It of an enactment, under which relief may se claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, tot in evasion of it; nor should such worthy shjects of care, all equally entitled, be rewritted to the unequal operation of sympasty, or the tender mercles of social and political influence with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors at the country are our fellow-citizens, and increased with us in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome law. They cannot se swerved from their duty of citizenship by citful appears to their spirit of brotherhood, sorn of common peril and suffering nor will bey exact as a test of devotion to their wellare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

PATENT OFFICE.

& Self-Supporting Institution, With Increasing

Business. On the 4th of March, 1885, the current busi-tess of the Patent Office was, on an average, ive and one-half months behind. At the lose of the last fiscal year such current work elose of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examining an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for satents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trade-marks and labels, squals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during the preceding rear. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregate \$1,250,167.80, enabling the office to turn into the Treasury, over and above all expenditures, about \$163,701.73. The number of patents granted during the inst fiscal year, including reissues of trade marks, designs and labels, was 25,619—a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous sondition and constantly increasing in its bisiness. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the year ending func 20,1887, was \$55,900. The amount estimated for the grant of the fiscal year ending June 20,1887, was \$55,900. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, as \$7,8,700.

SUBSIDIZED ROADS.

The Government a Creditor the Sole Matter to be Considered.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the in-teletedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to lebtedness of the Facilic subsidized roads to he Government. His suggestion has the ananimous endorsement of the persons se-lected by the Government to act as directors of these roads and protect the interests of the United States in the board of direction. In considering the plan proposed the sole mat-ters which should be taken into account, in any opinion are the situation of the Governters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the Government as a creditor and the surest way to senire the payment of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the supreme Court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several States are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one State into another. This important field of conitrol and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Feederal action upon the subject is worthy of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

in Advocacy of Harmony And Depreciation of

Disturbance.

The relations of labor and capital and of laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both interests, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general Government, within the limits of its constitutional anthority, to avert such a condition, should be willingly accorded. In a special message transmitted to the Congress, at its last session, I suggested the enlargement of our present fanctions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employes and employers. When these differences reach to such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between States, the application of this remody by the general Government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers, and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitration, if carefully selected, and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of the confraversy of less extent, and not necessarily within the domain of the Federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of the Congress. But after all has Disturbance. opinion that this suggestion is worthy the at-tention of the Congress. But after all has been done by the passage of laws either Fed-eralor State, to relieve a situation full of sobeen done by the passage of laws either Federal or State, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment, which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions, would beach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the sutest path to national greatness, and the happiness of all our people, that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration and that centented labor is capital s best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, the diverse situation of our people as inseparable from our civilization, that every citizen should in his sphere be a contributor to the general good: that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor; and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from the promiters true American allenate from the promters true American sympathy and kindly feeling.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUR

Excfainess of the Service-Suggestions Touching Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Department of Agriculture, represent-ing the oldest and largest of our national in-dustries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth, and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency, advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects it has in charge, should among other things, be practically applied to the home production at a loweost of articles offered, which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the receive all possible encouragement from the Government. The interests of millions engaged in agriculture are involved in improvement of results of their labor and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute for those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. The existence of pleuro-pneumonia has led to bur-densome and, in some cases, disastrous effects in an important branch of industry, and af-fect the country and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences, that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the Congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as to the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general Government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interests entrusted to his care. quantity and quality of our food This is a matter of such importance

CIVIL SERVICE.

A Plea For Consideration by Congress and For Popular Favor.

Pepular Favor.

The continued operation of the law relating to our Civil service has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people, testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the Government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential, showing active partisan work. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When Civil Service yields more fully to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed: it may not always be faithfully applied. Its designs may sometimes misearry through mistake or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends. If the people of this country ever submit to the bankshment of its underlying principle from the operation of their Government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the Congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the commissioners be made equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriation may

be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have charge of.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The Payment of Its Liabilities Advised in Equity and Fairness.

The Payment of Its Liabilities Advised in Equity and Fairness.

I desire to call the attention of the Congress to a plain duty which the Government owes to the depositors in the Freedman Savings and Trust company. This company was chartered by the Congress for the benefit of the most liliterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions, and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard-carned savings in this institution implied an understanding on the part of their Government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$2,009,25,22, to 61,33 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be \$1,-648,181.2. This sum declucted from the entire amount of deposits leaves \$1,20,74,30 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16,000. I think the remaining 38 per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the Government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the compaid by the Government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the com-mission soon to be laid before Congress will give more satisfactory details on this subject.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Negotiations Still Pending-Reasonable Hope of

Negotiations Still Pending—Reasenable Hope of Speedy Conclusion.

A convention between the United States and certain other powers for the protection of sub-marine cables was signed at Paris on March 4, 1884, and has been duly ratified and proclaimed by this government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention is to go into effect the 1st of January next, but the legislation required for its execution in the United States has not yet been adopted. I carnestly recommend its enactment. Cases have continued to occur in Germany giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality. The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues, illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines, were favorably reported in both Houses of Congress at their last session, and I trust will receive flual and favorable action at an early day. The recommendation considered in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, was meet by an adverse vote of the Senate April 13th last, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the British provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by United States fishermen, and, at the same time, in sure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The questions involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time for nearly three-squarters of a century have given rise to carnest international discourses, not unaccompanied by irritation. Temporary arrangement, under the treaty of the la Speedy Conclusion. arrangements, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of Isls, as to the first article of which no construction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and the growth of population in the British Provinces, to which population in the British Provinces, to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of ISIs. New and vast interests have been brought into existence. Modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied, the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3,500 commerce between the United States and their acighbors along a frontier of over 5,500 miles. This propinquity of community, language and occupation, and similarity of political and social institutions, indicate the practicability and obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Whitst I am unfeignedly desirons that such relations should exist between us and the inhabitants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such as to seriously threaten their continuance. Although toward our fishermen has been such as to seriously threaten their continuance. Although
disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question,
negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present
session of Congress advancement may be
made and that an acceptable conclusion has
been reached. At an early day there may be
laid before Congress the correspondence of
the Department of State in relation to this
important subject, so that the history of the
past fishing season may be fully disclosed, and the action and the attitude
of the administration clearly comprehended.
More extended reference is not deemed
necessary in this communication. The
recommendation, submitted list year, that
provision be made for a preliminary reconnoisance of the conventional boundary line
between Alaska and British Columbia is renewed.

HAWAII' AND JAPAN.

The Desirability of Intimacy With Them-Liberla's Relations.

ria's Relations.

I express my unhesitating conviction that the intimacy of our relations with Hawaii should be emphasized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875 these islands, on the highway of Oriental and Australian traffle, are virtually an outpost of American commerce and a stepping stone to the growing trade of the Pacific. The Polynesian Island groups have been so absorbed by other and more powerful governments that the Hawaiian islands are left almost alone in the enjoyment of their autonomy which it is important for us should be preserved. Our treaty is now terminable on one year's notice, but propositions to abrogate it would be in my judgment most ill-advised. The paramount influence we have there acquired, once relinquished, could only with difficulty be regained, and a valuable coign of vantage for ourselves might be converted into a stronghold for our commercial competitors. I firstly recommend that the existing tree y sipulations be extended for a further ten no of seven years. A tecentity signed treaty

itors. I firstly recommend that the existing treary spipulations be extended for a further term of seven years. A recently signed treaty to this end is now before the senate. The imaggraph of telegraphic communication between these islands and the United States should not be overlooked.

The question of a general revision of the treaties of Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. As the first to open relations with that empire and as the nation in most direct commercial relation with Japan, the United States have lost no opportunity to testify their consistent friendship by supporting the just claims of Japan to autonomy and independence among nations. A treaty of extradition between the United States and Japan, the first concluded by that empire, has been lately proclaimed.

lately proclaimed.

The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaing effective sovereignty over its outlying districts have exposed that Republic to encroachments. It cannot be forgotten that this distant community is an off-shoot of our own system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens, whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the bark Continent have commanded respect and sympathy elsewhere, especially in this country.

Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all proper maintenance of its integrity is

in all proper maintenance of its integrity is obvious, and has been consistently announced during nearly half a century. I recommend that in the reorganization of our navy, a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Liberia, to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues.

MEXICAN NATTERS.

Renewal of Former Suggestions-The Case of Editor Catting.

The encouraging development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Maxico, which has been so marked within the past few years, is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solici-

tude. I urgently renew my former represer inde. I argeitly renew my former representation of the need of speedy legislation by Congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of Jan. 20, 1883. One commercial treaty or 1831 with Mexico was terminated, according to its provisions, in 1881, upon notification given by Mexico in pursuance of her automined policy of recasting all her commercial treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation defining alien rights of trade, property and residence, treatment of shipping, con

since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation defining alien rights of trade, property and residence, treatment of shipping, consular privileges, and the like.

Our yet unexecuted reciprocity convention of 188; covers mone of these points, the settlement of which is so necessary to good relationship. I propose to initiate with Mexico negotiations for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and navigation. In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, I communicated to that body on Aug. 2 last, and also to the House of Representatives, the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offense in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After demand had been made for his release, the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico novel in our history, whereby any offense, committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which Mexicols the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried, and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. Jurisdiction was sustained by couris of Mexico in the Cutting case and approved by the executive branch of that government, ipon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court in releasing Mr. Cutting decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizens aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of fariher prosecution and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the effective that provide the principles of law and interactions and the manuferial usages. A sovereign has jurisdiction of offense court in the offense consummated on our soil inviolation side of it, but the right is denied of any foreign sovereigh to punish a citizen of the United States for an offense consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the oftense be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadiy, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility in the citizen and lead to a confusion destructive of that certainty in the law which is an essential of liberty. When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country, they must abide by the laws there in force and will not be protected by their own Government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country; but the watchful care and interest of this Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime committed in the toreign lands, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded of them. With less than that this Government will not be content when the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake, whatever the degree to which extra territorial criminal jurisdiction may have been formerly allowed by consent and reciprocal agreement among certain of the European states. No such doctrine or practice was ever known to the laws of this country or of that from which our institutions have mainly been derived. In the case of Mexico there are reasons especially strong or harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocably neighbors, and wisdom and kind feeling should make us friends. The overflow or capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor of Mexico and in building up the prosperity of both countries. To assist this good work all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed, and I trust that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to climinate the present possibilities of overeign to punish a citizen of the Unite states for an offense consummated on our so

OTHER RELATIONS.

The Netherlands, Persia, Peru, Russia and Samoa The government of the Netherlands has exhibited concern in relation to certain features of our tariff laws, which are supposed by them to be aimed at a class of tobacco produced in the East Indies. Comment would seem unnecessary upon the unwisdom of legislation appearing to have a special national discrimination for its object, which, dthough unintentional, may give rise to in

intrious relations.

The establishment, less than four years ago, of a legation at Teheran is bearing fruit in the interest exhibited by the Shah's government in the industrial activity of the United States and the opportunities of beneficial interchanges.

Stable government is now bappily restored in Peru by the election of a Constitutional President, and a period of rehabilitation is entered upon, but recovery is necessarily slow from the exhaustion caused by the late war and civil disturbances. A convention to adjust, by arbitration, claims of our citizens as been promised and is under considera

has been promised and is under consideration.

The naval officer who bore to Siberia the testimonials bestowed by Congress in recognition of the aid given to the Jeannette survivors has accomptished his mission. His interesting report will be submitted. It is pleasant to know that this mark of appreciation has been welcomed by the Russian government and people as befits the traditional friendship of the two countries.

Civil perfurbations in the Samean Isles has, during the past few years, been a source of considerable embarrassment to the three governments—Germany, Great Britain and the United States—whose relations and extra teritorial rights in that important group are guaranteed by treatles. The weakness of the native administration, and the conflict of opposing interests in the islands, have led king Maliteon to seek alilance or protection in some one quarter, regardless of the distinct engagements whereby no one of the three treaty powers may acquire any paramount or exclusive interest. In May last Maliteon offered to place Samon under the protection of the United States, and the late consul, without authority, assumed to grant it. The processing was promptly disaviowed, and the overzealous official recalled. Special agents of the three governments have been deputed to examine the situation in the islands, the three governments have been deputed to examine the situation in the Islands, with a change in the representation of all three powers and a harmonious understanding between them. The peace, prosperity, autonomous administration and neutrallty of Samoa can hardly fall to be secured.

THE FLAG IN SPAIN.

History of the Recent Proclamation Concerning Spanish Duties.

Spanish Daties.

It appearing that the government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilles the whole measure of reciprocity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the sespension of discriminations against the Spanish flag in our ports, I was constrained in October last to reseind my predecessor's proclamation of Feb. 14, 1884, permitting such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedily reached, and, upon notification from the government of Spain that all differential treatment of our vessels and their cargoes from the United States or from any foreign country had been completely and absolutely relinquished, I availed myself of the discretion conferred by law, and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamation declaring reciprocal suspension in the United States. It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the carnest spirit in which the government of the Queen Regent has met our efforts to avert the initiation of commercial discriminations which are ever disastrous to the material interests and the political good will of the countries they affect. The profitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilles is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and findprofitable development of the large commercial exchanges between the United States and the Spanish Antilies is naturally an object of solicitude. Lying close at our doors and finding here their main markets of supply and demand, the welfare of Cuba and Porto Rico and their productions and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain. Their commercial and financial moves are so naturally a part of our system that no obstacle to faller, freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our representatives at Madrid and Havana have for years been to leave no effort necessayed to further these ends, and at no time has the equal good desire of Spain been more hopefully manifested than now. The government of Spain, thus removing the consular tonnage fees in cargoes shipped to the Antilles and by reducing passport fees, has shown its recognition of the needs of less trammeled intercourse. An effort has been made during the past year to remove the hindrances to the proclamation of the treaty of naturalization with the Bublime Porte, signed in 1874, which has remained inoperative owing to a disagreement of interpretation of the clauses relative to the effects of the return to

and solourn of a naturalized citizen in the and of his origin. I trust soon to be able to innounce a favorable settlement of the differ-

nces as to the interpretation.
It has been highly sufficiently to note the

It has been highly entisinetory to note the improved treatment of American pissionaries in Turkey, as has been attested by their acknowledgements to surface Minister to that government of his accessful exertions in their behalf.

The exchange of ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela, for the respening of the swards of the Caracas commission under the claims-convention of 1886 has not yet been effected, owing to the delay of the executive of that Republic in ratifying the measure. I trust that this postponement will be brief, but should it much longer continue, the delay may well be regarded as a rescission of the compact and a failure on the oart of Venzuela to complete an arrangement to persistently sought by her during many rears and assented to by this Government in a spirit of international forness, although to the detriment of holders of bona fide awards of the impagned commission. I remew the recommendation of my last annual message, that existing legislation concerning citizenship and naturalization be revised.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

to Prevent the Miscarrying of Justice - The Copy-

right Laws.

We have treaties with many states providing for renunciation of citizenship by naturalized allens, but no statute is found to give effect to med engagements, nor any which provides a needed central bureau for the registration of naturalized citizens. Experience suggests had our statutes regulating extradition may be anneaded by a provision for the transit across our territory, now a convenient ideoroughnare of travel from one country to another, of fugitives surrended by a foreign government to a third state. Such provisions irenotunusual in the legislation of other countries and tend to prevent the miscarrying of matter. It is also desirable in order to remove present uncertainties, that authority should be conferred on the Secretary of State to issue a certificate in case of an arrest, for he purpose of extradition, to the officer before whom the proceedings are pending, showing that a requisition for the surrender of the person charged has been duly made, such a certificate, if required to be received before the prisoner's examination would prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government might not desire to press. I also reconstructed before the prisoner's examination would prevent a long and expensive judicial inquiry into a charge which the foreign government might not desire to press. I also reconsument that express provision be made for the immediate discharge from custody of persons committed for extradition where the President is of opinion that surrender should not be made. The drift of sentiment in civilized communities toward all recognition of the fights of property in the creations of the human intellect has brought about the adoption, by many important nations, of an international copyright convention, which was signed at Berne on the Ishi day of September, 1856. Inasmuch as the constitution gives to longress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and discoveries," this Governmen right Laws.

serive at your hands the attention it deserves, and that the just claims of authors, so urgently pressed, will be duly heeded. Representations continue to be made to me of the nurious effect upon American artists studying abroad, and having free access to the articulations of foreign countries, of maintaining a discriminating duty against the introduction of the works of their brother artists of other countries, and I am induced to repeat my recommendation for the abolition of that tax.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Advising Better Remuneration for American Rep-

resentatives Abroad.

Pursuant to a provision of the diplomatic and consular appropriation act, approved July 1, 1886, the estimates submitted by the secretary of State for the maintenance of the sonsular service have been recast on the basis of salaries for all officers to whom such allowance is deemed advisable. Advantage has been taken of this to redistribute the salaries of the officers now appropriated for in accordance with the work performed, the importance of the representative duties of the incumbent, and the cost of tiving at each post. The last consideration has been too often lost sight of in the allowances heretofore imade. The compensation resentatives Abroad. ances heretofore made. The compensation which may suffice for the decent maintenane of a worthy and capable officer in a position of one rous and representative trust at a post readily accessible, and where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, may prove an inadequate pittance in distant lands prove an imadequate pittance in distant lands where the better part of a year's pay is consumed in reaching the post of duty and where the comforts of ordinary civilized existence can only be obtained with difficulty and at exorbitant cost. I trust that in considering the submitted schedule no mistaken theory of economy will perpetuate a system which, in the past, has virtually closed to deserving talent many offices where capacity and attainments of a high order are indispensable and in not a few cases has brought discredit on our national character and entailed embarrassment and even suffering on those deputed to uphold our dignity and interests abroad. In connection with that subject 1 carnestly reiterate the practical necessity of supplying some mode of trustworthy inspection and report of mode of trustworthy inspection and report of

mode of trustworthy hispection and report of the manner in which the consulates are con-ducted. In the absence of such reliable infor-mation efficiency can scarcely be rewarded or its opposite corrected.

Increasing competition in trade has di-rected attention to the value of the consular reports printed by the Department of State, and the efforts of the Government to extend the practical usefulness of these reports have created a wider demand for them at home and a spirit of emulation abroad. Constitut-ing a record of the changes occuring in trade ing a record of the changes occurring in trade and of the progress of the arts and invention in foreign countries, they are much sought for by all interested in the subjects which they embrace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Yeeded, Police Regulations, Conveniences and New Bridges.

The control of the Government of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hand of purely executive officers, while the Congress still retains all legislative authority pertaining to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the District and recommend their consideration. The laws of the District appear to be in an uncertain condition and their codification or revison is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the District to the State of Virginia became unfit for use, and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the city of Washington is worthy of the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the District represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and granting licenses therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers of charitable and penal institutions within the District. I suggest that the Commissioners be clothed with the power to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this power granted and carefully guarded would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that trouble still exists, growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subset as will secure to the railroads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property. The commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district business, and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers, are entirely inefficient. I recomment that this condition of affairs be remedied by the Congress and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the District Government. In conclusion, i carnestly The control of the Government of the Dis-

A Georgia newspaper illustrates the average southern negro's poor business ability by telling of one who asked the price of coats in a store. The storekeeper offered him various garments cheap for cash, but the darkey would not buy, and finally the merchant picked out a coat that cost him \$1.65 and offessed it to the negro for \$10. agreeing to take \$2 in cash and trust him for the balance. The customer jumped at the offer, and without even trying on the cont, paid the \$2 and went away happy in his ability to owe \$8. The storekeeper will not worry if he does not get the money.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The crop report of the Ohio state board of agriculture for December 1 shows regarding wheat that the area sown was 101 per cent; the estimated number of acres sown 2,741,000; and the condition 97. The condition of live stock, except bors, is generally good. Hog cholera prevails in twenty-three counties. It is announced that the French ministers

have all resigned.

The proprietors of eight hotels or restaurauts in Hartford were arrested for using oleomargarine on their tables without displaying the placard required by the law of Connecti-

Over one thousand non-union men are at work in the mills at Amsterdam, New York, where the Knights of Labor were recently Cardozo & Co., dry goods dealers of Rich-

mend, Virginia, with \$10,000 of paper affoat,

are negotiating with New York creditors for a compromise at 50 per cent. A fire in Knightrider street, London, destroyed four warehouses and greatly damaged the ancient Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

The loss is reported at \$500,000. Mrs. John Davis, of Washington, daughter of the late Secretary Freiinghuysen, has been paralyzed to a degree that renders her unable to walk. The stroke resulted from being thrown out of a carriage at Lenoz.

Theodore D. Mize, cashier of the Chicago and Minonk Coal company has surrendered all his property to apply on an embezglement be deved to be \$25,000 and will retain his position

Nobel Brothers, the chief petroleum produc ers in Russia, are said to be arranging with the Standard Oil company for a loan.

The offering of boquets to actresses was car ried to such an absurd degree in Vienna that the practice has been prohibited by the director of the imperial theaters.

Large parties of Chinese continue to cross from British Columbia into Washington terri-

tory, carrying packages believed to contain opium and other dutiable articles. Mining excitement in the vicinity of the Hot Springs of Arkausas has caused the location of claims on every available tract near

Bear mountain. Customs officers in San Francisco found in the coal bunkers of the steamer Rio Janeiro opium valued at \$20,000.

The books of the internal revenue office at Atlanta show a recent increase of eighteen in the registered distilleries of Georgia. They are allowed to sell to the public in packages. In only three countles is the manufacture of liquors prohibited.

THE MILWAUKEE ANARCHISTS. Milwaukee dispatch: There was a sensa-

tional scene in Judge Sloan's court this

evening at the close of the trial of Paul Grottkan and Albert Moessinger, who are charged with inciting the labor riots at the Milwaukee garden last May. The entire day had been consumed in argument, Judge Sloan had concluded the delivery of his charge, the jury were just filing out, and the erowd that had jammed the court room was on the point of departure, when their exit was arrested by a rapping to order by the deputy sheriffs. Flourishing a rony of Grottkan's paper, the Arbeiter Zeitung, District Attorney Williams advanced to the judge's desk, and in a loud voice said: "Your honor, I desire to call your attention to a gross scandal and a villainous libel and contempt in connection with this case," and he pointed to several marked articles in the paper. One was a poem taking Judge Sloan for a topic, and containing the most scurrilous abus him. The prose articles were of a similar tenor, and denounced the jury as bought up and the witnesses for the state as perjurers. The action of the district attorney created and harriedly sought his lawyer oan said he had beard of the publications and also that the witness for the state had been greatly intimidated. He declared that thorough investigation would be made, and appointed Monday as the day on which Grattkan would be given an opportunity to explain.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. Switzler, chief of the bureau of statistics, in his annual report says: The foreign commerce of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of the fiscal years 1884-85, disclos's few marked changes. The following are the most important: There has been a decline of \$62,-664,925 in the value of exports of merchandise. Notwithstanding this decline in the value of exports and the increase in value of imports, our exports of merchandise have exceeded the value of the imports, the former being \$679.224,830, and the latter \$635,436,136, thus showing an excess of exports over imports of \$44, 088,694.'

There was an increase of \$34,474,299 in the exports of gold and a decline of \$5, 948,437 in the imports thereof, the excess of all the exports over imports of gold amounting to \$22,208,842, as against an excess of imports over exports amounting to \$18,213,804 during the fiscal year 1885 The inward and outward movement of silver was about the same as during the preceding fiscal year, the excess of exports being \$11,600,912, against an excess of exports of \$17,203,000 during the preced ing fiscal year. The small decline during the last fiscal year is a hopeful indication that the trade depression of the past four years has reached its lowest point, and that we are on the verge of a period of increased commercial activity and national prosperity. This is further indicated by the trade returns of the first three months of the current fiscal year, which exhibit gratifying results. The value of our foreign commerce was larger during the first quar-ter of the current fiscal year than during the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year 1884, and \$39,625,075 greater than during the first quarter of the fisca! year 1885.

AN AFRICAN KING KILLED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- The department of state has received a dispatch from the United States consul at Gorcedaks in Senegal, Africa, announcing the death in battle of King Samalombefel of Cayar. The consul says that the king appeared at Tivomane in Cayar with a number of followers under arms for the purpose of collecting tribute to which he believed himself entitled. The demand was met with refusal by the in-The demand was met with refusal by the in-habitants of the place, whereupon some of the followers began to pillage the town. The merchants and traders telegraphed for aid to the government of St. Louistown, under French protection. The government sent a captain and twenty-five soldiers to the scene of the trouble with instructions to quiet mat-

Arriving at Tivovmane the troops found the merchants and traders beleagured. A words altereation followed between the troops and the king's followers which ended by the latter firing several shots, killing a soldier. A charge was ordered. After a brief but ficrce engagement the the natives fled, leaving twenty dead on

The natives soon reformed, however, and made another stand under the lead of the king, but the latter, after a sword combat with a French lieutenant lasting twelve minutes, was run through the body and killed, whereupon the followers gave up the battle and escaped into the interior.

The Kansas City Base-Hall club offers the American association \$5,000 for a franchise, and agrees to pay the railroad fare of all out-

THE PUBLIC DERT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The following is a ecapitulation of the debt statement issued

(o-day:	
Interest bearing debt— Bonds at 4% per cent Bonds at 4 per cent	250,000.000 717,779.900 71,154,250
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per	191,7/0 14,000,000
cent	64,623,519
Principal\$	1,137,749,302 11,493,089
Total	1,149,142,401
Delegation 1	0.980.985

rincipal..... 218,497 9,507,862 Total. Old demand and legal tender 346 738,391 7,025,0 0 90,520,688 105,519,817

Fractional currency, less \$8 375. 234, estimated as lost or destroyed.... 0.953,709Principal.....\$
Total debt— 550, 757, 543

Principal.....\$ 1,708,706,270 Interest 11,711,537 224,071,553 100,000,000 of United States notes..... Total debt, less available

cash items...... \$ 1,391 436,254 Net cash in the treasury..... 40,093,556 Debt, less cash in the treasury, 8 1,851,842,698 Debt, less cash in the treasury, November L 1886..... 1,354,347,947 Decrease of dept during the Available for the reduction of 3,005,249

the debt-Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding Silver held for silver certificates 90,520,633 actually outstanding..... United States notes held for cer 105,519,817 tificates of deposit actually outstanding Cash held for mutured debt and 7,025,009

4,201

48,886,979

21,001,903 interest unpaid..... Fractional currency..... Total available for reduction of the debt......\$
Reserve fund— 204,071,553

Held for redemption of United States notes (acts January 14, 1875 and July 12, 1882). 100,000,000 Unavailable for redemption of the debt— Fractional silver coin 25,808,067 Minor coln...... 25,971,631

40,093,556 Total cash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's 439,023,740 general account......\$

A COAL SWINDLER.

A Trusted Employe of Fifteen Years Robs His Employer.

Chicago special. Theodore S. Mige, confidential bookkeeper and eashier for Miner T. Ames, a millionaire coal dealer, and secretary of the Chicago & Minonk Coal and Coke company, is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000. The abstraction of funds has been going on for a dozen years. Ames was entirely unsuspicious until a week ago, when he returned from Europe and a great sensation. Grottkan turned pale noticed that something was wrong. An investigation of his bookkeeper's accounts convinced him that large sams were missing. He charged Mige with misappropriation and forced the truth from him. Mige pleaded for mercy and promised to make restitu-tion as far as possible. Examination of the books is now in progress. Mige's pro-perty, including a house on Ellis avenue, has all been turned over to Miner, but is far from being equal to the defalcation. Most of the money taken had been spent in extravagant living and on wine, women and cards. Mige was one of the most popular young business men of the city, d was thought to be the soul of honor. He is barely 33 years old, and has a salary of \$5,900 a year. Miner had such confidence in him that he was allowed entire control of the funds, signed checks and made deposits in the banks. He had been in Miner's employ for fifteen years. He is a son of Edward Mige, the well-known railroad man. Up to the present time he has not been arrested.

SAFING AFRICA.

The New York Methodist clergymen held their regular monthly meeting on the 6th in the hall of the Methodist Book Concern. At the conclusion of the routine business, Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, made an address on missionary effort in equatorial Africa. He expressed the belief that missionary work had been successful and beneficial in Africa, and could be made more so by improved methods of dealing with the antives. He gave at length his iews on this subject, as formed from a long and varied experience. In conclusion he described many of the causes why some missionaries fail to succeed. Among them was the failure to keep to their business agreement with the natives, who were always ready to resent such failures.

John O'Day's Nerve.

Col. John O'Day, of Missouri, whose presence in New York is noted in the papers, has had an eventful history. In the west of today, with its energy devoted almost entirely to the development of its varied resources, Mr. O'Day's position is fully assured, but there was a time when he stood upon more dangerous ground. A native of New York state, he went to Missouri just after the war, in time to make the first democratic speech heard in that state after the surrender of Lee. It is a singular after the surrender of Lee. It is a singular commentary upon the changes which a generation often witnesses that in that bulwark of democracy—for it is so to-day—Mr. O'Day's speech had to be made with two big revolvers projecting ominously from his belt. Word had been sent him that he would be shot if he spoke, but his determined manner carried him been sent him that he would be shot if he spoke, but his determined manner carried him safely through. When the notorious Hoffman brothers, the greatest desperadoes of that time, were arraigned for one of the murders laid at their door, Mr. O'Day was the only lawyer in the state who cared to attempt their prosecution, because of the hordes of lawless sympathizers who rallied to their support. Threat after threat that he would never live to speak sgainst them was made. When the trial was called he was on hand, however, and in spite of a packed court-house, went through his preliminary work. As he rose to begin his speech the judge turned pale and the jury looked for a convenient window through which to leap when the threatened fracas began. O'Day backed himself up against the wall so that he could not be attacked from behind, and with a pistol in each hand stoke for four hours. To the surprise of everyone the prisoners were sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, their sympathizers being awed into abject submission by the pluck of "the carpetbag lawyer." Since then Mr. O'Day has become one of the recognized leaders of the Ms. Sourt democracy, vice president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, and one of the richest men in the southwest.—I'hiladiphia Times.