

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Following is the message sent by the President to the Senate, with the Spanish treaty:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for consideration by the Senate, with the view of advising and consenting to its ratification, the convention for a commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, providing for the intimate and favored exchange of products with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which convention was signed at Madrid on the 10th ultimo. The negotiations for the convention have been in progress since April last, in pursuance of an understanding reached by the two governments the 2nd of January, 1884, for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish Antilles, by the 8th article of which the governments engaged, "to begin at once negotiations for a complete treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and said provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico." Although this clause was by common consent omitted from the substitutionary agreement of Feb. 13, 1884, now in force, until replaced by this convention going into effect, the obligation to enter upon such negotiations were deemed to continue. With a desire manifest on both sides to reach common accord, negotiation has been necessarily protracted, owing to the complexity of the details to be incorporated in order that the Convention might respond to the national policy of intercourse with neighboring countries which is outlined in my late annual message to Congress in the following words: "The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, or under a favored scheme of duties, of our own products, the benefits of such exchange to apply to goods carried under the flag of the parties to the contract; the removal, on both sides, from vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imports, so that those vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of other contracting parties—though without infringing on the reserved coasting trade—by the removal or reduction of the burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered." A perusal of the convention now submitted will suffice to show fully that it carries out the policy of intercourse thus announced. I commend it to you, in the confident expectation that it will receive your sanction. It does not seem necessary to my present purpose to enter into a detailed consideration of the many immediate and prospective advantages which will flow from this convention to our productive and shipping interests.

CHESEER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 10, 1884.

Frelinghuysen to-day submitted to the President a commendous statement of the purpose and effect of various articles of the Spanish treaty, and an analysis of the schedules attached to it, showing succinctly the exact changes proposed to be made in the existing Spanish tariff. The secretary's paper is, in part, as follows: "The object had in view in the negotiation of the treaty was three-fold: First, to establish such reciprocity of exchange of products of the United States and neighboring Spanish provinces and islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and such mutual shipping privileges as would tend to the greater development of commerce. Second, to remove the restrictions and obstructions to which American trade and shipping for many years has been exposed under the tariff and customs regulations of these islands, and third, to supplement the treaty of 1795 with Spain by more modern provisions as to commercial freedom, protection of the rights of persons and property, and the most favored nation clause, which do not exist in that treaty.

Articles 1 and 2 relate to the reciprocal exchange of products, the details of which are contained in three attached schedules—A, B and C.

A new feature of the treaty in this respect is the stipulation that the benefits of the carrying trade shall be limited to American and Spanish bottoms. This is regarded as an important provision for the development of our shipping.

Article 3 corrects a practice which has operated to the disadvantage of American vessels in the West Indian trade. Under existing laws and customs regulations, foreign products reshipped in ports of the United States, when transported by Spanish vessels, are admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at 25 per cent less duties than those carried by American vessels, the rule being applied to all Canadian and other foreign products in transit through the United States. The present article gives to American vessels henceforth the same privileges as Spanish vessels in respect to such trans-shipped cargo as they may carry.

Articles 4, 17 and 18 are designed to remove the restrictions and technical penalties to which American exporters and shippers have been subjected for many years past in Spanish Antillean

custom houses, and which have been a source of constant irritation and hardship, at times straining the friendly relations of the two governments.

Article 5 prohibits the levying of new export duties on the products of Cuba and Porto Rico, admitted into the United States under Schedule A. The export duties on sugar have, in view of the pending treaty, been reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the obligations to Cuban bondholders, to whom the revenues have been pledged, to wit: about 1-16 per cent. per pound.

Article 6 provides that no greater internal taxes shall be levied on American products.

Articles 20, 21 and 22, are intended to remedy some defects and omissions in the treaty of amity and commerce of 1795, and secure to American citizens' capital and property in the Spanish islands the fullest protection. During the late insurrection in Cuba the absence of such treaty stipulations was the source of serious injury to American interests.

Articles 23 and 24 secure the recognition of the interpretation of the "most favored nation" treatment contended for by this Government as the first essential condition to a treaty of commercial reciprocity. It is maintained by us that the "most favored nation" clause treaties could not be applied in its unrestricted sense to reciprocity conventions, but that when two nations stipulated for special favors on reciprocal reduction of duties upon specified conditions, third powers cannot claim or enjoy like favors, except upon the same or equivalent conditions.

By a protocol attached to the treaty, it is provided that the agreement of February 13, '84, is to terminate when the present treaty goes into effect. The result of this stipulation will be to again subject to the fourth column, or highest duties in the tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico, the products of nations which have been admitted to the benefits of that agreement.

The abolition of tonnage dues secures still further relief to our shipping. Under existing laws, vessels of all nationalities are charged in American ports tonnage dues to the amount of 30 cents per ton only once in each year, but in Cuba and Porto Rico much higher tonnage dues, amounting to 65 cents, or 1.30 per ton, according to flag, are collected on every entrance into port, and this has been a heavy and very unequal tax on American vessels. The abolition of consular fees, provided for in article 16, is in accord with the spirit of the law passed at the last session of Congress. Its reciprocal acceptance by Spain is significant from the fact that the Spanish consular tariff is much higher than that of the United States, and it also removes the Spanish consular tonnage fees imposed on all American goods shipped to Cuba and to Porto Rico, against which this government has protested for several years past, tantamount to the levying by a foreign government in our ports of an export duty on merchandise; a duty which the United States cannot constitutionally impose, and therefore cannot sanction on the part of another government.

It is not to be expected, nor is it possible we can secure an exact equivalent in the exchange of products, in the case of the Spanish Antilles. Their two and a quarter millions of inhabitants cannot offer a market equal to fifty-five or sixty millions of people. Other considerations besides those affecting revenue merely have to be remembered. New markets for the agricultural products and manufacturers of the country are highly desirable in this period of our production, and encouragement to our shipping is a matter of the highest moment. If these objects can be secured in exchange for tropical products for general consumption by our people, it is not essential that the loss of revenue to the two contracting parties should be equal, or even approximately so. Indeed, if the concessions on either side are proportionate to the population of the respective contracting parties, the principle of true reciprocity may be deemed to have been observed. The only products of Cuba and Porto Rico embraced in Schedule "A" for admission to the United States which require special notice are sugar and tobacco, coffee and most of the items scheduled as duty free being already on the free list of our tariff.

Duty on sugar and tobacco is the chief basis upon which we can negotiate any treaties of commercial reciprocity with the tropical countries of America. It was considered to be less injurious to our native tobacco interests to grant to Cuban tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, a reduction of 50 per cent. than to concede free admission to either leaf or manufactured separately. In view of the fact that, even after that reduction, Cuban tobacco and cigars will be subject to a heavy import duty and to internal revenue taxes in addition, it seems our own producers and manufacturers can still enjoy fair and remunerative protection, especially when, under the treaty, Cuba and Porto Rico will for the first time be open to American tobacco at a rate of duty much lower than the reciprocal duty levied in the United States. In arranging schedules "B" and "C," for the admission of American products into Cuba and Porto Rico, the Spanish government felt under the necessity of respecting the obligation which it had contracted with regard to the Cuban treaty, to secure the interest and principal of which a certain portion of the customs revenue will be pledged. The govern-

ment claims that it has gone as far toward completely free admission of products as its public faith and obligations permit. An examination of the schedule will show that we have obtained large and important concessions for our agricultural industries and national products. Free admission is granted all kinds of meat, fish and fowls, lard, butter, cheese, fruits and vegetables, all kinds of grain, including rice, but with the sole exception of wheat, the duty on which is reduced from \$3.15 per 100 kilogrammes to 50 cents, and flour, the duty on which is reduced from \$4.70 to \$2.50 and \$1.60 per barrel. Corn meal and other flours are free, as also cattle, hogs and other live animals; cotton and cotton seed, flax, wool and various other agricultural products. The significance and value of these concessions are shown by the fact that under the present tariff of the Spanish West Indies these products are burdened with such heavy duties that only a limited demand can be created, while with the free market provided by the treaty, consumption must be largely increased.

The concessions to American manufactured goods are not less important. On the free list of the schedules will be found almost all kinds of material for building purposes, such as lumber of all kinds, iron articles, stone, slating, bricks and similar materials. Also a long list of manufactures of wood, as cooperage, woodenware, brooms, brushes, spokes and bent wood, common furniture, etc. All manufactures of cast iron and steel, except fine or high-priced articles; undressed leather and skins, a long and important list of all kinds of implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, etc.; and materials and loose pieces of the same; materials and articles for railways, tramways, canals and other works of public utility; materials of all kinds for ship building; and other classes of manufactured articles in the production of which this country excels. While the Spanish government did not feel that it could, in good faith to its creditors, remove all import duties on American goods, on another long list of articles such large reductions have been made that the producers and manufacturers of the United States can compete successfully for the trade of the Islands. Under the tariff system now in force two rates of duties are levied on foreign products—first, when they are imported in Spanish vessels the "third column" duties are applied, but when these products are imported in foreign vessels, the fourth column (much higher duty) is imposed. As the carrying trade, except with the mother country, is almost exclusively done by foreign countries, if the pending treaty goes into operation, other foreign products than those of the United States will, in a great measure, be subject to the duties of the "fourth column," to which also American goods were subject before the agreement of February 13th last. Among the articles in Schedule B which are admitted at favoring duties will be found petroleum at \$1 per 100 kilogrammes, as against the duty in the fourth column of \$3.40; glassware \$4, at present in fourth column the duty being \$11, to \$4.20; stoneware and fine earthenware \$2.50, fourth column, \$4.20 to \$20.10; porcelain \$4.50, fourth column \$9.55 to \$55.50; fine iron and steel manufactures not in free list \$5, fourth column \$9.75 up to \$72.40; copper, brass and nickel or their alloys in manufactured articles \$13, fourth column, \$20.55 to \$64; lead, zinc and other common metals in sheets, wire and pipes \$2.50, fourth column, \$3.80 to \$13.90; tinware \$5, fourth column, \$17.40; paints, inks, etc., \$1.25, fourth column, \$6.95; salt 60 cents, fourth column, \$1.18 to \$2.32. On cotton textile goods the reduction will be found to be from 35 to 70 per cent. as compared with the fourth column. On linen goods a considerable, and for all the purposes of competitive trade, a sufficient reduction, but not so large as in the case of wooden goods; cordage \$3 per 100 kilogrammes, fourth column, \$8.35 to \$17.40; printing paper, \$180, fourth column, \$4.20 to \$12.55; writing and lithographing paper and cardboard \$4, fourth column \$4.80 to \$29.60; furniture of fine wood, carved or upholstered, \$10, fourth column \$55.50 to \$83.25; willow ware and straw goods, \$3, fourth column \$4.86 to \$16; fine leather, 20 cents per kilogramme, fourth column 28 cents to \$1.04; common leather, 8 cents, fourth column 12 cents to 53 cents; saddlery and harness, 30 cents, fourth column 53 cents to 89 cents; wagons and carts, \$1 per 100 kilogrammes, fourth column 32 cents; carriages without top, \$25 each, fourth column \$40; carriages with top, \$55, fourth column \$80 to \$250; canned goods, sauces, pickles, etc., 8 cents per kilogramme, fourth column 15 cents to 32 cents; rubber goods and oil cloth, reduced from 45 to 80 per cent. This brief abstract will suffice to indicate the character and value of the concessions made to American products on their importation into Cuba, and Schedule C contains concessions hardly less valuable as to Porto Rico. Other points of comparatively minor importance are passed over in this letter, but will be evident to you on perusal of the text. I cannot doubt that the convention will work an immediate benefit to our citizens, our trade and our vessels.

The loss of revenue, which a reduction of sugar and tobacco duties involves, harmonizes with the policy which placed coffee and other like products on the free list. Unlike that measure, however, the present scheme utilizes this favor to our population by employing in the purchasing of other

favors with the enlarged demand in Cuba and Porto Rico for articles which we are, by this arrangement, enabled to supply under favorable conditions. A commercial movement towards the Antilles from our shores must spring up which will tend to equalize it, indeed, it does not speedily entirely equalize the present inequality of trade between them. Our vessels must necessarily share largely in this augmented commerce.

Under an act of the Cortes the Spanish government is empowered to ratify the convention and to put it into operation without any further legislative action. The completion of the compact by the ratification of the convention by the passage of statutes needful to carry it into effect on our part rests wholly with the Congress of the United States. In order that commerce may not suffer in the meantime through stagnation while awaiting the result of their deliberations, it is most desirable that not a day should be lost in giving effect to a convention which taken in connection with like arrangements with other countries of the American system, must exert immediate and beneficial effect on intercourse between the United States and neighboring communities and give practical effect to the general desire to knit more closely together the nations of this continent, while at the same time affording a market for our surplus products.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Department of State, Washington, D. C. Dec. 11th 1884.

BALTIMORE, 11.—Seldom has such a representative gathering of public men been seen as that which met in the foyer of the Academy of music in this city to-night at a dinner given by the business men of the city to Senator A. P. Gorman. About two hundred subscribers and invited guests were present, among the latter being Senators T. F. Bayard, Geo. W. Jones, Jno. R. McPherson, B. F. Jones, Wade Hampton, L. Q. C. Lamar, Geo. H. Pendleton, Groome of Maryland, Vest of Missouri, and Camden of West Virginia, Governor McLane, of Maryland, Representative S. S. Cox, Geo. A. Post, Commander Gorringe and Franklin B. Gowen. The invited guests were met in Washington by a committee and brought to this city in special cars. The arrangements for the banquet and the decorations of the hall were of the most tasteful character.

The first toast was: "The chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee; a leader to whose thorough and skillful organization we are happily indebted for the brilliant victory of last November."

Hon. A. P. Gorman responded, saying: "I thank you sincerely, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the kind manner in which mention of my name has been received and for the tribute paid for such services as I was able to render in the November campaign, as Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee; but I must share with many persons the credit which you give to me. My labors would have been wholly unavailing except for the support and active aid of the chairman and members of the Democratic National Committee. Their labor and mine would have produced no good results unless our common efforts had been sustained by the efficient work of State, county and local committees in the debatable States of New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey. These committees, in their turn, would not have been able to achieve victory without the powerful aid of the Democratic and Independent press, and the cordial support of multitudes of good men, of all opinions, in those States. All these efforts would perhaps, in turn, have proved ineffectual except for the wisdom and discretion shown by the democratic and independent press, and by all sympathizing with us in known democratic States. Any act of imprudence or folly committed in those States would have endangered our chances of success in the debatable States. I recognize, therefore, fully, that the honor which you, representative business men of Baltimore, do me is, in truth an expression of your thanks to a host of men whose untiring and patriotic efforts enabled us to succeed in the great and memorable struggle through which our country passed in the autumn of this year. We may well congratulate each other on the result. The administration of Cleveland will fulfill the just expectations of all who supported him. He has no need to make new pledges. He can safely rest upon the assurances given in his letter accepting the nomination for President. His conduct as Governor of New York is a sufficient guarantee that his promises will be observed. We may be assured that under his administration the country will be governed with wisdom and prudence, and with the single purpose of promoting the welfare of the whole people of the United States."

The second toast, "State of Maryland," was responded to by Governor McLane. He spoke of Maryland as the first colony to guarantee religious liberty 250 years ago, and paid a tribute to the work which Senator Gorman performed during the late campaign.

The third toast, "The Democratic Party—founded by Jefferson, associated with all that is glorious in the past, alive to every demand of the present and every hope of the future," was responded to by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, whose appearance was received with strong marks of gratification.

The next toast was, "Civil Service Reform—Governor Cleveland is its best practical exponent, and we look to his administration to enforce the laws that secure it, and inaugurate others which will widen the scope of its operation till the corrupting spoils system shall cease to be even a possibility in our political life."

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, in response, after paying a high compliment to Senator Gorman, said: "The election of Gov. Cleveland is the harbinger of good to all people of this country, and fraternal union can only be restored when the principles of government shall be administered according to the Constitution. The inauguration of Gov. Cleveland will be the evangel which shall rivet the whole land in bonds of unity." The speaker had examined the public acts of Gov. Cleveland, and found all of them luminous with the idea that the public service is a public trust; that no public service has the right to exist unless it is necessary to the public welfare. It is well, just now, to recall the public declarations of Mr. Cleveland in years gone by. In his letter accepting the Governorship of New York State, in his message to the Legislature; and in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, he declares that the interest of the people will be better protected by the enforcement of the civil service rules.

John R. Fellows, of New York, responded to the toast: "Grover Cleveland—his record is the history of administrative reform in this country; his nomination the demand of the progressive element of the people; his election the guarantee of enlightened public policy and purified civil service."

WASHINGTON, 11.—The pastoral letter of the archbishops and bishops of the United States, composing the third plenary council of Baltimore, to the clergy and laity under their charge, is made public through the *Catholic Mirror*. It is a lengthy document, but the following abstract gives the main points on leading matters which engaged the attention of the council:

Reference is made to the great increase of Catholic institutions in the past 18 years, especially in the West. The assembling, by Pius IX, of a general council at the Vatican, is alluded to as one of the most important events of our age, and a detailed account of its work is given. The Catholics of Prussia are commended for their good work in availing themselves of every legal means to check the advances of despotism and save their own freedom and that of their country. The letter then discusses the laws of the church and of this country in the following terms: "We think we can claim to be acquainted both with the laws, institutions and spirit of the Catholic church, and with the laws, institutions and spirit of our country; and we emphatically declare there is no antagonism with them. A Catholic finds himself at home in the United States, for the influence of his church has constantly been exercised in behalf of individual rights and popular liberties; and a right-minded American nowhere finds himself more at home than in the Catholic church, for nowhere else can he breathe that atmosphere of divine truth which alone can make us free. We repudiate with equal earnestness the assertion that we need to lay aside any of our devotedness to our church to be true Americans, and the insinuation that we need to lay aside any of our love for our country's principles and institutions to be faithful Catholics. To argue that the Catholic church is hostile to our great republic because she teaches that there is no power but from God, because, therefore, back of the events which led to the formation of the Republic, she sets the providence of God leading to that issue, and back of our country's laws the authority of God as their sanction, is evidently so illogical and contradictory an accusation, that we are astonished to hear it advanced by persons of ordinary intelligence. We believe our country's heroes were instruments of the God of nations in establishing this home of freedom. To both the Almighty and to His instruments in the work we look with grateful reverence: and to maintain the inheritance of freedom which they have left us, should it ever—which God forbid—be imperiled, our Catholic citizens will be found to stand forward as one man, ready to pledge anew 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.' No less illogical would be the notion that there is aught in the free spirit of republican institutions incompatible with perfect docility to the Church of Christ."

The attempt to grasp the property of the propa, and is severely condemned, and our Government warmly thanked for its action, which saved the American college from confiscation.

A considerable portion of the letter is devoted to the discussion of the education of the clergy and their pastoral rights. The subject of Christian education is treated at great length. The letter says the palpable fact cannot be ignored that the influence of the schools often outweighs that of home and church. "To shut religion out of the school and keep it for home and church is logically to train up a generation that will consider religion good for home and church, but not for practical business of real life." Continuing, the letter says: "We must multiply our schools till every Catholic child in the land shall have within its reach the means of education. There is still much to be done ere this is obtained. There are still thousands of Catholic children in the United States denied