PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ANICABLE RELATIONS WITH ALL (THER COUNTRIES.

A REVIEW OF OUR CONDITION. DESIRABLE LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

To the Congress of the United States: Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen their chief magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contests which al election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of general congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty monstrate the strength and wisdom of the imperial rule the application of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of the country to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the greatest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of the present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and aleniation of property. A trade marks treaty has also been concluded.

The war between Chili and Peru is c'aim: of American citizens who during its continuance suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon be negotiated.

The state of the hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our eastern re-

The Chinese government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton indemnity be refunded to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country, permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration, likely to be again the subject of your deliberations. It may be seriously quesrights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates valid under the old law, and who now seem to be debarred from relanding for lack of the certificates required by the new.

The recent purchase by citizens of the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag, has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rule for their registration and documentation, so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded. Pursuant to the advice of the Senate at the last session, I recognized the flag of the international association of the Congo as that of a friendly government, avering in so doing any of the conflingting territorial claims in that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of Congress I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to the general conviction Germany, and now in session at Berlin. of the conference you will be duly ad-

The government of Corea has generously aided the United States minister of the legation. As the condition of command universal approval at home be here privileged, it has been deemed 906. tions, demands that the legation premises be owned by the represented power, I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of the property by the government. The United European training to the imperial government. The United European training laws of the Sultan of Morocco, as is stated hereafpresent to the United States extensive and argues well for our enlarged inter-obligations, but simply for the protection whereof but little more than forty million to be a second of the protection whereof but little more than forty million and argues well for our enlarged inter-obligations, but simply for the protection whereof but little more than forty million and argues well for our enlarged inter-obligations, but simply for the protection whereof but little more than forty million and argues well for our enlarged inter-obligations. suitable building for the legation, court's the present rentals but would permit of the due association of extra territorial been called upon of late to take action in the United States.

I advise the restoration of the agency be the wish of Congress that the Uniresiding or sojourning in Egypt should the Senate for approval.

World," the generous gift of the peo- the commercial movement between our transcripts of every record of naturaliza- mended the abolition of all internal taxes our navy as rapidly as possible to the has the long pointed contests which the long peace has customarily precede the day of a nation— Vork in May next. I suggest that con— ish Indies, of which in the past, our ship vacation or cancellation of such record in In case this tax should be abolished the lulled us into a fancied security which tion of the spirit which has prompted had cause to complain. this gift and in aid of the timely com- The negotiations of this convention has is to be placed.

Onr relations with Germany, a counhave extraditian treaties with several will now be urged by this government. of the German States but by reason of the confederation of those States under comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. I propose therefore to open negotiations for a single convention of extradition to embrace all the territory of the empire.

It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britian continues to be of most friendly character.

The government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocacy treaty. Such continuance, in view of the relations of that vored. The revolution in Hayti against the established government has terminated. While it was in progress it bewith their infringement. These proceedings were in all cases successful.

Much anxiety has lately been disimport duties upon works of art. It well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of the production of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves genfrom the rich fields for ebservation. study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

of Japan may be concluded at a new mitted to the Congress. conference to be held at Tokio. While this government fully recognizes the equal and independent status of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of tion in the world's production, and aim- ditures, including public buildings, light this matter exacts from the banks exces- most radical legislation consistent with You can save trouble by coming up and tioned whether the statute passed at the sta last session does not violate the treaty may be disposed to offer in furtherance industries in the general competitive nue, \$43,939,710, for expenditures on ac- bond deposits a larger circulation than is recommend, therefore, that Congress aswestern nations.

During the past year the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. This legislation bill, I doubt not, will be among the first measures to claim your attention. A and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty, I have reason to believe the Mexican government stands ready to conclude.

1882, for the resurvey of the Mexican boundary and the re-erection of boundary monuments with the Nicaragua.

authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty, sixty miles of the river San Suan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea, forty miles in width, are to constitute a part that it should be open to all nations of the projected enterprise. This leaves upon equal terms. At an internation- for actual canal construction seventeen al conference for the consideration of miles on the Pacific side and thirty this subject, called by the Emperor of six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States whose rich territory on the delegates are in attendance on behalf Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of of the United States. Of the results commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when to secure suitable premises for the use and liberality of its provisions will which foreign holders of copyrights shall and skins other than fur skins, \$22,350,- subject to requisition July 1st, 1884.

and abroad. The death of our representative in Russia while at his post at St. Peters- at Berne. ever marked the intercourse of the two

The Siamese government has presenuse and jail, and a similar privilege can ted to the United States a commodious a special emergency that had already fact seems to me to furnish of itself a coprobably be secured in China and Per- mansion and grounds for the occupation sia. The owning of such premises of the legation and I suggest that by would not only effect a large saving of joint resolution Congress attest its appre-

rights in those countries, and would the fulfilment of its international obligations hetter serve to maintain the dignity of toward Spain. The agitation in the Island of Cuba hostile to the Spanish Crown The failure of Congress to make ap- having been formented by persons abus-The failure of Congress to make appropriation for our representation at our territory afforded, the officers of this the autonomous Court of the Khedive government have been instructed to exhas proved a serious embarrassment in ercise vigilance to prevent infraction of our intercourse with Egypt and in view our neutrality laws at Key West and at honor. of the necessities of diplomatic relation- other points near the Cuban coast. I am ship due to the participation of this government as one of the treaty powers in all matters of administration ers in all matters of administration of the silver of administration of the silv

in January last of a commercial agree- in the navy or the marine corps.

of the best elements of citizenship, con- ted to diplomacy channels for adjustment. with foreign courtries. tinue to be cordial. The United States The speedy settlement of these claims

Certain questions between the United cas awards in conformity with the exclaims prefered against Venezuela.

The Central and South American comcountry to the American system of of July 7, 1884, will seceed to Mexico. It not allow of its full consideration I trust steamships, the government shall, by where the carrier system is in operation States, should, in my judgment, be fa- has been furnished with instructions that you will not fail to make suitable liberal payments for mail transportation and it appears at these offices the increase contain a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American States. came necessary to enforce our neutral- The commissioners have been actively ity laws by instituting proceedings preparing for their responsible task by abandoned, and that it be left to the hands of foreigner. One phase of this commendation contained in his report of against individuals and vessels charged holding conferences in the principal cities President with the advice and consent of subject is now especially prominent, in last year touching the fees of witnesses Central and South America trade.

at an end. For the arbitration of the many convenient of the government of the gover ments, and especially by the govern- United States, was composed of attached to the respective sections. | compensate the owners of such vessels by the government of a penitentiary for ment of Italy, for the abolition of our representatives from twenty five nations. The conference concluded its with substantial unanimity, agreed upon erally believe it may, in the practical degress eastward and westward, and from customs, \$195,087,489.76; from in- ernment to the amount of more than crimes committed on the Indian reservaexclusion of our painters and sculptors upon the adoption for all purposes for ternal revenue, \$121.486,092.51; from all \$100,000,000 have, since my last annual vation and recommends the passage of There is a prospect that the long 24. The formal report of the transactions foreign intercourse, \$1,260,066.37; for In- the operations of the sinking fund during are worthy of approval. pending revision of the foreign treaties of this conference will hereafter be trans- dians, \$6,475,999.20; for pensions, \$55,- the coming year. As these bonds still

joyed by those of other countries.

reciprocacy concluded Jan. 20, 1883, tions in this regard tendered by the gov- crease of over \$21,000,000 in the amount. In the experience of the war departcountries, and exclusively employed in full treaty of commerce, navigation working expenses of a commission it can was due to the diminished receipts from partment the annual expenses of all the Some embarrassment has been occas- foremost rank, but the executive is at the interest on the debt and the amount tures in the quartermaster's department ioned by the failure of Congress at is present powerless to organize a proper payable to the saking fund. This would can readily be subjected to administralast session to provide means for the representation of our vast national inter- leave a surplus for the entire year of tive discretion and it is reported by the due execution of the treaty of July 29, ests in this direction. I have in several about \$39,000,000. A treaty has been concluded which and to appoint honorary commissioners foreign merchants, \$15,548,757; total mer- \$1,108,085-90 less than it was in 1831. would be of great public utility.

have been adopted by all the leading 103,243.

conformity with these regulations. inadvisable to negotiate such conventions.

tify its sympathy in a manner be fitting enlarged as to cover all patent acts of voked the attention of the National Leg-States already possesses valuable pre- the intimate friendliness which has hostility committed in our territory and islature. It appears that annually for the size of a friendly na-Sultan of Morocco, as is stated hereafter. They have lately received a similar gift from the Siamese government. The Bangkok to the diplomatic rank has covernment of Janan stands ready to government of Japan stands ready to evoked evidences of warm friendship not framed with regard to international one hundred and eighty-five millions,

which we are at peace. The prompt and ed can scarcely be overestimated.

ers in all matters of administration found in our territory were subsequently how only a historical interest. Section While trade dollars have ceased, for armour for large tried and armount for large tried and armount for large tried and armount tried and armount for large tried and armount tried and armount for large tried armount for large tr

in the United States led to the adoption ing the naturalization of those who serve

hitherto held with respect to the Khe- more carefully framed and comprehen- among other thans, clearly define the a slight advance over their bullion value. hitherto field with respect to the Kne- more carefully framed and completely like the construction of one steel executive in so many measures calculated the construction of this Republic sive convention which I shall submit to status of persons form within the United the construction of this Republic sive convention which I shall submit to status of persons form with the United the construction of this Republic sive convention which I shall submit to status of persons form with the United status of persons form with the residing or sojourning in Egypt should lit has been the aim of the negotiation hereafter be without the aid and prothe open such a favored reciprocal exthe senate for approval.

States subject to a loreign power, section considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins, two heavily armed gun boats, one have declarate their intention to be and so increasing their weight that they light cruising gun boat, one dispatch vest ally 1 acknowledge a deep sense of oblito open such a favored reciprocal extection of a competent representative. change to productions carried under the come citizens but have failed to perfect may bear their due ratio of value to the sel armed with Hotchkiss cannon, one gation for the support which they have With France the traditional cordial flag of either country as to make the in- their naturalization. It might be wise to standard dollar. His conclusions in this armored ram and three torpedo boats. relationship continues. The eolossal tercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico provide for a central bureau of registry regard are cordially approved. statue of "Liberty Enlightening the and ourselves scarcely less intimate than wherein should be filed authenticated - In my annual message of 1832 I recom- tion of Crongress to the duty of restoring ment. ple of France, is expected to reach New of the horseless on shipping as possible to the gressional action be taken in recogni- owners and ship masters have so often cases where fram had been practiced up- revenues which will still remain to the may at any time be disturbed it is plain oletion of the pedestal upon which it for a time postponed the prosecution of citizenship. A just and uniform law in penditures, but will afford a surplus large tion of wise economy, of just regard for certain claims of our citizens which were this respect would strengthen the hand of enough to permit such tariff reduction as our future tranquility and of true appredeclared to be without the jurisdiction of the government in protecting its citizens may seem to be advisable when the re- ciation of the dignity and honor of the the late Spanish-American claims com- abroad and would pave the way for the sults of the repeal of the revenue laws republic. try which contributes to our own some mission, and which are therefore remit- conclusion of teaties of naturalization and commercial treaties shall have shown

service certain thanges and reductions which appeal to the wisdom of Congress revenue from the reduction in the rate of Prompt returns on all Consignments, States and the Ottoman Empire still re- which have been productive of embar- for solution is the ascertaiment of the letter postage recommended in my mesmain unsettled. Complaints on behalf rassment. The boulation and commer- most effective means for increasing our sage of Dec. 4, 1832, and effected by the of our citizens are not satisfactorily ad- cial activity of our country are steadily foreign trade and thus relieving the de- act of March 3, 1883, has been much less such treaties is not as uniform and justed. The porte has sought to withhold on the increase, and are giving rise to pression under which our industries are than was generally anticipated. My refrom our commerce the right of favored new, varying and often delicate relations now languishing. The secretary of the commendation of this reduction was bastreatment to which we are entitled by ships with other countries. Our foreign treasury advises that the duty of investi- ed upon the belief that the actual falling existing conventional stipulations, and establishments rowembrace nearly dou- gating the subject be entrusted in the off in receipts from letter postage for the the revision of the tariff is unaccomplish- ble the area of operations that it occupied first instance, to a competent commission. Year immediately succeeding the change ed. The final disposition of the pending twenty years ago. The confinement of While fully recognizing the considerations rate would be \$3,000,000. It has proved questions with Venezuela has not been such a service within the limits of expen- that may be arged against this course, I to be only \$2,275,000. This is a trustreached, but I have good reason to ex- ditures then established is not, it seems am, nevertheless, of the opinion that up- worty indication that the revenue will pect an early settlement, which will pro- to me, in accordance with true economy. on the whole, no other would be likely to so m be re-tored to its form r vo ame Iy vide the means of re-examining the Cara- A country of sixty millions of people effect speedier or better results. should be adequately represented in its inpressed desire of Congress, and which tercourse with foreign nations. A project which concerns the condition of our ship- the recommendation of my last annual will recognize the justice of certain for the reorganization of the consular ser- ping interests cannot fail to command message that the single rate postage upon tra territoral jurisdiction is now before mends that as an incentive to the invest- two cents is now required by law. The mission, appointed by authority of the act you. If the limits of a short session will ment of American capital in American double rate is now only exacted at offices which will be laid before you. They provision for the present needs of the or otherwise, lend its active assistance to in the tax upon local letters defrays the with merchants and others interested in the Senate, to ix, from time to time, the view of the repeal by the act of June 26, and jurors. He favors radical changes The international meridial conference this government abroad as may seem ad- rily compelling American vessels to carry system by which attorneys and marshals lately convened in Washington, upon the visable, provision being definitely made, the mails to and from the United States. of the United States shall be compensa-

the meridian of Greenwich as the start- discussed in the report of the secretary. for the review of our merchant marine as an interestinging summary. ing point whence longitude is to be com- It appears that the ordinary revenues for the wisdom of Congress may devise. puted, through one hundred and eighty the fiscal year eaded June 30, 1884, were The three per cent. bonds of the gov- ment of a statute for the punishment of which it may be found convenient of a other sources, \$31,866,307.65; total ordi- message, been redeemed by the treasury. the bill now pending in the House of universal day, which shall begin at mid- nary revenues, \$348,519,869 92. The pub- The bonds of that issue still outstanding Representatives for the purchase of a night in the initial meridian, and whose lic expenditures during the same period amount to a little over \$200,000,000, about tract of 18,000 square miles from the hours shall be counted from zero up to were for civil expenses, \$22,312,907.71; one fourth of which will be retired through Sioux reservation. Both these measures 42),228.06; for the military establishment constitute the basis for the circulation of will be read with in e.est. It disc oses the This government is in frequent receipt including river and harbor improvement national banks, the question how to avert results of recent legislation looking to of invitations from foreign states to par- and arsenals, \$39,429,603.36; for the naval | the contraction of the currency caused by | the prevention and punishment of polygati cipate in international exhibitions, of establishment, including vessels, machin- their retirement is one of constantly in- my in that territory. I still believe that if ten of great interest and importance, ery and improvements at the navy yards, creasing importance. It seems to be gen- that abominable practice can be sup-Occupying, as we do, an advanced posi- \$17,292,601.44; for miscellaneous expen- erally conceded that the law governing pressed by law, it can only be by the of a uniform policy of intercourse with markets, it is a matter of serious concern count of the District of Columbia, \$3,404, | now allowed may be granted with safety. sume absolute control of the territory of that the want of means for participation 049.62; for interest on the public debt, I hope that the bill which passed the Utah, and provide for the appointmentin these exhibitions should so often ex. \$54,578,378.48; for the sinking fund, Senate at the last session, permitting the of commissioners with such government clude our producers from advantages en- \$46,790,229.50; total ordinary expendi- issue of notes equal to the face value of powers as, in its judgment may justly tures, \$290,916,473.83, leaving a surplus the deposited bonds, will commend itself and wisely be put into ther hands. During the past year the attention of of \$57,603,306.09. As compared with the to the approval of the House of Repre-Congress was drawn to the formal invita- preceding fiscal year, there was a net de- sentatives. ernments of England, Holland, Belgium, of the expenditures. The aggregate re- ment the secretary reports a decrease of Germany and Austria. The executive has ceipts were less than those of the year more than \$9,000,000; of this reductions m some instances appointed honorary previous by about \$54,000,000. The fail- \$5,900,000 was effected in the expendicommissioners. This is, however, a most ling off in the revenue from customs made tures for rivers and harbors and \$2,600-, ansatisfactory expedient, for without up nearly \$20,000,000 of this deficiency, 000 in expenditures for the quartermassome provision to meet the necessary and about \$23,000,000 of the remainder ter's department. Outside of that deeffect little or nothing in behalf of exhib- internal taxation. The secretary esti- army proper, except possibly the ordinitors. An international inventors con- mates the total eccipts for the fiscal year ance bureau, are substantially fixed vention is to be held in London next which will end sune 30, 1885, at \$330,- charges which cannot be materially di-May. This will cover a field of special 000,000, and the total expenditures at minished without a change in the numerimportance in which our country holds a \$290,620,201.16, in which sum is included ical strength of the army. The expendi-

previous messages referred to this sub. The value of exports from the United ing such discretion in reducing the ject. It seems to me that a statute giv. States to foreign countries during the number of draught and pack animals in ing to the executive a general discretion- year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: the army the annual cost of supplying ary authority to accept such invitations On domestic merchandise, \$724,964,852; and carrying for such animals is now without salary and placing at the dispo- chandise, \$740,13,607; specie, \$67,133,- The reports of military commanders sal of the Secretary of State a small fund 383; total exports of merchandise and show that the last year has been notable for defraying their reasonable expenses specie, \$807,646,992. The cotton and cot- for its entire freedom from Indian out-This government has received official ment, were valued at \$208,900,415, the proclamation of July 1st 1884, certain notice that the revised international regu- breadstuffs at \$16,544,715, the provisions intruders sought to make settlement in lations for preventing collisions at sea at 114,416,547, and the mineral oils \$47,- the Indian territory. They were prompt-

maritime powers except the United States | During the same period the imports | The funds with which the works for and came into force on the 1st of Septem- were as follows: Merchandise, \$667,697,- the improvement of rivers and harbors ber last. For the due protection of our 693; gold and salver, \$37,426,262; total, prosecuted during the past year were shipping interest, the provisions of our \$705,123,955. More than 63 per cent. of derived from the appropriations of the statutes should at once be brought into the entire value of imported merchandise act of August 2, 1882, together with such consisted of the following articles : Sugar few balances as were on hand from pre-The question of securing to authors, and molasses, \$103,883,274; wool and vious appropriations, the balance in the composers and artists copyright privil- woolens, \$53,542,292; silk and its man- treasury subject to requisition July 1st, eges in this country in return for recip- ufactures\$49,949,128; coffee, \$49,686,705; 1883 was \$10,021,649.55; the amount aprocal rights abroad is one that may justly iron and steel and manufactures thereof, propriated during the fiscal year 1884 challenge your attention. It is true that \$41,464,599; chemicals, \$38,464,965; flax, was \$12,196,346.20, and the amount conventions will be necessary for fully hemp, jute and like substances, and man- drawn from the treasury during the accomplishing this result, but until Con- ufactures thereof, \$33,463,398; cotton and fiscal year was \$8,228,703.54, leaving a the treaty is laid before you, the justice gress shall by statute fix the extent to manufactures of cotton, \$30,454,476; hides balance of \$3,112,580.63, in the treasury competition.

I concur with the Secretary of the For this reason the United States were Treasury in recommending the immediate not represented at the recent conference suspension of the coinage of silver dollars ant cities on the seabord by fortifications aimed against the peace of a friendly na- past six years there have been coined in or less than 52 per cent. are in actual All these statutes were intended to meet circulation. The mere existence of this could levy as a contribution. An approarisen. Other emergencies have arisen gent argument for the repeal of the statsince and modern ingenuity supplies ute which has made such a fact possible. means for the organization of active hos. But there are other and graver considertilities without open resort to armed ves- ations that tend in the same direction. sels or to fil bursting parties. I see no The secretary avers his conviction that reason why organization in this country unless this coinage and the issuance of been made in the new steel cruisers, for the commission of criminal acts, such silver certificates be suspended, silver is authorized by the acts of August 5, 1832 as are here under consideration, should likely at no distant day, to become our not be alike punishable whether such acts sole metalic standard. The commercial under contract, one, the Chicago, of our the public deposit of the forests. not be alike punishable whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own disturbance and the impairment of paare intended to be committed in our own disturbance and the impairment of nacountry or in a foreign country with tional credit that would be thus occasion-

which intimately concerns the national honor.

Inope that the secretary's suggestions tons, is ready for launching, and the disapproval by the President of particu- airy—the lower story lined with the secretary's suggestions tons, is ready for launching, and the disapproval by the President of particu- airy—the lower story lined with tion of the one and two dollar notes will receive your approval, as it is likely that is ready for delivery. The machinery of actment of statutes in appropriation bills the en-Our existing naturalization laws also receive your approval, as it is likely that eed revision. Those sections relating to a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in of vacancies is the Decide the silver now the premises a large transfer of 1,500 tons lar items in appropriation bills the endaction of the silver now the premises a large transfer of 1,500 tons lar items in appropriation bills the endaction of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors, contracted in a considerable portion of the silver now the double terretted monitors.

and consulate general at Cairo on its of intercourse and traffic between the nous in its terms and partially obsolete. tem, some provision should be made for former basis. I do not conceive it to Spanish antilles and their natural market There are specialprovisions of law favorview of the circumstances under which they were coined, and of the fact that ted States should withdraw altogether ment looking to that end. This agree- An uniform rue of neturalization, such they have never had a legal tender qualfrom the honorable position they have ment has since been superceded by a sthe constitution contemplates, should, ity, there should be offered for them only commendations of the naval advisory tion of their unfailing courtesies, and of their harmonious contemplates, and of the naval advisory the department. States subject ton foreign power, section considers the propriety of beautifying cruiser of 4,500 tons, one cruiser of 3.000

The legislation of the last session ef- most judiciously effected.

fected in the dplomatic and consular | One of the gravest of the problems discloses the gratifying fact the loss of

vice and for recasting the scheme of ex- your attention. He emphatically recom- drop letters wherever the payment of service. It has been customary to define individual enterprise, and declares his cost not only of its own collection and in the appropriation acts the rank of each | belief that unless that course be pursued | delivery but of the collection and delivery diplomatic office to which a salary is at- our foreign carrying trade must remain ery of all other mail matter.

secretary of war as a result of exercis-

ton manufactures, included in this state- breaks. In defiance of the President's ly removed by a detachment of troops.

port of the chief of engineers as to the practicability of protecting our importand other defenses able to repel modern methods of attack. The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and when possible result in delay in making such preparation is seriously considered, delay seems inexpedient, for the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture would be a national humilation, adequate defense, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of \$60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy priation of about one tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the progress which has I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circula- tons, is ready for launching, and the disapproval by the Provider effective the launching and provided in the provider of the plant and the disapproval by the Provider effective the launching and provided in the plant and the launching and provided in the plant and the launching and the laun process of construction. No work has respecting Presidential inability, are ings.

The growing need of close relationship children of naturalized parents is ambig- active disturbance in our currency sys- priation. A fourth monitor, the Monadpriation. A fourth monitor, the property retire from the public service 1 cannot nock, still remains unfinished at the navy refrain from expressing to the yard at Cola. It is recommended that refrain from expressing to the members of the national legislature with members early steps be taken to complete these of the national legislature with whom vessels and to provide also an armament for the monitor, Mionotamoli. The reboard, approved by the department, their harmonious co-operation with the

> on the court by he applicant himself or government will in my opinion, not only that the policy of stengthening this arm where he had rejounced or forfeited his be sufficient to meet its reasonable ex- of the service is dictated by considera-

The report of the Postmaster General in what quarters those reductions can be acquaints you with the present condition and needs of the postal service. It the natural increase of scaled correspon-That portion of the secretary's report dence. I confidently repeat, therefore,

tached. I suggest that this course be as it is to-day, almost exclusively in the The Attorney General renews the re diplomatic grace of the representatives of 1884, of all statutory provisions, arbitra- in the fee bills, the adoption of a The condition of our finances, and the for performing that service after April, the confinement of offenders against its operation of the various branches of the 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject laws. Of the varied governmental conlabors on the 1st of November, having public service which are connected with will receive early consideration that will cerns in charge of the interior departthe Treasury department, are very fully lead to the enactment of such measures ment the reports of its secretary presents to answer the said complaint during the

The secretary urges anew the enact-

The report of the Utah commission In the course of this communication

reference has more than once been made to the policy of this government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should, in my opinion. underlie our national efforts in this di- celebrated grit. Orders addressed to me rection. The main conditions of the at Salisbury, N. C., will receive prompt at problem may be thus stated: We are a tention. This quarry is so well known by people apt in mechanical pursuits and actual working proof it needs no further fertile in invention; we cover a vast extent of territory, rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw material necessary for successful manufacturing. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of laborers are nowhere so great; the scale of living of our artisan class is such as tends to come forward and pay the same. Some of secure their personal comfort, and the development of those higher, moral and closed. intelligent qualities that go to the makng up of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the government. These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workman. Our merchant marine should be raised from its enfeebled condition, and new markets provided for like sale, beyond our borders, of the manifold fruits of our ing to his estate: Consisting in part of industrial enterprises. The problem is Corn, Wheat, Hay, Fodder and Shucks, complex and can be solved by no single and many other articles not enumerated measure of innovation or reform.

The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural markets of supply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow, under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign

The President here makes suggestions by which our trade with other countries of America might be built up thus building up our own markets, our merchant marine, and proving materialy advantageous.]

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law, l hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

I recommend that in acknowledgement of the eminent services of Ulysses S. and Friends will find me thoroughly pre-Grant, late General of the armies of the United States, and twice President of this nation, the Congress confer upon him a suitable pension. Certain of the measures that seem to

me necessary and expedient I have now, in obediece to the contitution recommended for your adoption. As respects others of no less importance. I shall content myself with renewing the recommendations already made to the Congress, without restating the grounds upon which such recommendations were 4,500 tons, is more than half finished. government aid for popular domain, the expressly for a Tobacco Factory, and is all expressly for a Tobacco Factory The Atlanta of 3.000 tons, has been successfully launched, and her machinery is education, the amountment aid for popular mirably adapted to the purpose, having the amountment aid for popular mirably adapted to the purpose, having the purpose, having the purpose. cessfully launched, and her machinery is education, the amendment of the Federal the necessary conveniences for the business of 3,000 constitutions.

As the time draws nigh when I am to have been brought into contact and per ted to proniote the best interests of the accorded me in my administration of the I cannot too strongly urge the atten- executive department of their govern. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1st, 1884.

> WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Main

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs. Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents Trial Shipments Solicited.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERBHANTS.

Office, 169, William St., New York

Ocha B. Smith Deft.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE SUPE ROWAN COUNTY. John W. Smith, Plaintiff.) Against

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA In the above entitled case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non resident of this State and cannot after due diligence be found within this State and that a cause of action for divorce exists in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper in Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding Ocha B. Smith the defendant above named, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September 1884. and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the said defendant take notice that it she fail Term, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Given under my hand this 3d day of

October 1884. J. M. HORAH, Clerk Superior Court of Rowan County,

Positively the Last Notice.

All persons indebted to me by Note of Mortgage, or open account, must settle the same between this time and the first day of December, 1884. All unsettled claims on the 1st day of December, will be placed inthe hands of my Counsel for collection, sure, promptly settling with me. Respectfully,

W. SMITHDEAL Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1884.-4t

The undersigned has bought the well deceased, and will continue to supply the public demand for Mill Stones from this JOHN T. WYATT.

Now Due.

All persons indebted to me either by Note, Mortgage or Accounts, are notified to these have been standing long and must be R. J. HOLMES. Nov. 18, 1884.—6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

On Monday the 8th day of December next, at the late residence of J. W. Fisher, I will sell all the personal property belong-Terms of sale CASH,

All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate settlement and all persons having claims against the estate are notified that they must present them to me on or before the 20th, day of November 1885, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. R. FISHER, Adm'r. of

JOHN W. FISHER. Nov. 17th, 1848. 6:tdofs:pd.

FULL STOCK

My stock this Fall is unusually Full and Elegant. I shall not give particulars, but

MY OLD CUSTOMERS pared to supply them, even better than

usual. Call and see mc. R. J. HOLMES.

TOBACCO FACTORY TO RENT!

The large Tobacco Factory heretofere occupied by Messrs. Payne & Lunn, on

SHAVER, PARKER & HOLMES Sa'isbury, Nov. 18, 1881. - 1m