

COAST MAIL.

JOHN CHURCH, Proprietor.

Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon.

Hospitals for Horses.

When the French and Germans were scouring Europe for horses for their great war there was a serious rise in the market prices, and from that time to this figures have never gone quite back to their old level.

Our Foreign Relations Handled at Length - A VERY COMPREHENSIVE PAPER. - New Recommendations Made and Old Ones Repealed - The Full Text.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. - The President's message was delivered to Congress to-day. Following is the full text: To the Congress of the United States: Since the close of your last session the American people in the exercise of the highest right of suffrage have chosen the Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing.

The First Lightning-Rod.

The attention of scientific men in Paris was quickly drawn to the method of defense proposed by Franklin, and M. Dalibard, a man of some wealth, undertook to erect the apparatus at his country residence at Marly-la-Ville, some eight miles from Paris.

THE MESSAGE.

Last Communication of President Arthur to Congress.

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OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property.

OUR COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE EXCHANGED. The recent purchases by the United States of a large trading fleet, heretofore under the Chinese flag, has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east.

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fecting the rights of foreigners, I advise the restoration of the agency and consulate-general at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive it to be the wish of congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honorable position they have hitherto had with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY. Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own security the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI. The revolution in Hayti against the established government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necessary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement.

MUCH ANXIETY HAS LATELY BEEN DISPLAYED BY VARIOUS EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS, ESPECIALLY BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY, FOR THE ABOLITION OF OUR IMPORT DUTIES UPON WORKS OF ART.

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MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

During the last year the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity, concluded January 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary legislation of congress to become effective.

With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory.

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EASTERN NATIONS.

The death of our representative at Russia while at his post at St. Petersburg, afforded the imperial government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy with our nation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF COREA HAS GENEROUSLY AIDED THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SECURE SUITABLE PREMISES FOR THE USE OF THE LEGATION.

THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION FOR OUR REPRESENTATION AT THE AUTONOMOUS COURT OF THE KHEDEH HAS PROVED A SERIOUS EMBARRASSMENT IN OUR INTERCOURSE WITH EGYPT.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural market in the United States, led to the adoption in 1879 of a commercial agreement looking to that end.

the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions, carried under the flag of either country, as to make the intercourse scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of burdens which in the past our ship-owners and shippers have so often had cause to complain.

Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman empire still remain unsolved. Complaints in behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The Porte has sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventions.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The Central and South American commission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

This government is in receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, \$724,964,782; foreign merchandise, \$15,046,757.

PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA, ETC.

This government has official notice that the revised international regulations for prevention of collisions at sea, which were adopted by all the leading maritime powers except the United States, and come into force on the first of September last for the due protection of our shipping interests.

SILVER COINAGE.

I concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and the issue of silver certificates.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

In my annual message of 1883 I recommended the abolition of all taxes, except those relating to distilled spirits.

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by the applicant himself, or where he had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hands of the government in protecting its citizens abroad, and would pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular services contains changes and reductions which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase, and are giving rise to new, varying and often delicate relations with other countries.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

The condition of our finances and the operation of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury department, are very fully discussed in the report of the secretary.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

In the expenses of the war department the secretary reports a decrease of more than \$5,000,000, which reduction of \$5,000,000 was effected in the department of the quartermaster's department.

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