As these cable telegraphs con- Congress show'd determine by the enactment of law, how expatria-tion will be accomplished and nect separate States, there are questions as to their organization and

a foreign country of 'American patents who may reside abroad, and also of some turther provision regulating or giving legal effect to mar-riages of American citizens con-

tracted in forei, a countries. The correspondence submitted herewith o land on the shares of the U.S. under a concession from another shows a few of the constantly ocower which does not admit the curring questions on the points sub-mitted to the consideration of the right of any other line or lines, formed in the U.S., to iand and government. There are few subfreely connect with and operate through its land lines. jects to engage the attention of Con-gress on which more delicate rela-Second-No line should be allow-

tions are depending. ed to land on the sheres of the U. D3PARTMENT OF STATE.

S. which is not, by treaty stipulation with the government from In the month of July last the CLAIMS OF ALIENS AGAINST THE U.S. whose shores it proceeds, or by building erected for the Department prohibition in its charter, or other-of State was taken possession of wise, to the satisfaction of this gov. and occupied by that department. building erected for the Department ernment, probibiled from consolid-ating or amalgamating with any I am happy to say that the archives and valuable property of the gov-ernment in the custody of that de-partment are new safely deposited. other cable telegraph line, or com-bining therewith for the purpose of

regulating and maintaining the TREASURY REPORTS cost of telegraphic communication. Third-All lines should be bound Treasury shows receipts from custo give precedence in the trans-mission of the official messages of toms for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been \$163,the government of the two coun-tries between which it may be laid. 103,833.69; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been \$157,167,722.35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of \$5,936,111.34. The Fourth-A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each, as rereceipts from internal revenue for gards the messages despatched from the year ending the 30th of June. its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be maintained for the 1874, were \$102,409,784.90, and for the year ending the 30th of June,

1875, were \$110,007,493.58, an increase of \$7,597,708.68. The report I present this subject to the earalso shows, complete, the working of the department for the last year, nest consideration of Congress, in the meaatime, and unless Congress otherwise directs, I shall not oppose and contains recommendations for the landing of any cable which reforms and legislation which I complies with and assents to the concur in, but cannot comment on points above enumerated, but will so fully as I should like to do if feel it my duty to prevent the land- space would permit. But I will ing of any which does not conform | confine myself to a few suggestions to the first and second points as which I look upon as vital to the stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this government the SPECIE RESUMPTION.

In coming within the purview of ter into satisfactory arrangements the Treasury, I mean specie resumption, too much stress cannot e laid on this question, and I hope that Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to in-sure the consummation of the act f the last Congress, at its last session, to bring about specie resumption, on and after the first day of January 1879 at the farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day." Nothing seems to me to be more certain than that a full and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we ducts of the soil. seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none. nor would we have any, were it not that the customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin. The yield of the precious metals would flow out for the beyond sett ang present liabilities,

whose absence has delayed the result from a monopoly of the taking of and the return of the right of operating cablegrams, or necessary evidence. It is reprefrom a combination between the sented to me that it will be imprac-ticable for the court to finally disseveral lines. First-No line shall be allowed

pose of all the cases before it with-in the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant, who had been at lage expense in prepar-ing their claims and obtaining evidence in their support, suggests a short extension to enable the court reforms in the internal administrawill be recognized in the sense of tion of the island, provided, however, that a proper regard be had to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation which may be deem-ed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it. But as the fact of the mere exist-ence of contending armed bodies, States, and of its citizens who are and their occasional conflicts do entitled to relief from the strain to

provision be made, by the creation of a special court, or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon such appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the government of the U. S., which ave arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may bereafter arise, excluding all cham-barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to those claims by the executive department of the government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to allens, other than British subjects, to present their transmission of messages. claims on account of acts commitperty during the rebellion, as also

to those subjects of Great Britain quent to the ninth day of April, 1875, could not be presented to the late commission, organized pursuant to the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

MONOPOLY.

The electric telegraph has become ness and social messages. Its operation on land and within the limit

within which it operates. The ant subjects to which, in my opinlines on the high seas, however, are ion, the attention of Congress not subject to the particular control should be directed, are those reof any one government. In 1869 lating to fraudulent naturalization a concession was granted by the and expatriation. The U.S., with together with the reports of the commissioners of the beard of au-dit, and the beard of health of the District of Columbia, to all of At that time there was telegraphic These requirements are as simple The bureau of agriculture has ac- the continent of Europe, through emigrant as the high privilege to complished much in disseminating the possessions of Great Britain at which he is admitted can or should permit, and I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands. But

markable, but has had a large in- ment by the latter to the U.S. of the United States should carefully which negatives every possible sug-fluence upon the business of all the sum of \$50,000 in coin, for avoid the false lights which might gestion of a desire to interfere or to presented, of which 682 had been the purpose of the relief of lead it into the mazes of doubtful add to the difficulties with which disposed of at the date of the report.

international law as belligerency.

the purpose of the relief of lead it into the mazes of doubtful add to the difficulties with which is proposals and of questionable propriety, she has been surrounded. The gov-commercial nations. COMMERCE AND LEARNING-RETAO SPECITIVE-EDUCATION AND FREE SCHOLS. Our merchants in the last hum have been paid in three doing only that which is so that we may be done of a coording or of with-have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity, unsurpassed by the good for the probals of a coording or of with-integrity, unsurpassed by the good for the stabilished a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and of defining must be independent of the stabilished a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and of defining must be independent of the stabilished a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and of the tast we fully and speedly that government, and that the whole amount was is protocally and speedly that government, and that the whole amount was is protocally and speedly that government, and that the whole amount was is protocally and speedly that government, and that the whole amount was is protocally that which is good reprised in the patients of th paid within but a few days more it is always, and justly, regarded as ed me in their full text, but on than two months from the date of an unfriendly act, and a gratuitious their arrival they will be con than two months from the date of an unfriendly act, and a gratuitions their arrival they will be considered the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursu-ance of the terms of adjustment I have directed a distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's com-pany and such passengers as were American citizens. The payments mode accordingly on the appli-to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But the conflict must he one which the recent of the parties in the interests or if its people are so far affected to conflict as to require a definition of its offers are being made to introduce

has

As we are now about to enter up pany and such passengers as were to require a definition of its American citizens. The payments relations to the parties thereto. are made accordingly on the appli-But the conflict must be one which cation of the parties entitled the

THE CONFLICT IN CUBA.

from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us, and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a republic, wherein one man is as good as an-other before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and in-telligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquitreat of the contending parties.

whether directed by the dema-gogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preserva-tion of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to escence to the will of intelligence, the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION -PRO-

POSED AMENDMENT TO

THE CONSTITUTION.

THE school question, as indicated

by President Grant's Des Moines

speech, is expected by many to be-

come one of the great questions of

the coming presidential campaign.

Mr. ex-Speaker Blaine, in a pub-

lished letter, expresses serious ap-

prehensions that the public school

agitation will set the whole coun-

try in a ferment for years to come,

and induce much to be regretted

consequences in stirring up strife

among religious sectaries as well as

non-sectarians. The only possible

final outcome, Mr. Blaine believes,

will be a non-sectarian victory,

which he proposes to bring about

more speedily by constitutional

amendment. He suggests the addi-

tion of the following to article 1,

"No State shall make any law

respecting an establishment of re-

ligion or prohibiting the free exer-

cise thereof; and no money raised

by taxation in any State for the

support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall

ever be under the control of any

religious sect, nor shall any money

so raised ever be divided between

religious sects or denominations."

section 10, of the Constitution-

December 7, 1975.

THAT RAILROAD DECISION. thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advance-ment, in all that has marked our IN the case between the United States and the Union Pacific Railprogress in the past century, it sugroad, recently decided by the Sugests, for your earnest considerapreme Court of the United States tion, and most earnestly recommend In favor of the railroad company it, that a constitutional amendment the Government claimed the right be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification to retain the amount due to the making it the duty of each of the several States to establish, and forrailroad company for the transportation of mails, military and Indian ever maintain, free public school adequate to the education of all supplies, etc., and to apply it to the payment of the interest on the the children in the rudimentary bonds issued by the Government to the company. The company birthplace or religion; forbidding claimed that the Government the teaching in said schools of reli could only retain one-half of the hibiting the granting of any school sums due for such transportation. funds or school taxes, or any part The decision was in favor of the thereof, either by legislative, muni railroad company's claim, which cipal or other, for the benefit of causes the New York Journal of any other object, of any nature or kind whatever. Commerce to say that "it will now

be clearly seen that the Govern-

name is not confined to their nomes, but goes out upon every sea, and into every port where comnerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

on our second centennial, commencing our manhood, as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and to study what will be best to are made accordingly on the applipreserve and to advance our future eatness. From the fall of Adam greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no nation has ever been free

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching end of the ruinous conflict which been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civil-ized warfare and of the just demands of humanity which have heretofore called forth expression of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich fields of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth; and the incendiaries' torch firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance and re-

perty of our citizens in Cubris large, and is rendered inse of education and independence of cure and depressed in value, and in capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree, with respect to the interests and people of other indiuma; and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near ter-mination of the conflict must, of necessity, soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interest of their own people and their duty towards themselves may demand. I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford ecurity to the property and interests of our citizens, and to allow a legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the natur-

UNTAXED CHURCH PROPERTY.

in every case where it grants such ant question I would also call your cy of our own existence must ever In connection with this import-

tercourse with Cuba, and the fre mendation of belligerency would quent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown yet devised. All other forms of up between its citizens and those on the land; the insurrection has government approach it just in of the island. Moreover, the pro-proportion to the general diffusion perty of our citizens in Cuba nor has it any means of communi-cation with a foreign government the nation, and I strongly urge except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which await on the ocean is apt to precipitate on the vessels, both commercial and na-tional, and on the consular officers mingling of citizens of foreign tional, and on the consular officers of other powers, calls for the defini-tion of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligenerst digits

the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right. Such a recognition entails on the

country according the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties, and requires from the contending parties a strict observance of their rights and obligations. al productions of the island. Be-It confers the right of search upon cause of this hope, and the reluctance to interfere in the affairs of

the high seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carry-ing of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption, in another and friendly nation, espe-cially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infanvessels of the U.S. to detention and

not constitute war in the sense re-ferred to, we must apply to the existing condition of affairs in and the wrongs and losses which Cuba the tests recognized by pub-licists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of honesty and power when free from sensitive or selfish shall be laid waste and a larger

and unworthy motives. I fail to sacrifice of life be made. find in this insurrection the exist- I shall feel it my duty, should ence of such a substantial organiza- my hopes of a satisfactory adjusttion, real, palpable and manifest to ment and the early restoration of the world, having the forms and peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be unhappily disappointed, to make a future reof government toward its own disappointed, to make a future re-people and other States, with commendation to Congress at some courts for the administration of period net far remote, and during the present session, recommending justice, and a local habitation, what may then seem to me to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL

South American states, and even the most distant eastern powers sentiments towards the U.S., and the interest of the world in our progress, by joining with us in the

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

and in introducing new and useful control of an association which had, productions adapted to our soil and at a large outlay of capital, and at

cost of corresp EDUCATIONAL REPORT, this agency was great; but in the dit and injury of all honest citizens, progress of the social and commer- whether native or naturalized. cial intercourse of the world, this Cases of this character are continumeans of communication was ally being brought to the notice of found to be a necessity, and the ob. the government by our representaining of this French concession tatives abroad, and also thoseo showed that other capital than that of persons resident in the counalready invested was ready to enter tries, most frequently those who, into competition with the assur- if they have remained, in this The free zone, so-called, several ance of an adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the con-viction that the interests, not only of the people of the U. S. but of the world at large, demand and would demand, the multiplication of the means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed icertain provisions of the conces-sion were deemeil by me to be ob-jectionable, particularly one which gear mass of the naturalization. It is and in act, become citizens of the securities in of years, the exclusive right of telegraphic com-munication by submarine cable the U. S. that the high privilege of the U. S. ance of an adequate return for their country long enough to entitle I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States and at the same time deny to the United States, or to its citizens, equal rights to land a cable and would not remove the evils attacked. Renewed remonstrances on its shores. The right to control which this government and its upon this subject have been ad. the conditions for the laying of people are experiencing, but would dressed to the Mexican government, and the jurisdiction and cable within the jurisdiction and waters of the U.S., to connect our shores with those of any foreign state, pertains exclusively to the government of the United States, under such limitations and condiand prepared and able to adminis-ther justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize the existence in such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing con-dition of things, and recognize, as of the such an experiment of those other in such cases other nations imply deal with an actually existing con-dition of things, and recognize, as requirements of the law have not been complied with, and in some cases even such certificates have been made matters of purchase. These are not isolated cases arising to hand on its shores; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld any resistance therefore withheld any resistance and do not fail to reflect upon the to the landing of any cable on con-dition that the offensive monopoly citizens. On such a fraud being the d pay or salary, would receive things essential to the recognition
the result of the concession be sized.
the result of the concession be sized.
the result of the concession be sized.
the functions of government acknowledged
<l discovered, however, there is no The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of

an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of busi-

of particular states is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction

useful knowledge to agriculturists, either end of the line, under the

productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the contin-ued encouragement of the govern-ment. The cost of correspondence by tion not infrequent to the discre-

TELEGRAPHY AND TELEGRAPHIC

precedence in the transmission of official messages, and will not enas regards the amount of its charg-

> CITIZENSHIP. Among the pressing and import

of the laws and of the good name defined best there are and of the good name Legal tenders would have no value On many occasions it has been or, properly speaking, the repudia-brought to the knowledge of the tion of them. They would pay government that certificates of na- nothing after debts were all settled. turalization are had, and protection There are a few measures which

The powers of Europe almost without exception, many of the ted against their persons or proaim to elevate it. It moreover is have manifested their friendly whose claims having risen subse-

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture,

which I call attention.

favors," and that it will work recting an evil that, if permitted to have patiently and anxiously waitagainst the granting of future subgreat trouble in our land before the sidies to the Texas Pacific or any other railroad. That paper saysis the accumulation of vast amount

"No one can tell what interpreof untaxed church property. In tation the courts will put on any statute, however plain its purport may be to the common mind. The to about \$\$3,000,000; in 1860 the only safe way to avoid such diffiamount had doubled; in 1875 it is culties as the Supreme Court has about \$1,000,000,000; by the year 1900, without check, it is safe to say that this property will reach a sum settled at the expense of the people is to grant no more subsidies what ver. If Congress will put its foot exceeding \$3,000,000,000. So vast down flatly just there, we will bear with all possible equanimity the costly burdens of the past." and benefits of government with-



To the Senate and House of Repre sentatives:

corporations, religious or otherwise if allowed to retain real estate with In submitting my seventh annu out taxation. The contemplation also of as vast a property as is here al message to Congress in this cen tennial year of our national existalluded to, without taxation, may ence as a free and independent lead to sequestration without conpeople, it affords me great pleasure stitutional authority, and through o recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the tion of all property equally colony one hundred years ago. We whether church or corporation, exwere then a people numbering only empting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with pro three millions; now we numbe more than forty millions. Then per restrictions, church edifices. industries were confined almost ex-clusively to the tillage of the soil

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS now manufactories absorb much o Our relations with most of the the labor of the country. Our libforeign powers continue on a satiserties remain unimpaired; the bandsmen have been freed from factory and friendly footing. In creased intercourse, the extension of commerce and the cultivation of mutual interests have steadily im-proved our relations with the large slavery, and we have become possessed of the respect if the friendship of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, majority of the powers of the world. rendering practicable the peaceful in science, agriculture, commerce, solution of questions which fro.n navigation, mining, mechanics time to time necessarily arise, leavlaw, medicine, etc., and in genera ing few which demand extended or particular notice. The correseducation the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, includ-ing Colorado, which has taken the pondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic represen tatives abroad is transmitted here initial steps to become a State, and eight territories, including the Inwith. dian territory and Alaska, and ex-cluding Colorado, making a terri-ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY PORTU

GAT.

tory extending from the Atlantic I am happy to announce the to the Pacific. On the South we passage of an act, by the general cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Porhave extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the West from the Mis-sissippi to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steam-ship, the railroad, the telegraph tuguese colonies. It is to be hoped

that such legislation may be ano the reaping, sewing and modern ther step toward the great consum printing machines, and numerous mation to be reached, when no man shall be permitted, directly or other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness indirectly, under any guise, excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellew were entirely unknown.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

In 1776 manufactures scarcely existed, even in name, in all this vast territory; in 1870, more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than \$2,100,000,000 of produce, in amount annually nearly equal to our national debt. Nearly the whole of the population of 1776 were engaged in the one occupation shall hold slaves as property in any other country, or be interfered

continue, will probably lead to ed the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not close of the nineteenth century: it to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, 1850 I believe, the church property with a separate insurrection in a tax, municipal or State, amounted distant colony; but whatever causes may have produced the situation. which so grievoualy affects our in-terests, it exists with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the resorts of Spain have a sum, receiving all the protection proved abortive, and time has

marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy near-ly the same ground as in the past, with the difference, from time to time, of more lives being sacrificed, more property destroyed and wider extents of fertile and productive There is scarcely a limit to the fields, and more property being wealth that may be acquired by diation to the incen-

diency. In contests of this nature where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves of the centrol of the superior government have reached such a poin in the occupation of territory, in blood. I would suggest the taxa- power, and in general organization as te constitute in fact a body poli tic, having a government in sub stance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of ability, and equipped with the machinery the administration of internal pol-icy, and the execution of its laws, and prepared and able to adminisone of the powers of the earth, that body politic which, posses

the necessary elements, has, in fact, become a new power; in a word, the creation of a new State is a fact. To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition

man in boudage. I am of the opin-ion, also, that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing to-ward that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide, by suitable legislation, that no citizen of the United States

possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, The report of the Commissioner would release the parent govern-ment from responsibility for the of Education, which accompanies acts of the insurgents, and would interior shows a gratifying progress invest Spain with the right to exerin educational matters. cise the supervision recognized by THE FREE ZONE - MEXICAN RAIDS IN the treaty of 1795 over our com-TEXAS-THE JOINT COMMISSION. merce on the high seas, a very

large part of which, in this traffie years since established by Mexico between the Atlantic and Guif states, and between all of them and the states on the Pacific, passes public adjacent to our frontler, through the waters which wash the remains in full operation. It is shores of Cuba. The exercise of always materially injurious to this supervision could scarcely fail domestic traffic, while it operates to lead, if Lot to abuses, certainly as an incentive to traders in Mexto collisions perilous to the peace-ful relations of the two states, the wants of the people of this side There can be little doubt as to the results such a supervision would, before long, draw this nation into, and it would be unworthy the U.S. to inaugurate the possi-ing our revenue, and checking honest commercial enterprise. bilities of such a result by a mea-Depredations by cands from sure of questionable right or expe-Mexico on the people of Texas, near

Apart from any question of theo-retical right, I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba the frontier, continue. Though might give them hope and an in-decement to protract the struggle, cases even the U.S. postoffices and is would be but a delusive hope, mail communications have been draw the U. S. into complications but without much apparent effect. which it has waited long and al- The military force of this governready suffered much to avoid. The ment, dispesable for service in that recognition of independence or of quarter, is quite inadequate to efbelligerency being thus, in my fectually guard the line, even at continue. In such an event I am herdsmen of Texas.

of the opinion that other nations / The proceedings of the joint will be compelled to assume the commission under the convention respensibility which devolves upon between the U.S. and Mexico, of them; and to seriously consider the the fourth of July, 1863, on the subonly remaining measures possible --- ject of claims, will soon be brought mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large ex-panse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and of personal sym-

rection in Oubs has shown a strength and endurance, which make it, at least, doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to sub-due it, it seems a questionable sub-ject that no such civil, comparison of the strength of the sub-due it, it seems a questionable subregard to the sums to be paid, and the periods when these payments were to take place, should have

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

turalization are had, and protection or interference claimed, by parties who admit they not only were not within the U.S. at the time of the pretended naturalization, but that they never resided in the U.S; in others the certificates and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be natural ized had not resided the required time in the U.S. In others it is ad-mitted upon examination that the not fictitious. Then gold would notonly beat at a premium, but currency at a disc-unt. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the curmore for their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged by the morehant to com-pendate him for the risk of a down-ward fluctuation in the value of the currency.

on dollars m notes, by is bond, bearin three hund of a denomination ranging \$50 to \$1,000 each. Tuere reduce the legal tender notes to volume that could be kept afloat, without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly.

Third-that addition d power be given to the Secretary of the Tre. siny to councilate gold for final redemption, other by increasing In this connection I refer again

redemption, other by increasing the revenue or by curtailing ex-