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PRESIDENT HARRISON'S OPINIONS

President Harrison's message, delivered to congress on Monday, although quite lengthy, contains no useless words and touches intelligently on a large number of important questions now before the people. He calls attention to the economical management of each of the several departments of the government, and congratulates the people that no money is being squandered uselessly in any of the varied channels through which the enormous sums in the treasury find their way back to the public.

He speaks of friendly relations with all foreign powers, and is confident that peace will not be disturbed, although serious matters, such as the Behring sea dispute are involving considerable argument and correspondence. He is confident that the rights of the United States in the sealing ground seeded by Russia will be accorded by Great Britain before the beginning of another sealing season.

He thinks the McKinley bill should be given a fair trial; that its workings will result in the fullest benefits to all our people, and that the act has been unjustly assailed as tending to raise prices of necessities; that the policy embodied in such legislation will secure us "large and more profitable participation in foreign trade." He asks the people not to be influenced against the law on account of the hubbub raised in Europe over it; that the people of England, France, Germany, and so forth, are studying their own interests, not ours, in growling about the bill.

He thinks the result of the Pan American deliberations at Washington last winter will be of great importance in obtaining more intimate relations, both politically and commercially, with the South American republics.

He feels an interest in the independence of the people of the Congo, and hopes the civilized powers will unite in suppressing what is left of the slave traffic and in discouraging the wholesale importation of ardent spirits into a wild region in "darkest Africa" which is now being rapidly depopulated by the use of alcohol amongst the various tribes.

He deprecates the present warfare going on between several of the Spanish-American republics and thinks the United States ought to use its influence on behalf of peace, without making itself too officious.

He has proposed to the British and Chinese governments, a plan to regulate the passage of Chinese laborers across our northern and southern boundaries, with a view to stopping the present stealing of coolies across our borders.

Samoa's autonomy as a Kingdom has been reorganized, with an eye to the welfare of American policies and interests on the Pacific ocean.

Recommends the present congress to repair some injustices to the Honolulu Kingdom growing out of the workings of the McKinley bill.

He believes our government should take kindly to Italy's invitation and participate in the Universal Meridian Conference with a view to adopting a uniform standard of time and longitude throughout the world.

He is gratified with our rapidly growing relations with Mexico, resulting from the building of American railroads into that country, and recommends that our mission to the City of Mexico be raised to the first class.

The cash receipts in the national

treasury for the last fiscal year were \$464,000,000; expenses of the government \$358,500,000 leaving a balance of \$105,500,000 to be applied to the sinking fund.

The increased circulation of money among the people owing to the policy of the present secretary of the treasury and the enormous decrease in the national debt during the past nineteen months are considered matters of congratulation. Receipts from internal revenue have increased during the year nearly \$12,000, while the cost of collecting it has been reduced \$90,000.

Our new navy is growing vigorously. Nine new vessels of the latest pattern have been put in commission during the year, and five more will be launched by spring. The influence of their prestige has already been felt abroad.

He speaks of personal violence and abuse having been offered quite frequently to postmasters selected by him in some portions of the South, and has advised the Postmaster General to abolish offices where appointees not in fault will not be allowed to peacefully perform their duty. In connection with the postal department Mr. Harrison congratulates the people that the mail service can no longer be used as a tool for lottery concerns in defrauding the public.

In regard to the Indians, he says that the policy of allotment of lands in severalty to the various tribes and the consequent reduction of unnecessary lands given up to the savages has been followed so far as laws will permit.

He is glad that every useless obstacle in the way of honest settlers making homes on government land has been removed and the former policy of looking upon every settler as a fraudulent land-grabber has been discontinued under the present administration. The Land Office department is rapidly catching up with its business.

As to pensions, the president says all deserving beneficiaries should obtain their just dues from the government without delay, but he dislikes special pension bills.

He thinks the Mormon question is rapidly being settled in Utah by swamping the Mormons with a large flow of law abiding immigration. He is gratified by the letter of President Woodruff of the Mormon church, in which the prelate recommends the discontinuance of plural marriages, but doesn't put much faith in Mormon protestations, so long as the Latter Day Saints believe in the divinity of having more than one wife.

The farming interest he considers has been attended to by the last congress in the matter of increased duties on foreign farm products, which have stimulated home effort in the direction of raising produce heretofore largely imported from Canada, and also through the policy of Department of Agriculture. In this category he places wool growers and raisers of live stock. He thinks the prejudice against our beef and pork across the Atlantic is gradually disappearing on account of the efforts of our government towards showing the absolute health and wholesomeness of American meats, and that a good market may be relied on in England, Germany and France when the prejudice has been removed.

The cultivation of sugar beets, the President says, is proven to be a complete success, and the area of sugar beet production extends over a very large proportion of the country's surface. As a consequence the production of domestic sugar will steadily increase despite the fact of the duty having been taken off the foreign article, as the bounty given by the government will stimulate the industry while bearing very lightly on the pockets of the consumers.

He suggests that the steamers plying between San Francisco and Australia be subsidized, as the

balance of trade is largely in our favor and there is danger of the terminal being shifted from the American port to Vancouver, B. C., in which case a trade netting us \$10,000,000 a year would be diverted to English channels. He wants our coast lines fortified; is gratified that "another belt of states stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific," through the admission of Idaho, and Wyoming; thinks the salaries of the U. S. district judges should not be less than \$5,000 per annum; wishes to see a national bankruptcy act become a law; that a better and safer system of coupling trains may be adopted by our railroads in order that the 2,000 train hands killed and the 20,000 crippled each year may not continue; wants to see arid lands secure of future irrigation by government ownership of vantage points for storing water, thus releasing the farmers who will cultivate the irrigable districts from any monopoly of water-storage which may hereafter take form; is not in favor of government ownership of telegraph lines, but wants the telegraph business of the nation contracted for at reasonable rates as the mail carrying on railroads is at present.

And he winds up by saying that the federal election law, which was not passed last congress, although not absolutely perfect, goes a long way toward securing to each citizen a "right to vote and have that vote counted," which desirable state of affairs does not pertain to any great extent in several of the states of the South.

It transpires that Cleveland got about 4,000 votes in 1884 which were fraudulent, and that he never carried New York state. These voters were inmates of poorhouses, and as such were by law disfranchised except at their original homes. Blaine was, therefore, rightfully President, instead of Cleveland even without counting in such states as Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, where no election as provided for in the constitution was held at all. Of course it is rather late now to make a stir about the matter, as the "stuffed prophet" has served his term and gone home, but republicans must keep their eyes peeled for illegal democratic voting in New York in 1892, not that the electoral vote of New York state will be absolutely indispensable to republican success, but it is time that strictly legal elections shall be held in all parts of our land. The Australian ballot system is going to put a stop to all such fraudulent elections and for this reason finds considerable opposition in certain democratic hot-beds.

The tax on mortgages bears heavily on both home debtor and creditor in Oregon, simply because the foreign money lender cannot be compelled to pay it and the home capitalist must pay. Suppose a New York capitalist holds a mortgage on a farm in Oregon for \$1000 and neglects or refuses to pay, how can he be made to do so? If the tax bore equally and justly on home and foreign capital there would not be so much objection to its workings here. As it is, Oregon money is finding its way into the adjoining states where it can enter the marts of trade and avoid such unjust discrimination.

That there is considerable total depravity amongst some specimens of the Caucasian race is proven by the manner in which the Sioux have been kept posted on the movements of troops and intentions of government during the present trouble on the reservations in North Dakota and Montana. White spies have found their way into the dance camps and made a business of assisting the savages to keep up a threatening attitude toward the settlers in these neighborhoods. These fiends should not be treated as prisoners of war when found. Rope, or some swift means of sending them to eternity should be used freely in dealing with them.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS G. A. R.,
RUTLAND, VT., OCT. 1, 1890.

COMRADES:—Since being elected Commander-in-Chief I have visited ten Departments, six of which are west of the Missouri river, and have been more than gratified to observe the hearty spirit of comradeship everywhere prevailing, and the growing pride in and devotion to our noble order. The thought seemed to be in every mind and the words on every lip that the Grand Army of the Republic should be made to round up one-half million comrades this year. The inspiration of this thought was not mere pride in numbers, but the advantage of membership to individual character, and the advantage of numbers in increasing the potency of the Order in its lofty work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. It is on the ground of individual and public benefit that it becomes our duty to increase our membership. There are yet several hundred thousand worthy veterans who served bravely with us on land or sea, not yet with us in this organization. If we do not bring in fifty thousand or more of them this year the fault will be our own. This means an addition of about ten to every hundred. Who doubts but this can be easily done? What comrade will fail to do his part? What Post will hold back?

Let all Department Commanders at once take the leadership and direction in this work in their respective Departments. I have seen enough to know that they will find cordial and enthusiastic response, both from individuals and Posts. This is the best season of the year for the recruiting service to be made effective and successful. It should not pass without our achieving results as grand as our possibilities are great.

Yours in F., C. and L.,
W. G. VEARY,
Commander-in-Chief.

Official:

J. H. GOULDING,
Adjutant General.

WHILE the water in the Willamette river is low the bars to navigation can be easily and cheaply removed. Can we hope that this much needed work will be helped on by our present democratic lower house?

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Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA REMEDY internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrid malady. In all we used less than one half of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a little less than one box of CUTICURA, and only one box of CUTICURA SOAP. H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fourth day of January, 1887.

U. N. COE, J. P.

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Parents, do you realize how your little ones suffer, when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching, burning, scaly, and blotched skin and scalp diseases? To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will often afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because so speedy cure, and not to use them, without a moment's delay, is to be guilty of positive inhumanity. No greater legacy can be bestowed upon a child than a clear skin and pure blood. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and may be used from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
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Oregon & California trains connect at Albany and Corvallis. The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co.'s line of steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

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Steamship "Willamette Valley," Decem-ber 10th, 19th, and 28th.

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