waited in the room of the governor for the report of the attendant, and, according to the character of that report, prescribed remedies for the patients whom he had never seen.

THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

Be it summer or winter, the inmate of the tower has no bed save the bare ground—no covering save his own apparel—no food save bread and water. When I left the fort to be conveyed as an exile across the frontier, a poor prisoner had just died in consequence of illness caused by the repetition of this punishment, from which more than one prisoner had died when the government, perhaps, wished to get out of the way.

THE HORRORS OF THE PAPAL PRISON.

They howl in their prisons, sometimes mingling with the other victims, at other times alone, but without any difference of treatment. One of these wretched maniacs committed one day an insane act. The head jailer beat him so cruelly as to leave him almost lifeless on the ground. Young C—, who was in the same cell, indignant at the outrage, called out that they were murdering the man. Thereupon the jailer departed, but immediately returned with a band of turnkeys, who at once fell upon the glass, one or twice a day, a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and will give as good a job as can be got in any other way.

about his food, was kicked and thrashed back to his old cell—there left without attendance, without the visit of the physician, and with the coarsest diet. He recovered from his mental illness, but now, owing to the length of the imprisonment, of the sufferings endured, and to the treatment to which he has been subjected, his health has suffered to such an extent that his friends have no hope of ever seeing him again on this side of the grave.

Pedestrianism in England.

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POPULATION OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

The population of the Territory of Kansas, as ascertained by the United States census, which is 109,401. This does not include the Indian Territory, which has a population of 75,000 more people than would entitle her to elect a member of Congress at the present time.

DIPHTHERIA.—Stevensville, Ohio, and vicinity, have suffered recently from the ravages of this pestilence. The Herald says: "The disease attacked both old and young, but has prevailed most generally among children, among whom it has been most fatal. The number of deaths from the diphtheria in this city from the first of January, 1890, up to the present time, among the children alone, is not far short of two hundred. The death among adults have been, probably, one-third of that number. Many families have been decimated by the virulence of this disease."

WASHINGTON CITY, 24 December, 1890.

To KEEP ICE OFF WINDOWS.—Take an ordinary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the glass, once or twice a day, a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and will give as good a job as can be got in any other way.

JAMES BUCHANAN.