JOHN CHURCH, Proprietor.

Murchfield, Cons County, Ovegon.

Hespitals for Horses.

When the French and Germans were scouring Europe for horses for their great war there was a serious rise in the arket prices, and from that time to this figures have never gone quite back to their old level. Horseffesh is e en a more serious item than it used to be in many large business concerns, and it is not surprising that those who have to employ them by the hundred find it well worth their while to give increased attention to everything calculated to keep them in health or to restore them when overtaken by disease or accident. The Great Northern Railway has just set up a hospital for their sick or injured horses at a cost of eight or ten thousand pounds. The company, says the Daily News, has in London somewhere about 1,000 horses, many of them very fine, powerful animals, and worth from £60 to £65 apiece in the market. They have 100 or thereabouts at work in connection with their lug-gage, and another 200 for their service of omnibuses running between King's Cross and the other terminal stations in the metropolis. Their horses, therefore, may probably be taken to represent some £50,000 or £60,000, and the health of this great stud may at any time prove a serious matter in the finances of the company. They have a stabling at King's Cross for some 500 horses, and till recently their hea-pital for disabled animals had been in that locality too. It has been felt, how-ever, that an outbreak of glanders in so large an establishment might involve the most serious losses, and sometime ago it was resolved by the directors to carry their infirmary right away from headquarters, and as the result of this determination they have just finished and occupied what, without any hesita-tion, may, we suppose, be described as at least one of the most complete and commodious horse hospitals in the kingdom. The new building is just outside the company's station at Totter-idge, and withing half a mile of an older establishment of a similar kind belonging to Messrs. Pickford & Co., the well-known carriers, who also have in London from 1,000 to 1,100 horses in their service, and whose hospital, though rather lerger in respect to the number of patients it can take in. is somewhat more primitive in its style. It is a picteresque and interesting place, and delightfully situated among green fields and shady lanes and cottage gardens, just now as gay as gay can be with flowers that grow on those breezy alopes, as they can not be induced to grow in the inner suburbs of London, and anybody who observes one of Messrs. Pickford's horses looking seedy and out of sorts, or sees him fall and damage his coat a little, may temper his compassion with the assurance that before many hours are over he will be sniffing the fresh air and munching the green fod-der in this delightful sanitarium. As the visitor strolls through the place it is easy to see that the creatures are hav-ing a good time, and that they are well aware of it. There are three or four boxes whose occupants, indeed, are laboring, it is difficult to donbt, under a considerable weight of apprehension. They are probationers whose maladies be in a few days passed on for a course of physic and Turkish baths, or may be led out to a brief interview with a professor of the pole ax under contract with the firm to deal as briefly as possible with all who show the slightest symptoms of the dreaded glanders. These doubtful patients are in boxes lined with sheet iron, so as easily to admit of being washed and disinfected, and the dullest of imaginations could hardly fail to discover something pe-culiarly anxious and dismal in the aspect of the patients as their visitors look upon them and discuss the possibilities of pole axing, just as in some of the other boxes one may fancy that there is rather a dejected dropping of the "jib" when their readiness for work on Monday is alluded to. "Many of them that are sent down here," says the superintendent, "don's want physic or any sort of treatment. All they want is a little rest and change of air, just like anybody else, and in a week's time they will pick up wonderfully."— Bristol (Eng) We tern Daily Press.

The First Lightning-Red.

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 e ghteen m les from Paris. The situation of the house was considered to be eminently favorable for the purpose, as the building stood some four hundred feet above the sea. A lofty wooden scaffold, supporting an iron rod an inch in diameter and eighty feet long, was erected in the garden. rod was finished at the top by a sharp point of bronzed steel, and it term-inated at the bottom, five feet above the ground, in a small horizontal rod, which ran to a table in a kind of sentry-box, furnished with electrical apparatus. On May 10th, when M. Dali-bard was himself absent in Paris, the apparatus having been left temporarily in the charge of an old dragoon named Coiffier, a violent storm drifted over the place, and the old dragoon, who was duly instructed for the emergency. went into the sentry-lox and presented a metal key, partly covered with silk, to the terminat on of the rod, and saw a stream of fire burst forth between the rod and the key. The old man sent for the Prior of Marly, who dwelt close by, to witness and confirm his observa-tions, and then started on horseback for Faris, to carry to his master the news of what had occurred. Three days afterward, that is on May 13th, 1752, M. Dalibard communicated his own account of the incident to a meeting of the Academia des Sciences, and announced that Franklin's views of the identity of the fire of the storm-cloud with that of the electrical spark had been thus definitely established.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE MESSAGE.

Last Communication of President Arthur to Congress,

A VERY COMPREHENSIVE PAPER.

Our Foreign Relations Handled at Laugth New Recommendations Made and Old Ones Repeated-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 highest right of suffrage have chosen the Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that no period in the country's history has the long political contest which ordinarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fever and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polis intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issues had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his the temper of the American citizen, his love of order, and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demon-strate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the presidency shall again distract the country.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Bel-gium 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 juris-diction of the other equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade mark treaty has also been concluded. The war between Chili and Peru is at

an end. For the arbitration of the claims of an American citizen who, during its continuance, suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon by negotiated.

The state of hostilities between France

and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our eastern relations. The Chinese government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens where property was de-stroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with their country permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration is likely to be again the subject of your deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates valid under the old I renew the recommendation of my las return certificates valid under the old law, and who now seem to be debarred from landing from lack of certificates required by the new. UR COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE EXCHANGED

States of a large trading fleet, heretofore under the Chinese flag, has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by Ameri-can citizens in other countries and exlusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recog nized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for their registration and documentation, that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded.

Pursuant to the advice of the senate, at its last session, I have recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo as that of a friendly government, avoiding in so doing and prejudg-ment of conflict in territorial claims in that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of the congress, I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to a general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. An international conference for the consideration of this subject was called by the emperor of Germany, and is now in session at Berlin. Dele-gates are now in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the intercourse of the two countries. conference you will be duly advised. The course of this government

A GENEROUS ACT.

The government of Corea has gener-ously aided the efforts of the United States minister to secure suitable premises for the use of the legation. The conditions of diplomatic intercourse with eastern nations demand them. The legation premises will be owned by The legation premises will be owned by the represented powers. I advise, then, that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the government. The United States already possesses valuable premises at Tangiers, as a gift from the sultan of Morocso, and, as it is stated hereafter, they have lately received a similar gift from the Siamese government. The government of Japan stands ready to rent to us extensive grounds at Tokio, wherein to erect a suitable building for the legation, courthouse and jail, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China or Persia. The owning of such premises would not only effect a large saving of the present rentals, but would permit of the due assertion of extra terpermit of the due assertion of extra ter-ritorial rights in these countries, and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States.

The failure of congress to make an ap

the restoration of the agency and con-sulate-general at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive it to be the wish of congress that the United States should withdraw altegether from the honorable position they have hitherto had with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or so-journing in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a com-petent representative.

With France the traditional conductivities of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be

Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, con-tinue to be cordial. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the German states, but by reason of the confederation of these states under the imperial rule, the appplication of such treaties is not as uniform and compre-hensive as the interests of the two coun-tries require. It would seem best, therefore, to open negotiations for a single convention of extradition to embrace all the territory of the empire.

It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues

to be of a most friendly character.

The government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such continu-ance, in view of the relations of that country with the American system of states, should in my judgment be fa-

THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Hayti against the established government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necssary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement. These precautions were in all cases successful.

Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European govern-ments, especially by the government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of the productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion

believe it may, in the practical excussion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for observation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

There is a prospect that the long pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokio. While this recognizes the consi government fully recognizes the equal and independent station of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be dispose to offer in furtherance of a uniform policy of intercourse with western nations.

MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUB-LICS.

During the plast 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, American government stands ready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of con-gress at its last session to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of The recent purchases by the United July 29th, 1882, for the resurvey of the states of a large trading fleet, heretofore

boundary monuments.

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. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the river San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an in-land sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This covers for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific side is for the ordinary purposes of commerce practically cut off from communication by water from the Atlantic ports, the political and com-mercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be over estimated. It is be-lieved that when the treaty is laid be-fore you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

EASTERN NATIONS,

The death of our representative at Russia while at his post at St. Peters burg, afforded the imperial government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy in a manner befitting the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the

The course of this government in rais ing its representative at Bangkok to the diplomatic rank has evoked from Siam evidences of warm friendship, and augurs well for our enlarged intercourse. The Siamese government has presented to the United States a commodious mansion and grounds for the occupancy of the legation, and I suggest that, by joint resolution, congress show at least its

appreciation of this generous gift.

This government has more than once been called upon of late to take action in fulfillment of its international obligations toward Spain, agitation in the island of Cuba, hostile to the Spanish crown, having been formented by persons abusing the sacred rights of hospitality which our territory affords. The officers of the government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infraction of our neutrality laws at Key West, and at other points near the Key West, and at other points near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that in the only instance where these precautionary measures were successfully eluded the offenders, when found in our territory, were subsequently tried and

convicted. THE SPANISH - AMERICAN CONVENTION, The failure of congress to make an appropriation for our representation at the autonomous court of the Khedive has proved a serions embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt, and in view of the necessary intimacy of diplomatic relationship, and the participation of this government with the treaty powers in all matters of administration there after the senats for their approval. It has been

fecting the rights of fore/gners, 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 altegether from the honorable position they have hitherto had with respect to the Khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or so-journing in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a completent 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. I suggest that con-

of these claims will now be urged by this government.

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 exlating conventional stipulation, and the revision of the tariff is unaccomplished. The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reasons to expect an early settlement which will prove the means of re-examining the Caraccas awards in conformity with the expressed desire of congress, and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The Central and South American com-mission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with in-structions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general address of the government for enlarging policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American states. The commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the griucipal cities with merchants and others

The international meridian conference The international internation conference lately held in Washington, upon the invitation of the government of the United States, was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The conference of the co from twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on the lat of November, having with substantial uranimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed, through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day, which shall begin at midright on the initial meridian, and whose hours will be counted from zero up to 24. The will be counted from zero up to 24. The formal report of the transactions of this conference will hereafter be transmitted

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

This government is in receipt of invita-tions from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the world's production, and aiming to secure a profit-able share for our industries in the gen-eral competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of means for participation in these exhibits should so often exclude our producers from the advantages enjoyed by those of other countries. During the past year the at-tention of congress was drawn to the formal invitations in this regard tendered by the governments of England, Holland, Helrium, Germany and Austria. The ex-ocutive has in some instances appeleted honorary commissioners. This is, how-ever, a most ansatisfactory expedient, for without some provisions to meet the necessary working expenses of a commis-sion, it can effect little or nothing in be-

invitations, and to appoint honorary commissioners without salary, and placing at the disposal of the secretary of state a small fund for defraying their reasonable expenses, would be of greaf public.

During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise, 8067,697, 693, 123,955.

More than 63 per cent. of the entire able expenses, would utility. PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA, ETC.

This government has official notice that This government has official notice that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea have been 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. The provisions of our statutes should at once be brought into conformity with these regulations.

with these regulations.

The question of securing to authors, composers and artists copyright privilege in this country in return for reciprocal rights abroad is one that may justly chalrights abroad is one that may justly chal-lenge your attention. It is true that a convention will be necessary for fully ac-complishing this result, but until con-gress shall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged, it has been deemed in-advisable to negotiate such convention. For this reason the United States was not represented at the recent conference at Berlin.

I recommend that the scope of the neu-

I recommend that the scope of the neu-trality laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of traitty laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility sommitted in our territory and aimed against the peace of friendly nations. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions and restrict the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All those statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to flibustering parties. I see no reason why ovent preparations in the country for the commission of a criminal act, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Our existing naturalization laws also need revising. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States enacted in 1795 and 1898 have now only a historical interest. Section 2,173, recognizing the citizenship of the children of naturalized parents, is ambitious in its terms and partly absolete. There are special provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the navy or marine corps. A uniform rate of naturalization, such as the constitution contemplates, should, among other things, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States subject to a foreign power, (Section 1892), and of miner children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, things, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States subject to a foreign power, (Section 1992), and of minor children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but have failed to perfect their naturalization. It might be wise to provide for a central bureau for registry, wherein should be filed authentic transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several federal and state courts, and to make provision also for the vacation and sancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court

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 naturalisation of the conclusion.

with foreign countries.

with foreign countries.

THE CONSULAR AND BIFLOMATIC SERVICES.

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular services contain 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 aften delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishment now embraces nearly double the area of operations that it did twenty years ago. The continuance of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy. A community of \$0,000,000 of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A project for the reorganisation of the consular service, and for recasting the scheme of extra territorial jurisdiction is now before you. If the limits of a shert session will not allow its full consideration, I trust you will not fail to make suitable provision for the present needs of this service. It has been cuniomary to define, in the appropriation acts, the rank of each diplomatic office to which a salary is attached. I suggest that this course be abandoned and that it be left to the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to fix from time to time the diplomatic grade of the repretatives of this government abroad, as may seem advisable, provisions being definitely made, however, as now, for the amount of salary attached to the respective stations. THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.

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. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were: From customs, \$195,067,489 76; from internal revenue, \$121,380,672 51; from all other sources, \$31,808,307 65; total ordinary revenues, \$348,559,969 52.

The public expenditures during the

revenues, \$348,559,960 52.

The public expenditures during the same period were: For civil expenses, \$22,812,907 71; for foreign intercourse, \$1,200,766 37; for Indians, \$6,475,399 29; for pensions, \$55,429,328 36; for the military establishment including river and harbor improvements, and arsenals, \$39,429,605 36, for the naval establishment, including recession machinery and improvements at

36, for the naval establishment, including vessels machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$17,202.001 44; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenues, \$48,939,710; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,407,049 62; for interest on the public debt, \$54,578,378 48; for the sinking fund, \$46,704,229 50; total ordinary expenditures, \$230,918,438 83; leaving a surplus of \$57,603,608 09.

An compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a not decrease of over \$21,000,000; on the amount of expenditures. The abgregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about \$55,000,000.

The falling off of revenue for customs made up nearly \$20,000,000 of this deficiency and about \$23,000,000 of this deficiency and about \$23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation.

The secretary estimates the total receipts for the force of the year which will and

from internal taxation.

The secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1888, at \$530,030,000, and the total expenditures at \$230,030,301 16, in which are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about \$39,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of experts from the United

More than 63 per cent of the entire value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses, \$103,841,374; wool and woolen manufactures, \$53,542,282; silk and its manufactures, \$49,940,128; coffee, \$49,688, 705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, \$41,644,569; chemicals, \$38,464,065; flax, hemp, jute, and like substances and manufactures thereof, \$31,463,388; cotton-and manufactures of cotton, \$39,454,476; hides and skins other than fur skins, \$22,350,906.

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. This is a matter to which, in former communiis a matter to which, in former communications, I have more than once invoked the attention of the national legislature. It appears that annually, for the past six years, there have been coined, in compliance with the requirements of the act of February 28, 1878, more than \$27,000,000 silver dollars. The number now outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly \$185,000,000, whereof but little more than 40,000,000, or less than 22 per cent. are in actual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the status which has made such a fact possible; but there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and issuance of silver certificates be suspended, silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance, and the impairment of national credit that would be thus occasioned, can scarcely be overestimated.

I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one dollar and two dollar notes will

I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the one dollar and two dollar notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the allver now encumbering the vanits of the treasury might thus find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased, for the present at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system some provision should be made for their surrender to the government. In view of the fcircumstances under which they were coined, and of the fact that they have never had a legal tender equality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance over their bullion value.

The secretary, in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the design of our suisidiary silver coins, and of so increasing their weight that they may bare their due ratio of the value of the standard dollars. His conclusions in this regard are cordially approved.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

OUR PORCE One of the gravestol open to the window ion is the ascertain less, of the opinion no other would be or better results. Tretary's report whis tion of our shipping can steamships, the gor liberal payments for mo or otherwise, lend its a individual enterprise, a lief that unless such a lief that unless such a cour foreign carrying trans. It is to-day, almost a hands of foreigners. On subject is the law, especially expected in the law, expected in the law, expected in the law, and the law, expected in the law, and the law, expected in the l such measures for the merchant marine as the gress may devise.

NATIONAL BANK CHRISTATION NATIONAL BANK CHECLARE.

The 3 per cent bonds of the generate to the amount of more than divide to the amount of more than divide to the amount of more than divide that the same at the contract of the treasury. The lower that hame still outstanding saven ful the over \$200,000,000, about one tent which will be retired through the country of the sluking fund during less than chief basis for circulation of the currency must the contraction of the currency must their retirement is of constaining ing importance. It seems to be possible to reach that the law governing this conceded that the law governing this ter exacts from the lands second that upon their pression ity, and that upon their press best ity, and that upon their pres-posits a larger circulation the lowed may be granted with as that the bill which passed it the last squalor, permitting that the sell which passed he was the last seasion, permitting the ma notes equal to the face value of dea bonds will commend itself to the ap-of the house of representative.

In the expanses of the war female the secretary reports a decrease of a than \$0,000,000, or which reducts its 9000 was effected in the expectage; the quartermaster's department on of that department the amount of all the army bureaus proper on possibly the ordinance bureau as stantially fixed charges, which cause materially diminished without cause the numerical strength of the amp. I expenditures in the quartermatering partment can readily be subject to mistrative discretion, and it is reposit the secretary of war that as a residuencial grace. orcising such discretion in reason number of draft and pack attends army, the annual cost of appria caring for such animals is not 6 085.90 less than it was in 1002.

The reports of the military come ers show that the last year is a notable for its entire freeden is dian outbreaks. In define if president's proclamation of July i ments in the Indian terriney,
were promptly removed by a a
ment of troops.

During the past session of one

bill to provide a suitable fre-positing for the army medical suses the library of the surgon positice, received the approval of atc. A similar bill reported in to the house of representations of its committees, is still peaks fore that body. It is boped that the coming session the measure come a law, and that thereafter diate steps may be taken to a collections, now in a state of

COAST DEPENSES.

The funds with which the sail the improvement of rivers and less were prosecuted during the jest is were derived from the appropriate the act of August 2, 1882, togster a such few balances as were at from previous appropriations. Its ance in the treasury subjects age tion July 1, 1883, was \$10,071,863 the amount appropriated during the second control of the second control the amount appropriated during the fiscal year 1884 was \$1,319,634 6,8 the amount drawn from the best leaving a balance of \$3,112,580 dis

leaving a balance of \$3,112,880 disk treasury subject to requisition July, in the secretary of war submits apport of the chief of engineers and probability of protecting our associties on the seaboard by fortizate and other defenses, so as to represent methods of attack. The use is now come when such defenses and prepared with confidence that they not prove abortive, and when the ble result of delay in making such paration is seriously considered asseems inexcusable. For the assportant cities, those whose descriptions are the second second control of the second cities, those whose descriptions are the second cities, those whose descriptions are the second cities, those whose descriptions are second cities, those whose descriptions are the second cities and cities are the second cities are th peration is scribbany seems inexcusable. For the assportant cities, those whose degree or capture would be a national imadequate defenses, inclusive of might be made by the gradual end of \$600,000,000, a sum much iss havicterious enemy could levy as a subution. An appropriation of apair tenth of that amount is asked the the work, and I concur with the stary of war in urging that it is good with the conversion of ten inch as bore guns into eight-inch rifles, by the former with tubes of forgedorses wrought from. Fifty guns will be converted within the year. The sever, does not obviate the accessory.

ever, does not obviate the access providing means for the construc-guns of the highest power, both is purposes of coast defense and is armament of war vessels.

HEAVY CANNON CAN BE MADE AT DE

The report of the gun toundry he appointed April 21, 1883, in purso of the act of March 3, 1883, was mitted to congress in annual message of the act of March 3, 1884. In my message March 26, 1884, I called attention is recommendation of the board the government should encourage the duction of private ateel works, of the quired material for heavy onasse, that two government factories, on the army and one for the nary, he established for the fabricals guns from such material. No separate the property of the plans and estimates according to the plans and estimates according to the plans and estimates according to the carrying out its recommendation which for carrying out its recommend in the received information who cates that there are responsible