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December 3, 1888.

A Lengthy and Comprehensive Document.

AN ELABORATE REVIEW

Of the Condition of the Nation as It is. FOSTERING MONOPOLIES & TRUSTS

And Neglecting the Laborer and

Producer. POLITICAL ECONOMY IS WELL EXPLAINED

The President Does not Recede from His Tariff Position.

A WORD ABOUT POLYGAMY

Our Relations with the World a Large, Etc.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the families. representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an der our laws there shall be added the interesting and impressive incident. discontent of those who suffer from With the expiration of the present such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government depended upon the tury of our constitutional existence as patriotism and contentment of our a nation will be completed. Our sur- people which are endangered. vival for one hundred years is not sufticient to assure us that we no longer have

DANGERS TO FEAR

in the maintainance with all its promised bleasings of a government founded apon the freedom of the people. The integrity of free institutions, is not time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past of oppressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and disconwe have always closely kept in the tent, attack with wild disorder the course of safety and whether we citadel of rule. have before us a way plain and clear that the goverment shall protec: the which leads to happiness and perpe- rich and that they, in turn, will care

stitution, and departure from the lines the land, makes the boast of free inthere laid down is fatlure. It is only stitutions a glittering delusion, and the pretended boon of American citi-

the Indian problem has thus far failed of legislative anction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad cor-porations permitting them to pass through Indian reservations have greatly multiplied. isting situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place beifixa greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accom-IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN WASHINGplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all ou people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States con-victs, and a postoffice building, in the National Capital, are not disputed, but this yead yet remains unsuperced the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which, especial and individual advantages are to

THE ARROGANCE

not equality before the law, The ex-

of this assumption is unconcealed; it public pui poses is not apparent. appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interest, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one lota of selfish advantage, and in combina tions to perpetuite such advactages, through the efforts to control legisla-tion and improperty control the suf-

worthy applicant; but while our gen-eral pension laws remain confused and The grievance of these not included imperfect, hundreds of private pen-sion laws are annually passed which within the circ'e of these beneficiaries, are the sources of unjust discriminawhen fully realized, will surely arouse irrita iou and discontent. Our farmtion and popular demoralization.

ers, long-suffering and patient, strug-APPROPRIATION BILLS gling in the race of life with the hard-

es in furtherance of the solution o

TON.

est and most noremitting toil, will not for the support of the government, are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asfail to see, in spite of misrepresenta-tions and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such serted by responsible and experienced parties, that a pill appropriating prices for. their produc's as are money for public internal improve-ment would fail to meet with favor, fixed in the foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value | unless it contained more for local and while their debts increase, and that private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things ther which either have without compensating favor they are

ed prices for the things they which either bears upon its face its private character, or which upon ex amination, develops such a motive pow-er. And yet the people wait, and expect

SCANTY RETURNS of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumula-

need that the

boring class.

the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered Our workingmen, enfranchised from by the performance of public duty with unselfish parpose. Our mission all delusions, and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are enamong the nations of the earth, and dangered by a just revision of our tariff our success is accomplishing good, has laws, will reasonably demand through given the American people the right to such revision steadier employment, require of those intrusted with the cheaper means of living in their homes, making and execution of our laws, freedom for themselves and their chli perfect devotion above all things to dren from the doom of perpetual ser-vitude, and an open door to their ad he public good. This devotion will lead us to strong-

vancement beyond the limits of a lay resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power, and to persistently check the increas Others of our citizens, whose comforts and expenditures are measured ing tendency to extend the scope of by moderate salaries and fixed infederal legislation into the dominion comes, will insist upon the fairness of state and local jurisdiction, upon and justice of cheapening the cost of thy plea of subserving the public welnecessaries for themselves and their

fare. The preservation of the par-titions between propulation biects of ied-eral and local care all regulation is of When to the selfishness of the benesuch importance under the constitu-tion, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should temp us to enter upon doubtful ground Having undertaken to discover and government, with the constitution as COMMUNISM

our guide, let us follow the way it points out. Let us hope it will not mislead us, and surely no one who has is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government; but taken upon himself the solemn obligathe communian of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overtion to support and preserve the constitution can find satisfaction or solace weaning cupidity andiselfishness which for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of insidiously undermines the justice and a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution afforded. What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when from

A CENTURY'S HEIGHT

we view the way already trod by the which leads to happiness and perpet fich and that they, in turn, will care for the laboring poor. Any intermedi-tuity. When the experiment of our gov-erament was undertaken the charter adopted for our guidance was the con-ment owes to the humblest citizen in the land unated they in turn, will care and people, and attempt to the cover their future path. The seventh President of the United States, the soldier and statesman of all time; the in and orave friend of the people, in vindication of his course as the pro-American people, and attempt to dis-cover their future path. The seventh tector of popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, de clared: "The ambition which leads

me on is an anxious desire and a

fixed determination to restore to th

of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two gov-The offense thus committed was

most grave, linvolving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, and constituting a gross breach o

diplomatic privilege and invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envyy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of internal comity by offering a full opportunity for Her Majesty's govbut this seed yet remains unanswered, while scores of public buildings have ernment to act in relief of the situa been erected where their necessity for tion, I considered a prolongation of discussion be unwarranted, and there-REVISION OF THE PENSION LAWS. upon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance of such functions Revisions of our pension laws could be easily made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every would destroy that mutual could leace which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and elf-respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since con-

> n this city.

FUR SEAL FISHERIES.

My endeavois to establish by laternational co-operation, measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit one effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the ap proval of the Senate.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The subject of the coast and boun-

dary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say has not received the attention defr m heir chosen r presen ative , such manded by its importance, and which patriotic protection as will advance on several occasions heretofore I had the honor to recommend to the Con-gress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility of making an accurate and precise survey and de-marcation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite for prevention of interjurisdiction · complication ational that adequate appropriation for rec-onnoisance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and georaphical features of the boundary should be authorized by Congress, with as little delay as possible. Knowledge o be doly thus obtained is an essential pre-requisite for negotiation fo ascertaining a common boundary or as preliminary to any other mode of set-

JFE SAVING SERVICE ON THE LAKES

lement

It is much to be desired that some greement should be reached with Her Majesty's government by which damages to life and property on the proclaim the richest blessings of a free great lakes may be alleviated by renoving or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canatian vessels access to our island waters in ald of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective brough concurrent action by the Canadian government.

CITIZENS OF FRENCH EXTRACTION.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from the claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, as called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In advance of the conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government

reaties.

in the vast field of oriental commerce ment of the Executive and Senate now unfolded from over the Pacific borders. No features present stronger recommendations for congressional

United States.

of \$104,000,000.

TREASURY REPORT.

action than the establishment of com munication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The graphic position of the Hawailan group in relation to our Pacific States creates a natural iniependency of mutuality of interests which our present treaties were intended to foster and which made close communication a logical and commercial necessity.

MEXICAN RECIPROCITY.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to Congress and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful and and an adequate appropriation isnow recommended. I, is with sincere sat sfiction that I am enabled to adver: to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co operation and conciliation that ha aned through Her Majesty's legation marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in thei share of the task of maintaining law

and order about the line of our common soundary. THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The long pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22ad of March last the question has been settled to the expressed satisfaction of

both the parties interested. BRAZIL.

The Empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among the Unristian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this gov ernment in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.

CHILIAN CLAIMS.

The claims of nearly all other coun tries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Boilvia and Peru have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian governmen and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays.

commerce with Peru was proclaimed year. The requirements of the on November 7 blast; and it was expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted in the pursuance of

the policy of arbitration. CITIZENS' CLAIMS:

A treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecauthority and will be duly submitted for the approval of the Senate. Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under ap-

under the treaty of 1866, failed to ex change within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending time for the exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the Senate. Altoough this matter in the stage reees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not ferred to concerns only the concurrent only with regard to France, but as to treaty-making power of one branch of all countries with which the United Congress, I advert to it in view of the States have not concluded special interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative ca pacity, in favor of a speedy and equit-ROYAL DEATHS IN GERMANY. able adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judg-Twice within the last year has the mperial household of Germany been ments of the previous mixed commisvisited by death, and I bave bastened sion of Caracas. With every desire to do justice to the representation of Venezuela in this regard, the limited

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ship

United States and Canada. Under it, soon as the shop is in readiness to refelt throughout the country with this event, I respectfully recommend fitdeive them ting and co-operative action by

PNEUMATIC DYNAMITE GUNS. gress on behalf of the people of the Under the provisions of the army

ill for the procurement of pneumatic The report of the Secretary of th

iynamite guns, the necessary specifi-ations are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will Treasury exhibits in detail the con dition of our national finances and the operation of the several branches of probably be of fifteen inches calibre, the government related to his depart and fire a projectile that will carry a ment. The total ordinary revenue b the government for the fiscal year end charge of about 500 pounds of explesive gelatine with full calibre proing June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379 266,874 76, of which \$219,091,173 63 we ctiles. The guns will probably delivered in from six to ten months received from customs duties and \$12 from the date of the contract; so that 296,871 98 from internal revenue taxes all the guns of this class that can be The total receipts from all sources ix ceeded those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797 10. The o dinary expend tures of the fis al year

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

ending June 30, 1888, are \$259,653 958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116 09. The decrease in, these expenditures as compared with the fiscal I earnestly request that the recom nendations contained in the secreary's report, all of which are in my vear ended June 30, 1857, W3 omion calculated to increase the use-\$8,278,220.30, notawitastanding ulness and discipline of the army, payment of more than five mi may receive the consideration of the follars for pensions in extess of wi ongress. Among these the proposal was paid for that pupose in the latter mention dyear. The revenues of the government for the year ending lune that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test 30th, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ending September 30 a, 1888, and esti-mated for the remainder of the time, amounts to \$577,000,000 and the actual teir fitness for promotion, is of the been before commended in the reports f the secretary, and its expediency is and estimated ordinary extend tures for the same year are \$273,000,000,

ment he presents in its favor, that its leaving au ected. ESTIMATED SUPPLUS

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DEATH.

The estimated receipts for the year The death of General Sheridan i ending June 30, 189), are \$377,000,090 and the estimated ordinary excendi-August last was a national affliction The army then lost the grandest of its tures for the same time are \$275,767 hiefs. The country lost a brave ex-488-34, showing a surplus of \$101,23. 511 69 The foregoing statement of perienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor and a modest and sensible surplus does not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet man. Those who in any manner came the requirements of the sinking fund within the range of his personal assoact, amounting to more than \$17,000, - ciation, will never fail to pay deserved 000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fis-cal year was 2.44 per cent. and for the year 1885, it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue taxes generous and considerate nature. collected during the last fiscal year

THE APACHE INDIANS.

ending Jone 30, 1887, was \$5,489,174.00 and the cost of collecting this r-venue whose removal from the r reservation in Arizona was followed by the capture decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887 to of those of their number who engaged in a boody and murderous raid during a ess thin 3 2 per cent. for the last year A comprehensive treaty of amity and 5864,139.88 for the following 1887, and 5864,139.88 for the following eld as prisoners of war at Mount ams. Thise numbered on the fist

"SINKING FUND

over those collected during the year

o i eighty-three mer, one hundred have been met for the year ended June and seventy two women, sevent boys and fifty-nine girls, in all three hon 30, 1888, and for the current year also, by the purchase of bonds after comdred and eighty-two persons. plying with this law as positively re-quired, and bonds sufficient for that commaning officers state that they purpose had been bought at a pre- are in good health and contented mium. It was not deemed, prudent to and that they are kept emusdor, has been concluded under my further expend the surplus is such ployed as fully as is possible under purchases until the authority to do so the circumstances. The children, should be made explicit. A resolution, as they arrive at sultable age are sent however, having oven passed by both to the Indian schools at Carlish houses of Congress removing all doubt Hampton, and last summer some claim Hampton, and last summer some char as to the executive aut only, daily purchases of bonds, were commenced itable and kind p ople asked permission to send two teachers to there in on the 23d of April, 1888, and have continned until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet adults, as well as such children as proval of the Senate, Through un-proval of the Senate, Through un-foreseen causes, foreign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of December 3, 1885, amounting to \$94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,598,613. THE PREMIUM

added to the princi al of these bonds represents an investment yielding bout 2 per sont interest for the time benevolent out njudicions people who are emistantly instains that these indians should be turned back to the reservation. Their removal they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented b) the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent and upor the sun paid for principal and premium and was an absolute necessity. If the lives what it would have paid for interest at and property of citizens of the frontier the rate specified on the bonds if then a to be at all regarded y government, had run to maturity, is about \$27,165,000. their continued restraint at a distance At first sight this would seem to be a from the scene of their reputed and

merchen lise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at four the-lass rates of postage. It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the Postmaster - General, attention is earnestly invited to his report. a department whose revenues have in creased from \$19 772 000. in 1870 to \$52 .-700,000 in 1888, despite the reductions of postage which have enormously re duced the rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, detmands the careful consideration of the Congress, as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness. A bill proposed by the Postmaster-General was introduced at the last session of Congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public concentence and the promotion of harmon pamong ci is us unvariably disturbed by change of leasings and of site, it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that so fully demonstrated by the argu- the government was paying in rents the rate of from 7 to

cent per annum on what the cost of such public tuildings would te. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly in-t-oduced for the cre tion of public buildings at places and involving an expenditure not justified by public necessity I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of Congress Of the total number of postmasters 51874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for exenses been, and probably was, at some time just; but the standard has remained uchanged through the segeral reductidhe in the rates of postag Such reductions have necessarily cu' down the compensation of these officials, whife it a boody and murderous raid during a undoubtedly increased the business part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the Verson barracks in the State of Ala- end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent day of October, the date of the last re- to that which the law fixing the rate intended for them. Another class of postal employees, whose condition seems to demand legslation is that of clerks in the post othes, and 1 call special attention to repeated recommendations of the Postmaste General 'or their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free del very service has usen frequent. Provision made for their promotion; substitutes or holidays and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million of dollars have been appropriated for the dians for the purpose of instructing the current year provide them, though the total number f offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past flacal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of bit 40, while the total approont the Unit d States is \$5,953,000. The templated has been commenced, and 1-sistanon affecting the relations of the the teachers engaged are paid by the government with the railroads is in ladies with whom the p'an originated. need of revision. While, for the most a m oot st all in sympathy with those part, the railroad companies throughout the count y have cordia"y co operated with the Postoffice Department in rendering excellent service, fet under the law, as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated and, although railroads are

made post roads by law, there is no

pel the owner of a railroad to take and

carry the United States mail. The

only alternative provided by act of

Congress in case of refusal is for the

Postmaster-General to send the mail

through by pony express. This is but

lation, reasonable and proper at the

time of its enactment, but long since

outgrown - requiring readjustment. It is gratifying to note from the care-

ally prepared statistics accompanying

he Postmaster-General's report that

notw.th.tanding the great expansion of

the sorvice, the rate of expenditures tras been lessened and the efficiency has

fraud and grime have decreased, that

losses from the mails have been re-duced, and that the number of com-

plaints of the service made to post-masters and to the department are far

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

an illustration of the ill-fitting legis-

they indicated and by restraint within furnish proof to the world of ple for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to protect the citizen and his property; each other. The government itself of all who believe that the contented

18 UNDER BOND

to the American people that in the stitutions than exercise of its functions and powers it wilf deal with the body of our citi zens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair, and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall forbearance and fraternity among our be the only credential necessary to people, which recognize the value of agreed that American citizenship shall justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall est guaranty of our national progress; give rise to discrimination in the and of all who desire to see the prodtreatment of the people by this government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compli-ance with the letter of this bond and merce. saw stretching out befores him a clear of our revenue is so appar-field for individual endeavor. His ent as to be generally con-tribute to the support of his govern. ceded, but the means by which this ment was measured by the cost of its economical maintainance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and con-tented aid to it. In these days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens.

COMBINATIONS, MONOPOLIES

and sggregations of capital were thus avoided or sternly regulated and re-strained. The pomp and glitter of government less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion the plain people who side by side friendly competition wrought for in ennoblement and dignity of man for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which Gos had given them. A century has passed; our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manafactures yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading. Upon more careful inspec-tion we find the wealth and luxury of ear cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and

UNREMUNERATIVE TOIL.

A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the im-poverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer'sson, not satisfied with The farmer'sson, not satisfied with ing the general good, apply public his father's simple and laborious life, funds to the benefit of localities joins the eager chase for easily ac- and individuals. Nor can it be quired wealto.

We discover that fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer sole-ly the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the povernment and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between em-ployers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapfuly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the schievement of ag-regated capital we discover the ex-istence of trusts, combinations and monopolies while the citizen is strug. gling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel, and cor-porations, which should be the care-fully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still, congratulating ourselves on the

avoided. THE CONSULAR SERVICE. be opened on December 20, 1883, and routes, and in the number of miles service is a matter of serious importhave permitted and still suffer. We have no excess for the violation of for the mortars on December 15, 1888. travelled per annum, an increase of 150 715 917,411. The estimated increase ance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is principles, cogently taught by reason GUN FACTORY. GU alomon that no govern and example, nor for the allowance of pretents which have for some time ex-posed cur lands to colotsal greet. Laws which open the doors to fradulent ac-quisition, or administration which perof railroad service for the year is 600 ted by the will of the Haytien peop has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that call Mary responsibly the affairs of that c. Airy. Our representation has been instruct-ed to abstain from interference be-tween the warring factions and a res-sel of our navy has been sent to Hay-tien waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Ample precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality have been taken to mits the rapacious seizure by a favorite of the expanded areas that the many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our. national wel-fare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned and punished it is gratfying to know that something this important question as it now stands before them and the country, add to extortion the danger attending a diversion of the currency of the for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the conveni-ence of localities, or to lay the founcountry from the legitimate channels of business. and for the settlement of which I am dation of an application for the erec-tion of a new public building. weeply solicitous. enforce our neutrality laws and pre Under the same laws by which these has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the cational domain. That over 80 000,000 acres have been wreated from laws are produced, the governmen permits many millions more to be add THE SACEVILLE MATTER. vent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. Near the close of the month of Octoed to the cost of living of our people ber last, occurrences of a deeply re-grettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little idelay as, possible, a new per-sonal channel of diplomatic inter-Repeated recommendations have a blockade, of which no reason-able notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the Amer³ ican fits has been reported and in conneguence measures to prevent and and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swells the profits of a small but POWERFUL MINORITY. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operations of tariff laws, but to the ex-tent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any use-ful public purpose for the benefit of a favored few. The government, under the pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into been submitted for the amendment and the excavation for the shop building and for erecting two sets of officer quarters, have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory are well in hand and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The Ican fig has beeff reported and in consequence measures to prevent and redress any molestation of any of our file washington CENTENNIAL.
Incoreat merchantmen fisve been adepted.
HAWAIL
Proclamation was duly made on the obtations of the United States, at the obtational extensions of the treast of the course in this country with the govern-ment of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will, injdue course, be laid before yeu, feeling clissens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of mea-sures of legistation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the use of solual husbandry and genuine Shomes, nor should our vast trasts of no called desert and will disclose the un. ardonable con-duct of the official referred to in his interference, by advice and counsel, with the suffrages of American citizens Indian MANAGEMENT. Indian MANAGEMENT. A plan in aid of Indian management and recommended by, those well in-formed as containing valuable feain the very crisis of the presidential election, then near at hand; also, in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding im-.

by a strict adderence to the direction zenship a shameless imposition A just and sensible revision of our the limitations they fixed that we can tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions the fitness of the American peo- and such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to

lishments that they will find happiness, or their fiberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp, protectcompetence and comfort of the many ing all and granting favors to none accord better with the spirit of our indispensing its blessings like the dews

COLOSSAL FORTUNES

the freshness and beauty, they con-tribute to produce. That the genius of our people requires; such an one only, under which our states may re unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the main for ages to come, united, pros perons and free." In pursuance of a constitutional proevery American interest, and the survision requiring the President from

time to time to give to Congress inforuct of American skill and ingenuity in mation of every market of the world with a re THE STATE OF THE UNION, sulting restoration of American com-

have satisfaction to announce that The necessity of the reduction he close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations. Since my annual message our end shall be accomplished and the sum foreigh relations have been strengthof direct benefit which shall result to ened and improved by the performance our citizens, present a controversy of of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravaommerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Tuose international questions which gant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequenstill await settlement, are all reason ably within the domain of amicable ces, should not be tolerated either as a negotiation, and there is no existing means of relieving the treasury of its subject of dispute between the United

present surplus, or as fur-nishing pretexts for resisting a proper states and say foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjust-ment by frank diplomatic treatment. reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should honestly The questions between Great Brit-ain and the United States and rerecognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be to cessa tion of the struggle until a plan is perlating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international fected, fair and conservative toward comity in the territorial waters of Can-ada and Newfoundland, I regret to say existing industries; but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides are not satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fally treated in my mesfor our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no age to the Senate of February 20, 1888, together with which a convention, condinded under my authority with injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged, is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It Her Majesty's government, on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was subshould never be compromised. It is mitted by me for the approval of the he people's cause. Senate. This It cannot be denied that the

SELFISH AND PRIVATE INTERESTS

which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff

laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the general government is the fountain of ndividual and private sid; that it may e expected to relieve with paternal care; the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slight st possible pretext of promot-

denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and

just dealings should be way d These ideas have been unhappily much en-couraged by legislative acquiesence. uperfluous, and I am not aware any thing has since occurred which should Rellef from contracts made with the be added to the facts there in stated. Therefore, I merely government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to repeat as applicable to the present time the statement which will be support claims sgainst the govera-ment by proof, is often supplied by

found in my message to the Senate on Sept. 12th last: That since March 1st, no better consideration than the wealth of the government, and the poverty of the claiman'. Gratuities in 1887, no case has been reported to the Department of State where complaint the form of pensions are granted upon as been made of unfriendly or unlawto other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are ful treatment of American fishing vesexpended for public buildings and other improvements, upon representa-tions scarcely claimed to be related to

people unimpaired the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the woulds of the constitution and to preserve it from further viola to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor tion: to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical estab-William, and their sympathy with the heroism and suffering of his son, the

late Emperor Frederick.

ILLEGAL TONNAGE DUES,

I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for be shown to exist. of heaven, unseen and unfert save in the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

SAMOA.

On the 12th of April last I laid before tives of South and Central American the House of Representatives full in formation respect ng our interests in Samoa, and in the subsequent corres pendence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course of time, the history of events in those islands will be found.

THE CHINESE

reciprocal may In a measage accompanying my ap proval, on the flist day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinesa laborers, I laid before Con gress full information and all corres pondence touching the negotiations of the treaty with China, concluded a this capital on the 12th day of March, 1883, and which having been confirmed by the Senate with certain amend ernments. ments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of mone e appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects, who had suffered injuries at the nands of lawless men, within our jurisdiction; such appropriation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese

government. It is sincerely hoped that by the ces sation of the inflix of this class of Chinese subjects in accordance with

the expressed wishes of both govern. ments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

JAPAN'S REVISION.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notifica-tion was given by the Japanese minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign pow-TREATY HAVING BEEN REJECTED ers, owing to the objection of his gov ernment to the provision in the draft of the jarisdictional convention which y the Senate, I transmitted a message to the Congress on the 23rd of August required the submission of the criminlasts reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain al code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming oper ative. This notification, was recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions in-volved. Afterward, on the 12th of however, accompanied w ta assurance of Japan's intention september, in response to a resolu continue the work of revision Notwithstanding this temporary in-terruption of negotiations, it is hoped tion of the Sanate, I again communi-cated fully all the information in my possession, as to the action of the tear improvements may soon be se-cured in the jurisdictional system, as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the covernment of Canada, affecting he commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American present undue and oppressive foreign lishing vessels in the ports and waters

control in matters of commerce. of British North America. The com-munications have all been published, I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally edge of both houses of Congress, al-though two were addressed to the caused to, Japaneses subjects in the island Ikisima, by the target practice of one of our vessels. Senate alone. Comm nt upon, or repetition of their contents would be

COREA AND PERSIA.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received. The formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now es-tablished. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular courts in Coreal and Persia. The latter has established diplomatic representation at this cap-ital and has evinced a very great in-terest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am therefore popeful that beneficial commercial re-

HAYTI

tisements, inviting proposals, in the WEALTH AND PROSPERITY newspapers throughout the country, was granted by the secretary on Nonewspapers throughout the country, was granted by the secretary on No-vember 12th, and on. November 13th the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to disputes and to remove a constant. ef our country and complacently con-templating every incident of change inseparable from those condi-tions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has, been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its eco-nomical administration, the govern-end this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending of our country and complacently conmenace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of

time seems to have to end this matter and I trust that their prompt confir-mation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may

THE COMING CONFERENCE. As authorized by the Congress, ing of two per cont made for the peo preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital, during the coming year, of the representa-

onstrate that if excessive and States, together with those of Mexico, Havti and San Domingo, to discuss UNNECESSARY TAXATION

sundry important monetary and coms continued and the government mercial topics. Excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contigu-ity of territory and the expense of a orced to pursue the policy of purborder line incapable of being guarded. commercial trea found expedient, treaties believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual (xchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-oper ative legislation in the mode last mengovernment was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise loned. The control of our taxation their price, as appears by the instance cited by the Secretary of the Treasury offering bonds of the par value of for revenue will be always retained in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements with sther gov.

only \$3,260,000, so that the aggregate o sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$19,700,000 Notwiths: anding the jarge sum paid out in the purchase of bonds, the sur-plus in the treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$62,234,610.01, af-Navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important depart-ment and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructin ter deducting a bout \$20,000,000 drawn the navy during the past year. Of the ships in coarse of construction five, viz out for the payment of pensions.

SILVER COINAGE.

Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been isunched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addi At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage tion to the above the Philade phia, the Sin Francisco, the Newark, the Braving act, \$266,088,280 in silver dollars; \$55,-504,810 of which were in the hands of ton, Concord and the averesatof torpe the people. On the 39th day of June, 18 8, there had been coined \$299,708,790, boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. and of this \$55,829,303 was in circula tion in coln, and \$200,357,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount navy within the next twelve months. On the 30th day of November, 1888 The report shows that notwithstand ing the large expenditures for new con \$312,570,990 has been coined, \$69,970,990 of the siver dollars were actually in

sfuction and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current circulation, and \$237,418,396 in certificates. The secretary recommends the expenditure of the department fo the three years ending June 30, 1888 suspension of the further coinage o are less by more than 20 per cent, than such expenditures for the three years silver, and in such recommendation earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recom-mendations, I .sk the careful attention ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the of the Congress to the secretary's rebusines methods of the depar ment are reviewed by the Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidat-

ed returns consisted of 2,189 officers, and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual purchases which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of expenditures of the war department all the purchases of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, less than 11 per cent., so that at the present time about 90 per cent, of the amounted to \$41,165,107.07, of which sum \$9,158,516.63, was expended for total departmental purchases are public works, including river and made by contract, and after competition. As the expenditures of \$2,000,000 count exceed an average of \$2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an import-As the expenditures on the acharbor improvements. The board of ordnance and fortifi

cation provided for under the act apant improvement in the system has been proved September 22d last, was con inaugurated and substantial economie vened October 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for eight, ten and twelve-inch guns introduced.

under the provisions of section 4, and The report of the Postmuster General shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, also for procuring twelve-inch breech-loading mortars, cast iron looped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the was 57,376, an incraase of 6,124 in the board by the ordnance department of the same date. *

sels on the part of Canadian authori-ties, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at was 57,576, an increase of 6,124 in the three years and of 2,219 for the last fecal year. The latter mentioned in-orease is classified as follows: New England States, 5; Middle States, 180; Southern States and Indian Territory, 1.406; the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, 190; the ten States and Territories of the west and northwest, 435: District of Columbia, 2: total 2,219 registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means tuil particulars of each case of natur alization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be Those plans and specifications havations between the two countries may ing been promptly approved by a board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish adverbe brought about. tions scarcely claimed to be related to the public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinates and post-pones action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no spesial private or partian interest, should arrest attention, and lead te reformation. Hallfax. Having essayed in the discharge o my duty to secure by negotiation - the settlement of a long standing cause of I aunounce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theatre of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Salomon has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has en-sued since the expulsion of President Salomon that no covernment constitu-

profiable and sensible transaction cruel murders and outrages on the part of the govern- necessary. It is mistaken shilan hropy, ment, but, as suggested by the in every way injurious, which prompts Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus the desire to see these savages returned thus expended for the purchase of to their old haunts. They are in bonds was money drawn from the their present location as the result people in excess of any actual need of the government and was so expended rather than allow it to remain in the who are by no means taking in ki d treasury. If the surplus, under the operation of just and equitable laws, consideration for the Indians ber of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to cutraged law and humhad been left in the hands of the peo-ple, it would have been worth in their anity. Experience had proved they business at least six per cent per an- are dangerous and cannot be trusted. num. Deducting from the amount of This is true not only of those on the interest on the principal and premium war path who have heretotore been of these bonds for the time they had to actually guilty of atrocious murders. run at the rate of six per cent, the savbut of their kindred and friends who while they r mained upon their while they r mained used their reservation, inraished s'd and comfort to those absent with bloody intent. These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in r straint, far from the locality of their former reservation. They should be submaried to all ple by the purchase of such bonds the loss will appear to be \$55,760,000 This calculation would seem to demrney should be subjected to efforts cal-culated to lead to their improvement

less than over before. The transactions of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of and to the softening of their savage and chasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of ted. The Secretary in his report gives evil instincts; but their return to their the Attorney-General, as well as a millions of dollars. Since the pur-chase of bonds was undertaken as mention d, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being the source of the source of

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

19 still

number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and which ought to receive consideration It is stated in this report that though udgments in civil suits amounting to vival of a desire for a r turn of these 552.021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of \$132,924 was collected hereon, and that though fines, penal-

ies an i forfeitures were imposed amount'ng to \$541,808.43, only \$109,-648 42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an The report of the Secretary of the llustration of the sentiment which exensively prevails, that a debt due to the government should cause no inconvenience to the citiz-p.

THE ANTI POMYGAMY LAWS.

the Charleston Raltimore, Yorktown. It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Terri-tories of Utah and Idaho under the iaws of 1852 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation crimes, there have been since that date n arly 600 convictions under those laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opin-ion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of those laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practice, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

THE MORMON CHURCH SUITS.

The suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 31, 1887, for the termination of the corporation-known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, and the Onurch of Jesus Christ of Latter day aints, have resulted in a degree fevorable to the government, declaring the charters of tuess corporations forfeited and escheating the r property. Such I've purchasing of supplies has been consplicated and placed under a propercy, amounting in value to more than \$800,000 is in the hands of a reresponsible beureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open ceiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you. the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs, connected with that department and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited But a brief reference to some of the subocts discussed in this able and interesting report can be here made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of Congress, and trust the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration I cannot too stren.cu-ly insist upon the importance of providing measures to in-sure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a malter of preset justice, but in fore-cast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to be-come her untranucled gift to a people givilized and free, upon which should rest in well-distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightment, equal cannot too stren .cu-ly insist upon the

the present session. With the rapid increase of immigraport. tion to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our natural zation laws call for their careful revision.

The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizen. ship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and by a foreign residence, to escape any just duty and contribu

tion of service to the country of their proposed adoption; thus, while evadthe duties citizenthe United States, they make prompt clauns for its national protection and demand its

intervention in their behalf. Internutional complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised. Our laws regulating the issue of pass ports shou d be carefully revised and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again

The act of June 25, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to the tonninge duties, have given rise to

cured, important results may be confidently anticipated. TONNAGE DUTIES.

MARITIME MATTERS. In conformity also with congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washton, in April next, upon the practica-bility of devising uniform rules and

measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept, on the part of a number of the powers, has already been mani-fested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be se-

extended correspondence with foreign were held by the government. nations, with whom we have existing

treaties of ravigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable

divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred The questions are Important, and

I shall make them a subject of special and more detailed communication at

IMMIGRATION LAWS.