EASTERN.

The Tea and Coffee Tax,

NEW YORK, 3. - The Times Washington special says it is re-ported that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend that the tax on tea and coffee ought to be restored. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President will be found in harmony upon the currency and silver questions. The publication of message and report will have a tendency to help forward the sale of 4 per cent. bonds and refunding of public debt.

Benator Davis' Position.

In reviewing Davis' position in the Kellogg-Butler case, the Times

seem to be, after that, no further reason to speak of the southern question.

FOREIGN. GREAT BRITAIN.

Eastern War News.

LONDON, 3 .- The Russians, on the 28th and 29th ult., attempted to push on from Etropol and seize the southern junction of the roads from Orchanie and Etropol, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Twenty-four Turks and Bulgarians, from Plevna, came into the Russian headquarters, saying they had nothing to eat there.

All the Servian militia have gone to the frontier. Prince Milan, the war minister, and the metropolitan of the sinking fund, within the ag-gregate estimate of receipts. the House of Representatives in leave for headquarters on the 9th. A declaration of independence will be made on the 11th or 12th. Most of the inhabitants have vacated Negotin. A large quantity of am-munition has been sent to the fron-

The St. Leuis Globe-Democrat calls the silver bill "the bill to make tea-spoons a legal tender."

The greatest walking feat on retrian-4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes

each

ation may be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits and tobacco. REVENUE PROTECTION. Ishment of the outlaws, should they Inthe fillness she passed on the selectual pun-ishment of the outlaws, should they Inthe fillness she passed on the selectual pun-sleep, and consequently she is in a make the crossing of the border by condition of serious prostration.

ness. Whether the debt is ulti-mately paid is gold or silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of inte-rest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestionable right to pay its bonds in silver coin the manner assigns to the Senate the into to reject the nomina-the honest convictions of the pub-the injurious effect of such pay-ment if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the pub-lic creditors.

will be communicated to Congress TRADE MARKS. A treaty for the protection of

trade marks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been prove to be correct there will be a surplus revenue of \$33,069,856.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking 'fund for that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are \$209,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the rev-enues of the government, compared with the previous year, have large-ly decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of \$18,481,-452.54, was mainly in custom dusubmitted to the Senate for its con-MEXICO.

sideration.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief General, Porfirio Diaz, in the presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have hereto occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official re-lations with the *de facto* govern-ment as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a dis-

as may promise to be most success-ful in making thorough competen-cy, efficiency and character the de-cisive tests in these matters. disorders, as exposing the two countries to irritation of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determin-ed that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good un-

preserved.

derstanding between the two nawith the constitution and with the genius of our people and best adapted, under all the circumstan- be gained by the resumption of the res

CUBA.

people, and should manifest a dis-position to adhere to the obliga-tions of treaties and international friendship. It BIO GEANDE. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to both houses of Congress in answer to their respective resolutions of the sum of \$566,539,917, the

success against a portion of the Nes Perces tribes of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the sen-eral of the army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought, in which a number of rallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men

t Pennsylvania, and Illinois. These distarbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State author-ities, and the national Executive was called upon in the mode pro-vided by the Constitution and isws te furnish military, and I am gratified to be able to state the laws to furnish military, and I am gratified to be able to state the troops sent in response to these calls for sid in the suppression of do-mestic violence were able by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions to preserve the presence and restore order without the 452.54, was mainly in custom duties, caused partly by a lage failing off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets

peace and restore order without the use of force in the discharge of this delicate and important duty, both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their

services deserve the thanks of the country.

THE RIO GRANDE AGAIN.

The disturbances along the Rio Grande in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment

able Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a reve-nue not exceeding that sum. The internal revenue system grew out to this end, and assure them that I of the necessities of the war, and was anxious to evade giving the most of the legislation imposing least offence to Mexico. At the

Attention is also called to the

of a military force in that vicinity. Congress the duty of strictly limit-ing appropriations, including the military operations in that quar-requisite sum for the maintenance ter has been transmitted to

and it will not therefore be neces-sary to enter into details. I regret

to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence, and in the Western Balkan Pass upon Sospite of the most vigorous efforts of phis. the commander of our forces the

marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigi-lance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty par-

ties, as well as the recapture of property stolen by them. General cord is that recently completed in Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the co-operation trian-4.000 quarter miles in 4.000 of the Mexican authorities in efforts

sary. It is believed that this policy

taxes upon public products under same time he was directed to give this system has been repealed. By notice of my determination to put the substitution of a tax on tea an end to the invasion of our soon follow her husband. During and coffee all forms of internal tax- territory by lawlees bands intent his illness she passed eighty nights

TURLISHED DAILT, SUPPAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'GLOCK. GEORGE Q. CANNON, BRIGHAM YOUNG, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

and general importance to the peo-ple of this country I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as prominent the policy and meas-ures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to - . December 3, 1877. MESSAGE

PRESIDENT HAYE

Fellow-citizens of the Senate an House of Representatives:

With great gratitude to the boun-tiful Giver of all Good, I congratuand with encouraging prospects of an early return of general pros-perity, to complete and make per-manent the pacification of the country, which continues to be, and until it is fully accomplished must until it is fully accomplished must ate examination, which I have feit remain, the most important of all it my duty to give to the subject, I our national interests. The carnest am but the more confirmed in the our national interests. The carnest purpose of good citizens gene-rally to unite their efforts in those endeavers is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876 by the national convention of the leading political parties of the coun-try. There was a widespread aptry. There was a widespread ap- should disparage the importance or ension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, sult. I have no disposition and marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution, were in imminent leopardy, that the good under-standing which prompted their adoption in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare might prove a barren truce, and that the sections of the country once engaged in civil strife might be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms' against each other. The course to be pursued which in my judgment seemed which in the presence of the emer. wisest in the presence of the emer-gency was plainty indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to Inaugural address. It pointed to deemable paper currency would the time which all our people de-aire to see, when a genuine love of longed distarbance in values, and our whole country and of all that unless relieved must end in serious concerns its true welfare shall sup- disorder, dishonor and disaster in concerns its true welfare shall sup-plement the destructive forces of mutual animosity of races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have which I apprehend and urgently differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the adminis-tration have been subjected to severe and varied criticisms. Any course, whatever, which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony essary to its production. This per-

tions of the country, and of both E EVENING NEWS. and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institu-tions of government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed

RESUMPTION. Among theighter sut jects of grea

that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption

tion in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is bas-ed upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and as securely as the re-sources of the people and the wis-dom of their government can ac-complish, there is a much greater late you, at the beginning of your first regular session, that you find our country blessed with health degree of unanimity than is found

> seem to take advantage of the un-foreseen fall of silver bullion to pay any subsequent period. It in a new issue of silver coin that is is here that the Constitution made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin The particular of the part money and to regulate the value to it. It gives to the Executive the thereof ought never to be exercised knowledge and experience of the of the people, indeed, but seem to States of more than \$300,000,000 to me most certainly to threaten the fore the bonds can be fully paid. industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them it seems to me it is of prime importance that their la-bor should be compensated in money, which is in itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrev-ocably measured by the labor nec-

States of more than \$300,000,000 be- as may promise to be most success-QUALITY OF SILVER AS LEGAL TENDER.

In adopting the new silver coin-age to the ordinary uses of currency in every day transactions of life

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. I ask the renewed attention of

Congress to what has already been and preserving the quality of legal done by the civil service commistender to be assigned to it, a con-sideration of the first importance act of Congress by my predecessor

The honest convictions of the pub-lic creditors. Page 28 All bonds that have been issued since February 12th, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was re-ceived by government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in fepayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regard-ed by them as a repudiation of the ed by them as a repudiation of the the Senate and House of Rep full obligation assumed. The bonds tatives. The political difficulties issued prior to 1877 were issued in the selection of numerous offic-at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or con-templated by either the govern-iedged to be very great. No system the only coin in circulation or con-templated by either the govern-ment or other helders of the bonds can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beas the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bends in that coin than to of custom is quite likely to be more

seems to most prove its claim

to be the great wisdom accorded

es, to attain the end in view. The beneficent results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experi-ment, and should sustain and enment, and should sustain and en-courage us in our efforts. Already, in the brief period which has elaps-ed, the immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice, of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish its ample vindication.

USE OF TROOPS.

In the minds of the great major-In the minds of the great major-ity of my fellow citizens, the dis-continuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local-governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much needed measure for the restriction of local selfgovernment and the promotion of national harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employ-ment was effected deliberately and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society and the protection of the property and per-sons and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have coinage belong clearly to the pro-followed are indeed significant and vince of legislative discretion and followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self-government is dispelled and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the coun-tor the the section of the coun-tion of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the coun-tion of the the section of the coun-tion for the exercise of the duty try, once the theatre of un-happy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust, and aversion, concord, friendship, and patriotic attachment to the Union. No un-prejudiced mind will deny that after the fatal collisions, which for several years have been of frequent occurrence and have alarmed the public minde mave almost entirely ceased, and mat a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national in-terest has succeeded. There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly adminisry and expedient. order and of the erderly adminis-tration of justice. Instances have of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence, political toll and turbulence have will permit would be neither un-the volume of the world, and that lease intion which looks to maintaining of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has censed to be, its commercial values. Certainly the insue of our gold coinage reduced in weight materially below its order and of the orderly adminis-

of remaining lawlessness have become of rare opeurrement of italy millical toll and furbulesse have political toll and furbulesse have political toll and furbulesse have political toll and furbulesse have outpend and furbulesse have seen the sections of the opeurly best on finance in any nucle highlatti-measures, which i desite my dury being the sections of the opeurly being the section of the opeurly the section of the opeurly being the section of the opeurly the section of the section of the opeurly the section of the section of the opeurly the section of the section of the section of the section section of the section of the section of the section of the section section of the section of the section of the section of the section sear of the section of the

e currency The rich, the specie payment. speculative, the operating, the money dealing classes may not al-ways feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordin-ate but still of grave importance.

I mean the readjustment of our our coinage system by a renewal of the aliver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to 'a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of -Congress under the constitution to conditions of a near approach conditions of a near approach coin money and regulate the value to equality of commercial value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority ap-plicable to the metal, the rated value and the legal tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinsge, the considerations which should induce or discourage a par-ticular measure connected with the between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the sliver coinage is to be a legal tender, are essential to main-taining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successful. iy observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the commu-nity on the transition to redeem-able paper money and would faciliable paper money and would facili-tate the resumption of specie pay-ment and its permanent establish-ment. Without these conditions, I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of Imposed by the constitution on the President of recommending to the unlimited legal tender, even in shown an earnest desire to adhere private transactions. Any expectation to the obligations of all treaties consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessaprivate transactions. Any expecta-tion of temporary ease from an issue of allver coinage to pass as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial think that there is any substantial

HIS PROPOSITIONS.

Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interests of the govern-ment nor of the people of the Unit-ed States would be promoted by distinction between an original isdisparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that lesissue of sliver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which

the desired end of maintaining the to organize a better system than circulation of the two metallic cur- that which has thus been provided, rencies and keeping up the volume and it is now being used to a conof the two precious metals as our siderable extent under my direc intrinsic money. It is a mixed tion. The commission has still a question for scientific reasoning legal existence, although for severand historical experience to deter-mine how far and by what method a practicable equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both rendered valuable service and will a practicable equilibrium can be Belleving that this commission has the Island of Cuba. While the maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation of the this controversy, it is impossible not to feel it is attended by incipriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value from disturbing fluctuations is hardly attainable, and without it an unlimited legal tender for pri-to continue its service. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress as early as practicable the report by the

chairman of the commission, and to ask your attention to such mea-sures upon this subject as in my opinion will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

FORBIGN RELATIONS.

and commerce. It is due to the During the past year the United government of Spain to say that during the past year it has prompt-ly disavowed and offered reparation States have continued to maintain tending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their

hostilities both the Russian and the Turkish governments have

ing the rights, immunities and pri-vileges of consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either government may, after a not assume either to pass upon the questions presented or to distribute the fund received. It is evidently 1868, either government may, after a lapse of ten years, terminate the ex-istence of the treaty by giving twelve months' notice of its inten-tion. The government of Italy, availing itself of this facility, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly end on the 15th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian government wishes to renew in its general scope, desiring only

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and ex-emption from millitary service have continued to arise in cases of emi-grants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22nd, 1868, however, have provide to a comple acid and indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commer-cial intercourse. SAMOA.

all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse. SANOA. The government of the Samoan Islan is has sent an envoy in the people to reciprocate our efforts to mode in which small savings may well be securities of the united intorest. It is an object of public to morrow (Continued to morrow) by the paymaster general of the army. (Continued to morrow) BY TELEGRAPH. BY AND AND SHIPPING. The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and by war or other disturbances beyond and any finits. BY PARTER AND SHIPPING. The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and by increased, but the greater port orduations, has of late years larged by increased, but the greater port by increased, by the second to be an object the second to be and extend-by increased, but the greater port by increased, but the greater port by increased, by increased to did

and property of our citizens may cessity of enacting more vigorous be adequately protected and peace laws for the protection of the revenue, and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can be best done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of that will induce the disclosure of tablishment of several additional Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted attempted fraud by under-valuation contest between the Spanish gov-

and smuggling. SPECIFIC TAXES.

erament and the insurrection in the island of Cuba. While the All revenue laws should be sim-ple in their provisions, and easily understood. So far as practicable, the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties, and not ad valorem, requiring the judgment ican citizens, apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade be-tween the United States and Cubs, of experienced men to ascertain the values, and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud. their progress inevidently accom-panied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, ar-CUSTOMS ABUSES.

rests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of Ameri-can residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels My attention has been called dur-ing the recess of Congress to abuses existing in connection with the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by executive orders. The recommen-dations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission af the Treasury by a commission and uring the past year it has promptod if of the protocol of construction of constructions and the sector of the maxes to which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and clitzens of the friendly powers.
 Much delay, consequent upon account sectors of fraud in some of the sector of constructions of the sector of construction of the sector of construction of the sector of the sector of construction of the sector of the friendly powers.
 Much delay, consequent upon account sectors of fraud in some of the sector of the sector of the public credit has continuously advanced, and our public securities and artillery to a least fifty men and sectors the treaty of April 25th, 1866, applicable to heave and aft the sector in the maxes of the government will ast a shadow upon its credit.
 BEFUNDING.
 S long as these matters are pound to government will and no corrested by that treaty.
 S long as these matters are pound to the distribution of the sector of constructions of the sector of constructions of the sector of constructions of the sector of the

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and sat-isfactory. Under the contract ex-isting when I entered upon the First—That provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter.

ing in Congress the Executive cannot a sume either to pass upon the guestions presented or to distribute the fund received. It is evidently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either deciding the awards to be final, or providing some method for examination of the claims.
CENTEAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
CENTEAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Our relations with the republics of Central and South America and j with the empire of Brazil have continued without series and j with the empire of the treasury entered into a new formary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and it is intercourse with Venezuela and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala of will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favora contained with Guatemala of a disposition or diplomatic of misunderstanding with Guatemala of Mill speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorb contained in the series are favorc and with the series are favorc and with Guatemala of a disposition or diplomatic of misunderstanding with Guatemala or will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorc and with Guatemala of a disposition or diplomatic of misunderstanding with Guatemala or will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorc and with the series are favorc and countries there are favor<lic and countries there are favor-
c

I recommend that suitable pro

has had the effect to check some LUMBER YARD military posts along the RioGrande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be pre-served and the lives and property of citizens in Texas fully protect-ed. Planing Mill. A FULL STOCK OF STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. Prior to the first day of July last, the army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, being a reduc-tion of 2,500 below the force previ-**RED PINE JOISTS** ously anthorized. This reduction SCANTLING AND THE BEST UTAH WHITE PINE, Finishing Lumber from 5 Mills.

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