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PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

NO. 32.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison's Advice to Congress.

Revision of the Laws and Extension of the Free List Recommended.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from the day to day ple. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communica-tions of the President to Congress.

our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still bending questions upon estimates and pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this gov-ernment with other States have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has born, rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us. OUR HONORED GUESTS.

It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional ex-istence finds, as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the inde pendent States of North and South America met together in carnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and ex-panding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be used for the mutual good of all I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so conspicuous a meeting of allied and, in large part, indentical interests.

THE MARITIME CONGRESS. Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the government, under the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the substantial ment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very contial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon conference, and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the cooperation of Congress is confidently relied

THE PISHERIES DISPUTE. On the part of the Government of the Do minion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that all existing causes of difference may be equitdy adjusted

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are at last happily ended, and that an apparently stable government has been constituted. It has been duly recognized by the United States. THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a Republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with rep-visional government, and the Brazilian repfriendly diplomatic relations with the proresentatives at this capital were instru by the provincial government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no inter-

ruption.

Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a for-mal and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance

PEACE AND PROSPERITY AT HOME. Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the mer-chant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1889, has been prepared and will be presented to

Congress. It presents with clearness the fis-cal operations of the government, and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$887,050,058.81, derived as

From internal revenue...... 130,881,513 92 From mispellaneous sources. The ordinary expanlitures for the same period were \$281,986,615.60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$329,579,929.25. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, \$57,470,129.59.

For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are \$385,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are \$238,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of \$341,321,116.99, leaving an estimated surplus

of \$43,678,883.01.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, \$90,456,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of \$37,838,937.77, all of which were the sum of \$37,838,937.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1801, are estimated by the Trensury Department at \$385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at \$341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of \$43,569,522.30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are

written up. The axistence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress, with a view of reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be. The collection of noneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the Treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest treat the constant of the same treatment of the same and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorised and dangerous expedient. It results in a temperary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautions and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now out-standing should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after

A BEVISION OF THE TARIFF. I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the sche rules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity or valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

Congress has taken the necessary steps for a

reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately,

The preparation of a new scheduale of cus-toms duties is a matter of great delicacy be-cause of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home in-dustries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective prin-ciple should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should en-large the field of his vision to include all of

The necessary reduction in our public reve-ues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more operous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing ticles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products asour home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tar upon spirits used in the arts and in manufac method of reducing the surplus.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS. The total coinage of silver dollars was, on November 1, 1889, \$343,638,001, of which \$283,539,521 were in the Treasury vaults and \$60,098,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults, \$277,319,944 were represented by outstanding silver certifi-cates, leaving \$6,219,577 not in circulation

and not represented by certificates.

The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dol-lars of 4121/2 grains, has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purthe discretion

ss to \$4,000,000 I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large pro-ducers of that metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be pre-sented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value I have been able to give only a hasty examnation, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law reormunated. The details of sich a law re-quire careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in con-nection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject.

EXCLUDING THE CHINESE. The enforcement of the Chinese exclusi act has been found to be very difficult on the Northwestern frontier. Chinamen landing at Victoria find it easy to pass our border, owing to the impossibility, with the force at the command of the customs officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the employment of additional officers, who will be assigned to this duty and every effort will be made to enforce the law, The Dominion exacts a head tax of \$50 for each Chinaman landed, and when these persons, in fraud of our law, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

WITHOUT COAST DEFENSES. Judged by modern standards, we are prac-tically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if ubjected to the fire of improved guns; and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guus as we are now making for coast defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropria-tion for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now me le for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them.

with fairly effective guns.
The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the

friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encamping companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year

bors.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encamping companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

consideration of Congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations.

THE PROTECTION OF PEDERAL OFFICERS. The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have fol-lowed, suggest questions which in my judg-

ment, are worthy the attention of Congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be inside by law, not only for the protection of Federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts.

Events, which have been brought to my

attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending, by legislation, fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon our courts and grand juries and to give evi-dence. There is a manifest resulting duty that these witnesses shall be protected from injury on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile, and the purishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

TRUSTS AND THE COPYRIGHT LAWS. Larnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and genera necessity they are dangerous conspiracles against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal

egislation.
The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the atten-tion of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our character and good disposition toward our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any asso ciations that defies our laws, should not only

be denied citizenship, but a domicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT. The report of the Postmaster-General not only exhibits the operations of the department for the last fiscal year but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trude can

CONSTRUCTING NEW WAR VESSELS.

In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by Congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of

The report of the Secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had, on the 4th of March last, thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the ist, the total has not been increased, because in the meantime four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but, it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new ves-sels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of ser-vices the ships. I concern in the recommends. viceable ships. I concur in the recommenda-tion of the Secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the transactions of the government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal re-lation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our leg-islation. Large reservations, held in com-mon, and the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and headmen have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercis of thrift, and the annuity has contributed as affirmative impulse toward a state of con-

rmed pauperism.
Our treaty stipulations should be observed with fidelity, and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best interests of an ignorant and helpless people. The reserva-tions are now generally surrounded by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indian back into the wilderness, and it remains only, by every suitable agency, to push him upward into the estate of a selfsupporting and responsible citizen. For the adult, the first step is to locate him upon a farm, and for the child, to place him in a

CLAIMS OF SETTLERS. In the administration of the land laws the policy of facilitating, in every proper way, the adjustment of the honest claims of individual settlers upon the public lands has been pursued. The namber of pending cases had, during the preceding administration, been greatly increased under the operation of orders for a time suspending final settler. of orders for a time suspending final action in a large part of the cases originating in the West and Northwest, and by the subsequent se of unusual methods of examination.
Only those who are familiar with the con-

a bons fide intent to make a home u selected lands. Where this intent is selected lands. Where this intent is well a tablished and the requirements of the la have been substantially compiled with, it claimant is entitled to a prompt and friend consideration of his case. But where the is reason to believe that the claimant is the mera agent of another, who is seeing to evade a law intended to promo small holdings, and to secure by fraudules methods large tracks of timber and other methods large tracts of timber and other lands, both principal and agent should not only be thwarted in their fraudulent purpose, but should be made to feel the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The law should be so administered as not to confound the confound that the confound the confound the confound that the confound the confound the confound that the confound the confound that the confound the confound the confound that the confound the confound that the confound the confound that these two classes, and to visit penalties onlupon the latter.

THE PENSION SYSTEM

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wound or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz., muster and disability are usually susceptible of easy proof; but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardsings of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt.

diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt.

Besides these there is another class composed of men many of whom served an ellistment of threefull years, and of re-enlists veterans who added a fourth year of service who escaped the casualities of battle and the assaults of disease, who were always reac for any detail, who were in every battle li of their command, and were mustered out sound health, and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomita-ble and independent spirif the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or cas-

I am not unaware that the pension roll al ready involves a very large annual expend ture, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grants pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having rendere sailors of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon their own labor for a main tenance and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paspers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and un selfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. And am equally sure that the survivors of the tunion army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared. ing class of their comrades is fairly car

There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. T these the Secretary of the Interio has called attention.

PROTECTION FOR RAILRGAD MEN. The attention of the Interstate Comme Commission has been called to the urgen need of Congressional legislation for the bet ter protection of the lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great interstate freight lines of the country, and especially o the yardmen and brakemen. A petition signed by nearly ten thousand railway brakemen was presented to the commission asking that steps might be taken to bring bout the use of automatic brakes and coup lers on freight cars.

During the year ending on June 1888, over two thousand railroad employes were killed in service, and more that twenty thousand injured. It is competent, think, for Congress to require uniformity is the construction of cars used in interstate commerce, and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a repreach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vocation, be subjected to peril of life and limb as great as that of a sol ifer in time of war.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The creation of an executive departmen to be known as the Department of Agriculture, by the act of February 9 last, was wise and timely response to a request which had long been respectfully arged by the farmers of the country. But much remains to be done to perfect the organization of the department so that it may fairly realize the expectations which its creation excited. In this connection attention is called to the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary, which is herewith submitted. retary, which is herewith submitted. THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The proposition to observe the 400th an-The proposition to coserve the another inversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of Congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the General Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. The purpose of the Civil Service law wa absolutely to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under i tions. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examining boards and the ap-pointing officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political views and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not to much to say, however, that some recent Congressional investigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the selections for appointment.

The reform of the cavil service will make

The reform of the cavil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers, our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter, and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the Constitution or by the law, and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the consequent increase of

the country and the consequent increase of the civil list have magnified this function of the executive disproportionally. It can not be denied, however, that the labor con-nected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual distress, by the sadden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is But, on the a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty and a good attainment in the discharge of it must be added before the argument is complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to convince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily stay the demand for removals.

moyals.

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service great benefit would accrue from the adoption of some system by which the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that, in all private employments, comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty.

I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all the executive departments.

all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promo-tions.

There also suggested to the Postmaster-General that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent impections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That a great stimples would thus be given to the whole conulus would thus be given to the whole ser-vice I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR PEOPLE. National aid to education has heretofore aken the form of land grants, and in that form the constitutional power of Congress to promote the education of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned when the form is changed to that of a direct grant of money

from the public treasury.

Such aid should be, as it always has been, Such and should be, as it always has been, suggested by some exceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South, the bestowal of the suffrage, which soon for eved, and the impairment of the ability of the States where these new citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational facilities, presented not only exceptional but unexampled conditions. That the situation has been much amelio-sated there is no doubt. The ability and invested there is no doubt.

rated there is no doubt. The ability and in-terest of the States have happily increased. But a great work remains to be done, and I think the general government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a national grant in aid of education grows chiefly out

of the condition and needs of the emanuspated slave and his descendants, the relief should, as far as possible, while necessarily proceeding upon some general lines, be ap-plied to the need that suggested it. It is cssential, if much good is to be accomplished, that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the States should be culisted, and that the methods adopted should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxa-

As one Congress cannot bind a succeeding one in such a case, and as the effort must, in some degree, be experimental, I recommend that any appropriation made for this purpobe so limited in annual amount and as to t time over which it is to extend as will, on the one hand, give the local school authori-ties opportunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other de-liver them from the temptation to unduly postpone the assumption of the whole bur-den themselves.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored people did not intrude themchains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have, from a stand-point of ig-norance and poverty, which was our shame, norance and poverty, which was our sname, not theirs, made remarkable advances in ed-ucation and in the acquisition of property. They have, as a people, shown themselves to be friendly and faithful toward the white be friendly and faithful toward the white race, under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the national cemeteries where a grateful government has gathered the askes of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments which have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities, and for fidelity to the enlistment oath." In civil life they are now the toilers of their communities, making their toffers of their communities, making their full contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which these communities are re-esting. Their sudden withdrawal would stop production and bring disorder into the household as well as the shop. Generally they do not desire to quit their homes, and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire.

But, notwithstanding all this, in many

But, notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged.

It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of instice and of respect for the law.

a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely, no one supposes that the pres ent can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these communities must work out the problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot: is he in fact to have those full civil rights when which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave ques-tions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consulation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law. I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within its well-defined constitutional powers

within its well-defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the Constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the Executive or of Congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Representatives

of members of the house of representatives is clearly given to the general government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, bet ter results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into Federal control. The colored man should be protected in all his relations to the Federal government, whether as litigant, juror or witness in our courts, as an elector for mem-bers of Congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR OCEAN MAIL, SERVICE. There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride and nothing more huntral to the national prosperity han the infurcity of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea coast lines do not suggest say reason for their supremany on the sea. It was not always so, and our peop-agreed. I think, that it shall not continue to it is not possible in this communication to of the causes of the decay of our shipping inter the differing methods by which it is propo-restore them.

restore them.

Incommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and is some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions which they must meet. That the American States lying south of us will conduly co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval serve to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tonnage a speed, as the owners will consent to place at the a

can construction and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the government, in case of need, as armed craisers. England has ador of this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon bernaval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of concount in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the surpose of extending our foreign commerce. The callargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American scamen. The promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern.

The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories and the fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal gramotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inanguration of allberal and nonzerostry

possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promute the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the ciligent and serious attention of Congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great end in view.

BENJAMER HARMLESSIVE

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The late ExMinister Pendleton was noted for his conscientiousness as a lawyer. Mrs. Harrison says that the stare of the crowd is one of the trials of her life.

Mrs. Quay, wife of the Pennsylvania Synator was a great belle in her girlhood.

Mile Rosa Bonbeur has a tiny pet monkey, which is her almost constant companie Hannibal Hamlin has survived all but two of his colleagues in the Main Legislature

R. D. Backmore is better known at Teddiugtor as a market gardener than as an author.

Amelia Edwards says the earliest Egyptian saintings antedate the Christian era by 3,000 years. Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, is writing the "The Recollections of a War

Governor. Gilbert A. Pierce, North Dakota's first S-nator, is the author of a prose translation of the "Æaled."

Seats to hear Gladstone sell at two guiness apiece when the Grand Oid Man speaks out-side of Parliament.

Again it is announced that Amelia Rivers Chanler is at work on a novel in co tion with Catulle Mendes. The Queen of Italy once tried to write a

mously and it was declined. Frau Mankiewicz, wife of Consul Mankiewicz, has been nominated a life member of

the Academy of Arts in Paris. The eldest daughter of General Mahone has one of the finest and sweetest voices Mrs John W Mackey has ever heard.

Miss Rhoda-Broughton, after an illness of some years has written a new novel, which is to wear the curious title of "Atlas."

Misss Swift, a decendent of the family of which the celebrated Dean was a member, has started a home in Dublin for stray cats. The question as to which of the continental princes the Princess Mand of Wales would marry, has been answered. It is the Czare

Jules Verne's real family name is Olchewitz. The novelist is now 63 years old and engaged in the production of one of his greatest works.

Governor-elect Campbell, of Ohio, praies-ses marked Scotch characteristics, one of which is a stubborn adherence to any opinion once formed. Col. Alfred Rhett, historic character of

South Carolina and conspicuous in initiating the war of the rebellion, recently died in Charleston in comparative poverty. Emile Zola, who went to Medan in 1878 to avoid the Paris Exposition of that year, and

has since written all his books there, hereafter reside permanently in Paris. Prince Christian, the oldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is at present serving his year in the ranks of the common soldier, is the tailest prince in Europe.

The Dutchess of Sparta received as a wedding present, from her brother, the Emperor William, a diadem and neckiac of large turquoises, all selected stones, set in maga

diamones. Col. Robert G. Ingersolt has accepted the invitation of the New York State Bar Assiciation to deliver the annual address before the association in the Assembly chamber of the Capitol on January 13. His subject will be "The Imperfections of the Common Law."

Dom Pedro was not only an ardent almirer of our poet Whittier, but he had an enthusiastic appreciation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it is said on excellent authority that the book had a great influence on him and upon the people of Brazil in regard to the liberation of the slaves.

DECAPITATED HIS SON.

A Madman's Terrible Work With a Enife-His Wife's Escape.

With one sweep of a large sharp butcher knife, John Bright, almost decapitated his son, Albert, at their home, near Gallatin, Mo. He then made an attack on his wife, who escaped and locked herself in a room. With manical rage the murderer rushed from the house and attempted to kill John Bunk, a form hand, who saved his life by fight right then start d to town, saying there were several of his enemies there and he would get even with them. The alarm was given, and he was stopped by the marshal, but instead of giving himself up he mais an attack on the officer with his knife and cut him badly in the arm. He then made a dash through the streets and scared everybody that came in sight. As it was impossible for any one to get hear him, he was shot as he was chasing a lot of children and so badly woim led that he was captured. Enght was recently released from an insame system as who escaped and looked herself in a room. recently released from an insame sysium as

THE orator who "waxed" eloquent was arrested for assault and battery.