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SANGER BROS.

Special Sale of Winter Wraps!

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

With this, the beginning of the last month in the year 1884, we will inaugurate one of the most different Ladies' Misses' and Children's winter wraps of all kinds and styles ever offered to the public. The reason is this: The season is fast drawing to a close and we must sell every garment we have on hand. We will spare no expense to do this. The season is fast drawing to a close and we must sell every garment we have on hand. We will spare any expense to do this. All prices will sell them.

VERY GARMENT HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN!

NOTE SOME OF THE REDUCTIONS!!

At $1.50 EACH. — Ladies' and Misses' light weight Jackets, worth $5.

At $2.00 EACH. — Ladies' heavy light weight wraps for cold weather, worth $5.

At $4.00 EACH. — This lot comprises all styles of outside garments that are sold at $6 and $7 elsewhere.

Ladies' Newmarkets.

At $5.00 EACH. — This lot comprises some of the finest goods ever offered in this city. Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, made to order for $40 and upwards, will not be worth more.

CLOAKS!

Dolmans, walking jackets, newmarkets, ulsters, riding habits, dressmaking and walking skirts.

LADIES! — We have not bought their winter wraps yet, but if you have priced any this season, we ask you to come again and see what a change there is in prices this last week.

MARKED DOWN!

Marked down.
Marked down.
Marked down.
Marked down.
Marked down.

Ladies should come at once and not delay. Our Cloak parlor is at the rear end of our store, where there is no noise, and comfortable and you can take your time to select your wraps for the cold weather that is coming.

SANGER BROTHERS.

S. Archenhold & Co,

63 Austin Street, Waco, Texas.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

And Importers of Wines and Cigars.

—Sole Proprietors of the—

Burke Henry club and stag 5 Rye Made our Made Whisky, and the famous genuine Bourbon. Best and purest California Wines and Brandies. [illegible]

W. R. KELLUM — E. ROTAN

KELLUM & ROTAN,

Wholesale Grocers,

WACO, - - - TEXAS.

Waco stands the acknowledged head of the cotton market in Central Texas. The three great lines of railroad centering here have cheapened freights to a rate unknown before in the history of transportation.

—THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE—

As a consequence, has received a wonderful impetus. Immense stocks of staple goods are now piled up here, and extraordinary inducements offered to close buyers. In addition to these special facilities, Kellum & Rotan,

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE

Call attention to their conveniences for the cheap handling of freight, and their ability to do business on the smallest possible margin of profit.

☞Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

Cameron, Castles & Storey,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

WHY IS OUR TRADE STEADILY INCREASING?

—BECAUSE:—

Waco is, to-day, recognized as the commercial center of Texas.

Competing freight lines insure us lower rates than are given any other point in the state.

Our business is established on a strictly conservative basis, resultant in small losses.

Our facilities for the prompt and safe delivery of goods cannot be surpassed.

Our stock is constantly moving.

Our prices defy competition.

The quality of our goods cannot be questioned.

Special inducements are offered parties purchasing first bills.

All orders receive our immediate and personal attention.

—SPECIAL.—

WE PURCHASE OUR COFFEES IN RIO JANEIRO.

☞We only solicit a fair trial to convince you that in our hands you may safely entrust your business. Yours, respectfully,

CAMERON, CASTLES & STOREY.

We Want You to Look at These Prices.

We have made special reductions for this week in the following popular lines of the most desirable, new and fashionable goods. We quote a few prices:

25 Silk Circulars, fur trimmed, at $18.75, well worth $16.50.
15 Dagagnole Cloth Russian Circulars for $9.25—a great bargain.
20 Jersey Cloth Circulars for $16.50, well worth $22.50.
75 different styles of Ladies Colored Dolmans and Misses Jackets at a great bargain.
50 different styles of Velvets, Plushes and Velveteens at a great reduction.
A good variety of Fancy Dress Goods, reduced from 15 to 25 cents per yard.
We show the largest assortment of Ladies Vests in the city at 25c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50.
Here comes the greatest bargains worth looking at. We are offering the greatest cuts in Ladies and Children's Fine Shoes ever offered in this city.

AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

B. HABER.

CONGRESS

Words of Wisdom!

President Arthur Delivers His Last Message to the National Legislature!

And a Congress Which Promises to be Memorable in History is Formally Opened!

Every Measure Affecting the Interests of the United States is Ably Discussed!

And the Urgent Importance of Our Naval Defenses is Forcibly Portrayed!

Chester Makes the Fatal Blunder of Suggesting a Pension for General Grant!

And Coke and Davis Receive Floral Offerings from Their Admiring Friends!

Washington, Dec. 1.—Though all the audiences on the houses were well filled, it is nothing while spectators, all anxious to view the proceedings, participant on the first day's session, there was an absence of that crush of visitors which usually characterized such occasions. Numerous floral designs adorned the desks of favorite senators, and among them a handsome ship of state of which Cox of New York was the recipient. An immense bank of rose-scented blossoms covered the desk occupied by Harrison of Virginia, and a tasteful bouquet of variegated flowers adorned the speaker's table. Members the delegation in the usual greetings, exchanging congratulations on re-election or consolation on defeat. The republicans made good natured replies to the equally good natured chaffing of democrats on the result of the presidential contest, and there was no bitterness on either side. Promptly at noon the speaker's gavel called the house to order. After prayer the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll.

The roll call disclosed the presence of 222 members, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate the house was ready to proceed to business. The speaker appointed Conger and Cox (New York) a committee to wait upon the president in connection with a similar committee to be from the senate, and informed him congress was ready to receive any communication he was pleased to make.

Hobman presented credentials of Shively, member elect of the third district Indiana, in place of Calkins, resigned, and that gentleman took the oath of office. The house took a recess of fifteen minutes.

At 12:40 the president's message was received, and immediately read.

SENATE.

The opening session of the senate was preceded by a lively hand shaking and gossip between the senators and their friends. Several desks of senators were decorated with floral tributes sent to absentees, the most favored in this respect being Senator Garland, who was the recipient of two enormous rosebuds and an arm chair, the latter bearing the words elsewhere for A. P. G. Senator Jones' desk was also hung a rosebud. Other of Senator Ingalls, Davis, Coke, Harris, Saulsbury, Voorhees, Camden, Conger and Cameron were variously decorated with bouquets, stars and backets. The galleries were well filled with strangers. Promptly at noon the president of the senate called the body to order, and prayer was offered. On motion of Hoar, the secretary was instructed to inform the house the senate was ready to proceed to business. Sherman and Garland were appointed a committee to inform the president the senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The secretary read the credentials of Wm. P. Sheffield, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Anthony. The senate then took a recess of a half hour. At 12:35 the president's message was received and on reading at once proceeded with as follows:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

Since the close of your last session the American people, in the exercise of their rights of suffrage, have chosen their chief magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been weighed with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation, that, after the controversy at the polls was over and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance but the people, everywhere patiently and calmly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order, and his loyalty to his form of government. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

Eight years have passed since a new experiment concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of congress to the necessity of providing more definite regulations for

CONVENING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before any fleeting chance to the presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that, by the people at large, any of the measures of suggestions for proposed would be a worthy and to continued insertion.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With neighboring exception has been signed whereby the scope of the present treaties has been enlarged so as to apply to citizens of other countries within the jurisdiction of the which equal rights and privileges

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

In the acquisition and alienation of property a trade mark treaty has also been concluded.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.

The war between Chili and Peru is at an end, and for the preservation of the claims of American citizens suffering by commotions, confined through the seat of the civil commotions a convention will soon be negotiated.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be a embarrassing feature of our foreign relations.

AMOY'S ATROCITIES.

The Chinese government has promptly adjudicated and paid the claim of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the attack on Amoy. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the treaty leaves us free to prohibit the coolie trade, and I have already called the attention of congress to the necessity of prohibiting the participation of our citizens in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreigners. I advise the restoration of the access 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 held with respect to the Khedive or that concerns of this country residing or sojourning in Egypt should be left either without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

With France the friendly and 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 appropriate action be taken in relation to the gift which has occasioned the deepest and kindliest feelings on both sides of the sea, and for the completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

A courtesy which contributes to our relations with one of the best friends of each country is worthy of record. The United States have extradited to Spain one of the Cuban insurgents, but in violation of the confederation of these states, under the imperial rule, the acquisition of such treaties is as numerous and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. Experience, however, in such negotiations has led to a single conviction, of extraordinary importance, that all the territory of the empire, it affords no pretense to say any intercourse with

GERMANY

continues to be of a most friendly character. The

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII

has indicated its willingness to consider the question of a revision of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such consideration in view of the relations of that country to the American system of states, should meet an indulgent reception.

EXPEDITION TO HAWAII

against the established government has been instituted. While it was an outrage it became necessary to take immediate measures for instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels concerned with them in this expedition. The prosecutions were dismissed.

JOHN DUC AND ARE

Mr. [illegible] has been appointed to various European governments, and especially the government of Italy, for the condition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of protection of American art is not too liberal to not likely to result in more disagreeable from very remote. I believe it may, in the interest of the development of our painters and sculptors, from the more fields of art, receive, duty, and labor which they may be entitled to expect.

CONSULAR RELATIONS.

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 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 disposed to ask.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

In furtherance of the uniform policy of intercourse with western nations during the past year, the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commerce is properly concluded January 20th, 1883, has been ratified and exchanged the necessary formal legislation of congress—to become effective. That legislation with I should not be among the first measures to claim your attention. A civil war of some years duration and on our right is gradually to be closing, and such a result I have reason to believe the Mexican government stands ready to consolidate. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of congress to make provision for the due organizing of the treaty of July 4th, 1868, for the adjustment of the Mexican claims and the reclamation of boundary monuments with the republic of Nicaragua. A treaty has been concluded that announces the constructions to the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty she gives up the river San Juan, as well as take Nicaragua and the inland sea, part, miles in width, are to constitute a part of the proposed enterprise. The covers for an actual canal obstruction, 12 miles on the Pacific slope, and 36 miles on the Atlantic, to the United States. Whose rich territory on the Pacific is, for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports. The political and commercial advantages of such a project are scarcely overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

A WORD FOR RUSSIA.

The death of our representative at Russia, which at his post at St Petersburg, afforded to the imperial government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy in a manner befitting the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the intercourse of the two countries. The course of this government in relieving the representatives at Bangkok, to the diplomatic corps, 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 man-sion and grounds for the occupancy of the legation, and I suggest that a joint resolution of congress express the appreciation of this generous gift.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

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 fomented by persons claiming the political rights of hospitality, and sympathy for allegiance, the authorities of the government have been obliged to exercise vigilance to prevent open violation of our neutrality law, at Key West and at other points near the Cuban shore, where these illegal acts, unfortunately, were easily carried out the offenders when found in our territory, were subsequently tried and convicted. The growing need of a closer relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and this natural market of the United States, led to the adoption, on January last, of a commercial agreement for the mutual end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully framed and comprehensive convention, which I shall submit to the senate for approval. It has been the aim of the negotiation to open such a larger and reciprocal exchange as productions, carried under the flag of either country, to be make the intercourse between Cuba and Ports Rico and our own ports more less intimate than the commercial movements between one house to ports and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which, in the past our shipowners and shipping interests have so often had cause to complain. The negotiations of this convention have for a time postponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens which were declared to be within the jurisdiction of the late Spanish-American claims commission, and which, therefore, remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The specific sum and of these claims will now be urged by this government.

PEACE WITH PERU.

Negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominican republic have been successfully concluded, and the result will shortly be laid before the senate. Certain questions between the United States and the

REPUBLIC OF PERU

still remain unsettled. Complaints in behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted and the parte has sought to withdraw from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventions, and the revenue of the tariff is now composed.

The final disposition of the pending question

WITH VENEZUELA

has not been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement, which will provide the means of recovering the Caracas awards in conformity with the expressed desire of congress, and when will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela. The Central and

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSIONS

appointed by authority of act of June 4th, '83, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the government for extending its commercial intercourse with these states. The commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by building, courtesy, in the principal cities with merchants and other interested in the Central and South American trade. The international

MONETARY CONGRESS

lately convened in Washington, upon the invitation of the government of the United states, was composed of representatives from twenty-one nations. The conference concluded deliberations on the 1st of November, having with considerable unanimity agreed upon the description of Greenback as the unit, the point whence longitude is to be computed, and on the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day, which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to 24. The formal report of the transactions of this conference will be hereafter transmitted to congress. This government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign concerts parties

TO PARTICIPATE IN

other of great interest and importance. Occupying as it do an advanced position in the world's production, and aiming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the most of our means for participation in the exhibitions should so often exclude our products from the advantages enjoyed in those of other countries. During the past year attention of congress was drawn to the formal invitation in this regard tendered to the governments of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. The executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners. This is, however a most unsatisfactory expedient for, without some provision to meet the necessary working expenses of a commission, it can effect little or nothing in behalf of exhibitions. An international inventor's exhibition is to be held in London next May. This will cover a field of special importance in which our country holds a foremost rank, but the executive is at present powerless to organize a proper representation of our vast national interests in this direction. I have in several previous messages referred to this subject. It seems to me that a statute giving to the executive general discretionary authority to accept such invitations, and to appoint honorary commissioners without salary, providing at the disposal of the secretary of state a small fund for defraying their reasonable expenses, would be of great public utility.

The government has received official notice of the revised international regulations for preventing

COLLISIONS AT SEA

these have been adopted by all the leading maritime powers, except the United states, and came into force on the 1st 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. The question of copyright to authors, composers, and artists

FOREIGNERS PERMITTED

in this country, in return for reciprocal rights abroad, is one that may properly challenge your attention.

I recommend that the suspended

THE SECRETARY LAWS

of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed 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 these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen, but other emergencies have arisen since, and modern ingenuity supplies means for organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to filibustering parties.

I see no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under consideration, shall not be made punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which immediately concerns our national honor. Our existing

NATURALIZATION LAWS

are most liberal. These authorities, relating to persons residing within the limits of the United states in 1790 and 1795 have now only a historical interest. Section 2172 recognizes the citizenship of the children of naturalized citizens in any foreign country in which their parents may be sojourning, and provisions of law extending the naturalization of those who serve in the army or in merchant vessels, while necessarily granting privileges to those who serve in the navy or marine corps. A uniform rule 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, and of minor children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming citizens but failed to perfect their naturalization. It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry, wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several federal and state courts, and to make provision, also, for the cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant himself, or where he had moved or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hand of the government in

PROTECTING ITS CITIZENS ABROAD,

and would pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

The organization of the last session effected in the

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S SERVICE

certain changes which has been productive of embarrassment. The appropriation and intermediate activity of contractors are steadily on the increase, and are giving rise to much vexatious and often delicate relations with other countries. Our foreign establishment now embraces nearly double the area of operations that it did ten years ago. The management of such services within the limit of the expenditures thus contemplated seems, it seems to me, to be inconsistent with true economy. A compactly aggregated people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A proper regard for the reorganization of the consular service, and for securing the whole attention of competent officers, is now indispensable. It the limits of a short session will not allow its full consideration I trust you will fail to make suitable provision for the present needs of the service. It has been customary to delay in the appropriation acts the rank of each diplomatic office to which a salary is attached. I suggest that this course can 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 grades of the representatives of this government abroad, as may seem advisable, provision being definitely made, however, as now, for the amount of salary attached to the respective stations.

The condition of

OUR FINANCES

and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury department are 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, $124,887,189; from internal revenue, $121,987,072; from all other sources, $8,894,307; total ordinary revenue, $[illegible]. The public expenditures during the same period were for civil expenses $22,812,907; for foreign intercourse, $2,266,206; for Indians, $6,475,098; for pensions, $[illegible]; for the military establishment, including rivers and for for improvements and arsenals, $[illegible]; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, $[illegible]; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lights-houses and collecting the revenues, $[illegible] for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,107,013; for interest on the public debt, $[illegible]; for the sinking fund, $[illegible]; total ordinary expenditures, $[illegible], leaving a surplus of $[illegible]. As compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was a net decrease of over $21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about $[illegible]. The falling off of revenue from customs made up nearly $20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about $3,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation. The secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1885, at $[illegible], and the total expenditures at $[illegible], 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 $[illegible].

VALUE OF EXPORTS

from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, $724,964,852; foreign merchandise, $15,548,757; total merchandise, $740,513,609; specie, $[illegible]; total exports of merchandise and specie, $[illegible]. The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement are valued at $208,900,[illegible]; the breadstuffs at $[illegible]; the provisions at $[illegible], and the mineral oils at $17,[illegible]. During the same period

THE IMPORTS

were as follows: Merchandise $[illegible]; gold and silver $37,136,262; total, $[illegible]. More than 60 per cent of the entire value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses, $[illegible]; wool and woolen manufactures, $[illegible]; silk and its manufactures, $[illegible]; cotton, $[illegible]; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $[illegible]; chemicals, $[illegible]; flax, hemp, jute and like substances and manufactures thereof, $[illegible]; cotton manufactures, of cotton, $[illegible], tubes and skins other than for kids, $[illegible]. I concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of

SILVER DOLLARS

and of the issuance of silver certificates. This is a matter in which, in former communications, I have invoked the attention of the national legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined more than 27,000,000 of silver dollars. The amount now outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly 18,000,000, whereof but little more than [illegible], or less than [illegible] per cent, are in actual circulation. The incontrovertible outcome of this fact seems to be the futility of itself, a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such a fact possible. But there are other and grave reasons that tend in the same direction. The secretary avows his conviction that, unless this coinage and the 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, cannot be over estimated. Though that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the dollar and two dollar notes will receive your approval. It is mainly made that a considerable portion of the silver now in the vaults of the treasury might find its way into currency. While the trade dollar ceased for the present to exist in an element of active circulation in our currency system, some provision should be made for their surrender to the government. In view of the circumstances under which they were coined and of the fact that they have never had a legal tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance on their bullion value.

In my annual message of 1882 I recommended the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished the revenues thus will remain to the government will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such a tariff reduction as may be seen to be advisable when the results of the recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters these reductions can be most judiciously effected.

One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of congress is the ascertaining of the most effective means of reviving

OUR FOREIGN TRADE,

and thus relieving the depression under which our industries are now languishing. The secretary of the treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be entrusted in the first instance to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that, upon

Continued on second page.