at Washington. cau is Playing the Insanity Dodge for All It Is Worth.

Testimony Showing that He Has Rees Hard Citizen, Lunatis or Otherwise.

MONDAY, DEC. 5. Guiteau was late in arriving at the court house. An immense crowd lined the sidewalks, and upon alighting from the van the assassin evisced unusual trepidation, and begged the officers to take him around to the back entrance. officers to take him around to the cack characte. He was assured his escort was ample, and with trembling steps he quietly shuffled through the

much." Judge Forter, without noticing the outburst, continued in a most impressive manner to argue his point, when Guiteau broke in again, "I'm not a criminal, and I won't be until I am convicted. I won't have that word. You just hold your eloquence tillyou get at the jury." Col. Corkhill called Geo. C. Maynard, who verified on several material points the testimony of the preceding winesa. The court was about to announce the usual recess, when John W. Guiteau arose and said: "Your honor, I greatly desire to make a personal explanation. My father is dead—"Guiteau broke in, interrupting him: "Oh! shut up! and sit down! You have been vindicated." Davidge here objected to any more side scenes. The prisoner had continually been allowed to interrupt proceedings, and at this rate the trial would soon become a farce. Judge Cox settled the matter by saying: "I see no occasiou Mr. Guiteau, for any explanation on your par!," and the recess was then taken.

Frank Barlett, of Chicago, wrs. called. He knew Mr. and Mrs. Scoville and had met the prisoner at Scoville's summer residence in 1878. "I his man never saw me but once," interruped Guiteau. The wife of Mr. Bart'ett testified in the same way. Howard Dunham, of Boston, testified to Guiteau's sanity.

Scoville read the answer of President Arthur to the interrogatories. To the first and second questions, whether he had ever conversed with him, he replied: "No, excepting to return the ordinary salutions of the day, and once or twice in answer to his request to be employed in the campaign as a speaker by the republican state committee, of which I was chairman." To the question what political service the prisoner rendered the republican state committee, of which I was chairman." To the question was whether or not anything in the presoner's relations to himself, Gen. Grant, Senator Conkling or any other of the republican party during the presidential campaign the answer was, "None, that I know of." The fourth question was whether or not anything in the presoner's relations to h He was assured his execut was ample, and with trembling steps he quietly shuffled through the angry crowd.

Dr. Kennon, managing editor of the Chicago Medical Review, gave his opinion that Guiteau was insane. The witness based his judgement of Guiteau's insanity upon hereditary taint, upon impartial judgement, excitable emotions, and upon inspirations, which also include a motive. The witness admitted that when a man committed a crime while acting under a delusion of divine inspiration and then conducted himself procisely as a crimical would do, it would be presumptive against his insanity.

Guiteau (angrily)—You are going too fast in this matter. We want facts, not your judgement. The witness had stated the thing right. The lord injects into the spirit and then tells a man'to use his own judgement to work it it out. That's just in my case. That's the way I got my inspiration. The Lord don't employ fools to do his work. He gets the best material.

Guiteau suddenly interrupted the examination, and despite Scoville's efforts to restrain him, broke out in severe connecision of his wife, saying he had just noticed a discourse from her which was full of mis-statements, and if she came noto court to testify against him he would show her up.

Richard J. Hunton, chitor of the Washington Gazette, had seen the prisoner at the republican hoadquarters in New York, and formed the opinion that he was exceedingly ill-balanced and egotatic. The witness resumed

can hoadquarters in New York, and formed the opinion that he was exceedingly ill-balanced and egotistic. The witness resumed by saying that the prisoner seemed to be a perfect nuisance about the rooms, but was interrupted by Guitcau, who retorted: "You were a nuisance yourself. I'd rather be hung as a man than acquitted as a fool, and I won't have any more of this kind of evidence."

Dr. Chas. A. Nicholas, of Bloomdale asylum, replied to a hypothetical question proposed by Scoville: "If the evidence to which I have listened is correct, I should say the prisoner is insane."

Dr. Folsom, of Boston, thought if the hypothetical proposition put by Scoville was correct in all particulars, the prisoner was incane when he shot President Garfield. he shot President Garfield.

Dr. Samuel Worcester, of Salem, declined to express an epinion until counsel explained what he meant by the term "inspirational."

Guiteau, impalently—"When it is axir spiration by the Deity on my mind of a thought and power foreign to my own will and mind. That's what's meant. I've told you a dozen times."

dismissal from the First Baptist church, Chicago.

The witness told of the prisoner and wife being received into the followship of the church and of the wife later asking urgently for money, handing him a promissory note of the prisoner for \$100. About the 30th of April, 1871, he was sum moned to appear before the advisory committee to answer the charge of gross immortality. There were three counts in the charge: First, that he took money which his wife earned by working in a hotel in the country and which was remitted to him to assistin supporting him, and spent in dissipation with other women. The second count was that he had been guilty times."
Witness was finally told by Scoville to stand Dr. Wm. W. Godding, of the government asylum for the insane at Washington, thought that at the time set forth in the hypothetical question, if it were true, the prisoner was undoubtedly insane. oubtedly insane. Dr. James H. McBride, of Milwankee, and vows.

The Prisoner (again breaking in)—I only married that weman on ten hours' notice, and that is reason enough why I should not live with

Dr. James H. McBride, of Milwankee, and Dr. Channing, of Brookline, Mass., also thought, taking all the hypothetical propositions to be true, that the prisoner was insane.

Dr. W. T. Fisher, of Boston, would dislike to be confined to the statement of facts contained in the hypothetical questions, but if compelled to answer he would say he should judge the prisoner was insane. Witness was informed by the prosecution they would want him as

s witness.
Scoville announced that he had no more witnesses present and world introduce but two or three more before closing the case. Charles B. Farwell, member of congre-rom Chicago, related how Guiteau called upo

Charles M. Farwell, member of congress from Chicago, related how Guiteau called upon him and wanted money to buy the Inter-Ocean, and told the witness if he would loan him \$200,000 he would make him president of the United States. Guiteau cried out emphatically "That is false! I never made any such proposition. I asked him to invest some money in the enterprise, but he eaid he had already put \$10,000 in the Inter-Ocean and would not put in any more." He said he never thought the prisoner a same man. Farwell was asked put in any more." He said he never thought the prisoner a sane man. Farwell was asked whether Guiteen estaid distinguish between right and wroot, seel amidst protests from Scoville and Guiteen, he answered: "There were grades of insanity, and did not think the prisoner so insane but that he could distinguish between right and wrong. Scoville desired to note an exception. Guiteau cried excitedly, "I want this understood right here. I will put a stop to all this irrelevant nonsense. I acted from inspiration. Judge Cux, well that will do?" Judge Cux replied to the prisoner, "You have said that many times, and you were not to interrupt the court again."

George Gorham, editor of the Republican took the stand. A discussion ensued between counsel upon the form of a queetion in which Guiteau insisted on taking a part. Turning to Scoville, he said, "You are getting a little cracked yourself on this subject. I won't have your line of defense. It's altogether too narrow." Gorham was told to step down when Guiteau shouted out, "Come back. Gorham was relayed for the present."

your line of defense. It's singerner too harrow." Gorham was told to step down when Guiteau shouted out, "Come back. Gorham was relieved for the present. The prisoner became involved in an angry altercation with Scoville, in the course of which he became very violent and denounced him as ne politician and no lawyer. "You insinuated yourself upon the defense just because you happened to be my brother-in-law." Judge Porter undertook to address the court, when Guiteau shouted imperiously: "Now you just keep quiet, Mr. Judge Perter. You are altogether too talkative this morning." Scoville stated that he desired to have President Arthur testify in the case, and also Grant and Conkling. The rest of the time was occupied in reading Guiteau's book "Truth."

The assassin was brought in as neual lock-ing very much as he did yesterday, an odd little wretch in a dark suit, white shirt and standing collar encircled by an eminently respectable black necktie carefully tied. Above the black bow knot is a seneual face, irregular in contour, with a rough skin, pimpled on the forehead, and close cut hair. He is eminently repulsive in appearance at all times. When he is angry he becomes a snarling brute.

immediately shouted: "I owe this man \$20, but it has cost the government \$20 to get him here Guiteau continually interrupted, and finally the witness said to him: "It seems that your. close relations with Deity of late have corrupted your manners." The prisoner laughed heartily at this eally, and said: "Well, that ain't so bad, Plummer, for a western man." "Did you ever see anything in his conduct that indicated unsoundness of mind?" was the next question. "No, sir," replied the witness; nothing whatever. He seemed to be a man of ability, vain and conceited; but then he had late from New York city," on his card, and we expected the rest." This convulsed the court.

Stephen English of New York, with whom He addressed the court as soon as his hand. cuffs had been placed in the drawer of the counsel table, on the old subject. The question, the principal question, was as to his aspiration which resulted from the political complications of last summer; and yet Scoville, blundering along on another theory, kad summoned none of the great leaders of the republican party to testify respecting it. He wanted the court to issue the subpenas he asked for yesterday. Of course the court again declined, and Guiteau, changing his pleading tone to one of determination, fiercely demanded an exception to the ruling. pected the rest." This convulsed the court.
Stephen English of New York, with whom
Guitean had an office in the insurance business
was acked if he ever detected any sign of insanity, and replied that on the contrary he was
a remarkably clear-headed, shrewd lawyer.
He completely outwitted the winess. Warren
G. Brown, attorney at Law, of New York, was
counsel for Mrs. Guiteau in obtaining a divorce
from the prisoner. He has believed the latter
perfectly sane. The witness was constantly
interrupted by the prisoner. The witness considered Guiteau sharp, keen and rational.

Mr. McLean Shawa counsellor of New York. ception to the ruling.

John Wilson Guiteau was in tears when his scarcely command his voice when he spoke to him, but the hard hearted assessin half sneered at him as he snorted out: "And what are you crying at now?"

Gon. Sherman was called to Mankie the Mr. McLean Shaw a counsellor of New York, detailed a portion of a conversation (terrible in import now, even then not lightly regarded) between the assassin and himself in 1872, wherein Guiteau announced his intentions of winning notoriety if he had to imitate Wilkes Booth and kill a public man to do it. The audience shuddered as Shaw calmly and distinctly related the incident and gave the portion of the conversation referred to, while Guiteau grew so excited that he could scarcely articulate the abusive epithets which he chowered on Shaw.

Dr. Walter Kempster of the Northern Wisconsin insane hospital and one of the best known specialists on nervous and brain diseases and insanity in this country, who has been summoned as an expert, says that he fully believes that Guiteau is sane, and that his eccentricies in the court are simply acting. tor written by Guiteau.

As he left the stand Guiteau said, "I thank you, general, for having ordered out the troops stailed a portion of a conversation (terri

that day. If it hadn't been for you I wouldn't be here to-day. I owe my life to the protection which you and Mr. Orocker gave me during that period when the mob spirit was rife." At this the general smiled grimly. E. P. Barton, a lawyer, A. L. Green and G. W. Londe, all of Freeport, I'l., testified that they knew the Guiteau family and considered them all same. Dr. North was the most positive, witeese in Dr. North was the most positive witness in troduced by the defense, and by his showing the entire Guiteau family were more or less in

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8. As soon as the criminal court opened this morning, Guiteau shouted out: "A crank in Chicago says I talked with him about this case. I don't know the man. It is false." Col. Rockwell called as the first witness of the day Mrs. J. M. Wilson of Leadville, Col. She know L. W. Guiteau from her earliest recollections. The witness was questioned in record to vari-L. W. Guiteau from her earliest recollections. The witness was questioned in regard to various members of the family, and stated positively that she never saw indications of insanity in any of them. Speaking of the prisoner's father, L. W. Guiteau, the witness said: "My uncle, Luther, visited me frequently, and I loved him with very tender affection. Our whole family were delighted with his lovely Christian character, and such a thought as that he might in any degree be of unsound mind never entered my head. All this midst constant interruptions from the prisoner and shoutings to others. Guiteau became enraged at Judge Porter and shouted, "Now held your thunder till you get to the jury, judge; you are doing this sort of thing too

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME X.

The second count was that he had been guilty of frequent acts of violation of his marriage

her.
The Witness-The third count was that as a

The Witness—The third count was that as a result of these various acts of infidelity, be was suffering from a vile and loathsome disease.

The Prisoner—That's false.
The Witness—I recited these charges to the

prisoner and he acknowledged the truth of every one of them. He stated that his excuse was that his wife was absent; that nature's demands had to be met and he could not resist the enticements of lewd women on the streets. The District Attorney—We present this testimony because we want to show that what the defense calls insanity is nothing more than devilishness.

devilishness.
It was with some difficulty that the applause that greeted this remark could be quited.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

prisoner.

Corkhill—Did you ever see anything in the prisoner to indicate insanity?

Auswer—No sir, I never did.

Guiteau here broke into one of his noisy har-

rangues.
Col. Corkbill desired the court to restrain the

Col. Corkbill desired the court to restrain the pr.soner, when Guiteau turned to him and said: "You go slow Corkbill, you are spotted, and as soon as this business is over the president will remove you."

W. S. Cadwell, the physician who treated L. W. Guiteau during his last illness, never detected any evidence of any mental unsoundness. George W. Plummer was then called. Guiteau immediately shouted: "I owe this man \$20, but it has oest the government \$20 on get him here

Mr. Henry Morely, of England, recently

said to a New York reporter: "I have been greatly struck by the immense size of the

American stores, especially the dry-goods stores. In this city, in Chicago and in all he large cities, there are dry-goods stores

which are simply immense. There is nothing like them in the old country, I am

impressed, too, by the great rush and energy of everybody. Everybody seems to get ahead."

Adjourned.

WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, DEG. 5.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

Senate.—The senate met at noon. Bills were introduced for the appointment of a tariff commission; to place General Grant on the retired list of the army; by Mr. Sherman, a 3 per cent funding bill; also a resolution regarding royalties on patents.

All the senators were present except Jones of Novada. Mr. Hill of Georgia had so far recovered from the late operation on his ton, ue that there does not seem to be much more incoherence in his speech than usual. The senate looks lonesome with its great lights gone, and the faces of Conkling, Blaine and Carpenter are sadly missed. Logan, Windom, Sherman, Kellogg, Anthony, Morrill and Ferry are the oldest and most familiar figures just now.

House—All the republican caucus nominees including speaker Keifer, were elected and sworn in, as were all the members of the house except the two absentees. Mr. Keifer made a little speech on assuming the chair, in which he suggested that the present is an anspicious time to enact laws to guard against recurrence or dangers to our institutions and insure tranquility at perilcus times in the future.

Objections were made to several members taking the oath of office, but they were withdrawn One incident occurred which threw the house into convulsions of laughter. Mr. Moore (rep.) of Tennessee, is a new member, young, suntusiastic, deeply impressed with the profound responsibilities of a representative in congress, and anxious to win fame and distinction. An old member would regard Mr. Moore as eimply a fresh young man.

When Chalmers, of the Mississippi "shoe-stree" distinctives and distinction of the dississippi "shoe-stree" distinctives of the profound responsibilities of a representative in congress, and anxious to win fame and distinction.

tion. An old member would regard Mr. Moore as eimply a fresh young man.

When Chalmers, of the Mississippi "shoesing" distrrict, was called up to be sworn in, Mr. Moore objected. Chalmers' seat is contested and if the rules did not require the committee on elections to dispose of his case, the house would assuredly have been warranted in refusing him admittance. Mr. Moore, however, did not content timself with entering a simple objection which would have served every purpose; but he had to make a spread eagle speech, protesting in the name of justice, of law, and of humanity against Chalmers being administered the oath. When Mr. Moore, as to whose title to a seat no question exists, came forward to be sworn, Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin arose, and with great solemnity protested in the name of The Prisoner—That is a matter of opinion.

The last question wae: "Did you ever give him any reason to think he could have any political or personal influence with you?" The answer is: "I never did."

The Prisoner—He never had occasion to.

The next witness was liev. R. A. McArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, New York. As soon as helwas sworn the prisoner remarked: "I know Dr. McArthur very well. He is a nice fellow; very high toned in every way. I owe him \$95." The witness began to relate how the prisoner introduced himself and wife to him (the witness) at the close of the service one Sunday, and at the same time presented a letter of dismissal from the First Baptist church, Chicago. to be sworn, Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin arose, and with great colemnity protested in the name of law, of justice and of Casey Young, Mr. Moore's democratic predecessor, against the swearing in of Moore. The republicans and democrats alike shouted and screamed with laughter, and Mr. Moore, not at all abashed, joined in the fun. Finally, all the members against whose admission objection had been made were sworn in. This was all the business done on Monday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

SENATE—Mr. Windom introduced two bills in the senate to-day at the request of Delegate Pettigrew. One was to create the state of Dakota, the other to establish the territory of northern Dakota. The bill for the former defines the boundaries as follows: Beginning at a point on the western boundary line of Minnesota intersected by the 416th degree north latitude, thence southerly along the west boundary line of Minnesota to a point of intersection of the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers, thence up the Missouri and along the north boundary line of Nebraska to the 104th meridian west longitude, thence north slong said meridan to its intersection with the 40th degree of latitude, thence to the place of beginning. The rest of the present area is created into the territory.

Mr. Ferry submitted a resolution instructing the commissioner of patents to report by bill or otherwise such legislation as shall protect all innocent purchasers and users of any device patented under the laws from payment of any royalty on any patented article abandoned to the public, unless claim shall be made two years after purchase or first use of the device. The resolution refers especially to drive wells, from which the people of the west have suffered severely through the sharp practice of dishonest agents. The TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

fences.

House—Mr. Haskell offered a resolution declaring S. Campbell, delegate elect from Utah Territory, entitled to be sworn in on a prima facie case. The resolution was under discussion, a point of order being raised against it by Cox, when the president's message was received and was read, and the question of swearing in the delegate from Utah was postponed until to-morrow morning, when members proceeded to draw for seats. A resolution was adopted for a committee to repert proper proceedings on the death of President Garfield. The house then adjourned until Friday, with the understanding that further adjournment be taken until Tuosday, to give the speaker time to make up the list of committees that greeted this remark could be quited.

When order was restored the the witness rensumed his testimony, and said it never occurred to him for a moment that the prisoner was other than sane. When the cross-examination was closed, the prisoner, looking up at the cleck, announced that it was the cockcrow, and time to go home. It also inquired "How many more witnesses like that have you, Mr. Corkhill? I think it is an outrage on the public. If you had to pay some of that money yourself, you would go shower."

Adjourned.

The testimony of to-day supported admirably the theory of total depravity, and broke down much of the little left of the original insanity theory. Friends of client and creditors, whem he had swindled, ministers of the geepel, lawyers, doctors, business men, with one exception, they had the same story to tell—that he was, so far as their observation went, a shrewd rogue rather than an insane innocent a shrewd rogue rather than an insane innocent
At the opening Dr. McArthur, of New York,
again took the stand. Guiteau broke in excitedly, and shouted out: "It is purely in the
nature of a confessional. McArthur is not an
expert or a lawyer, and I object to his telling
the jury and the American people facts which
I told him years ago in regard to my history."
The court ruled the evidence could be admitted
as tending to show the general character of the
prisoner. the third tembarrasement.

Upon the conclusion of the morning business the chair announced that Morrill's tariff commission recolution was the next business in order and awarded the floor to that senator, who declined to speak at this time, and the senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

SENATE—Not in seesion.

HOUSE—The speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:
On Mileage—Messra Smith (Pa.), Ryan, Paul, Cobb and McKenzie.
On Death of President Garfield—Messra McKinney, Pacheco, Belford, Wait, Forney, Dunn, Martin, Davidson (Fla.), Stephens, Cannon, Orth, Kasson, Anderson, Carliele, Gibson, Dingley, McLand, Harris, (Mass.), Kerr, Dunnell, Hooker, Ford, Valentine, Hall, Hill (N. Y.), Vance, George, O'Neil, Chase, Atkin, Pettibone, Miles, Joyce, Tucker, Wilson and Williams (Wis). FRIDAY, DBC. S.

Sharp Work of a Mammoth Monopoly. The standard oil company monopoly is aving a curious and interesting contest in Columbus, Miss. Three years ago the merchants at that place asked the company merchants at that place asked the company to vary the prices according to the market, and, upon being refused, combined together and bought oil from other quarters. The Standard company then lowered its rates, and finally got a local agent into the field to undersell the merchant's at retail, but still the latter refused to surrender, and to this day have handled none of the company's goods. Finally the monopoly has put a great quantity of the groceries into the town to be sold at cost, and a small dealer who had built up a petty business

First Message of President Chester A. Arthur to the Congress of the United States. It Opens With a reference to the

bute to Garfield. Comprehensive Review of the

Departments of the Government.

riety of Subjects.

THE LATE PRESIDENT. A FEELING TRIBUTE his exalted character, of his noble achieve ions and the federation of mankind.

from which the people of the west have suf-fered severely through the sharp practice of dishonest agents. The same thing is being at-tempted lately in the matter of barbed wire fences.

WEDNESAY, DEC. 7.

SENATE - The senate members of the joint committee to prepare a memorial on the late President Garfield were appointed. Bills were putrodu ced for the admission of New Mexico into the Union; to cetablish the department of agriculture and commerce; to make trade dollars legal tender; for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Peoria and Miami Indians of the Indian territory; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican, Creek, Seminole and Elack Hawk war.

Senator Sherman, speaking of David Davis' stitude in the senate organization, thinks the best course for the republicans to pursue is to let matters stand as they are and wait a year, when they will have a clear majority and can act without embarrassment.

edjourned.
House.—Not in session.

SENATE.—Mr. Morrill made a long speech on his tariff commission bill, arguing from the protective stand-point. Bills were introduced providing that officers of the executive departments may have seats in the senate and house of representatives; to make wives compelent witnesses in trials for bigamy in the territories; to exempt bank deposite from taxation; giving 160 acres of land to the widows or miner children of Union soldiers who served in the late war; to retire United States judges at a certain age; in relation to the presidential succession. A bill passed bestowing the franking privilege upon Mrs. Garfield.

The senate committees have been remodeled to some extent to give ex-Secretary Windom a place. Senator Edmunds had the chairmanship of two committees—judiciary and foreign affairs. He gives up the foreign affairs to Mr. Windom. There was a desire to have Mr. Windom on the finance committee, but it could not be well arranged that way, and he is satisfied to take foreign affairs, on which he has had large experience.

House—Not in session

dealer who had built up a petty business in chipping dried beef for his customers had to see the great company set up its opposition slicer next door to punish him for refusing to sell its oil.

Rev. Dr. Francis A. Shrop, of Jackson, Tenn., who is announced as the successor of Bishop Gallagher, is a scholar of de-cided ability and culture, and stands in the first rank of Southern clergymen. He is a graduate of West Point Military Acad emy and during the late was wear shift of Mrs. William Helliwell and Mrs. Jacob Whisel of Winsted Lake, while crossing South lake, broke through the ice. Some boys passing on their way to school, seeing them struggling in the water, came to their assistance with a rough obtained a farmer's near by and succeeded in rescuing hem.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the porte relating particularly to the better protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionry, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed, although the government has repeatedly demanded that exemplary justice te done.

National Loss and a Tri-Operations of the Various

Suggestions and Recommendations Upon a Large Va-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: An appalling calamity has befallen the American people cince there chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with unallayed content the prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been pleuteous, its varied industries have thriven, the health of its people has been preserved. It has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of peace, For these manifestations of his favor we owe him who holds our destiny in his hands the tribute of our grateful devotion. To that mysterious exercise of will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation, we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of ments and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The announcement of his death draw from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow which history will record as signal tokens of the friendship of na-

FOREIGN RELATIONS. MAINLY PEACEFUL The feeling of good will between our own government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact, I directed, on the occasion of the late centennial celebration at Yorktown, that a salute be given the British flag. Aside from the correspondence, to which I shall refer hereafter, in relation to the proposed canal across the isthmus of Pana little has occurred worthe of mention in the diplomatic relations of the country. Early in the year the Fortune bay claims were satisfactorsettled by the British government paying in the full the sum of £15,000, most of which has already been distributed. As the terms of settlement included compensation for injuries

suffered by our fishermen at Ashell bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these claims. The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvtugly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions soon to be presented to congress.

They will disclose the readiness of our country They will disclose the readiness of our country to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress. The surrender of Sitting Bull and his force upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension, although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened, which promises respondence has been opened, which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collisions with these Indiana. The presence at Yorktown of representatives of the republic of France, descendants of Lathystic and his gallant compatriots, who was a salies in the revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of

ings of THE BIMETALIC CONFERENCE. held during the summer at the city of Parla. No record was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed. At the electrical exhibition and congress, also held at Paris, the country was creditably represented by emment specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generally lent their efficient aid at the priation, generally lent their efficient aid at the instance of the state department. While our exhibitions in this almost distinctively Amer; can field of achievement have won several awards, I recommend that congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorary commissioners and delegates. No new questions respecting the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year, and causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have plaint, especially in Aleace and Lorraine, have practically ceased, through the liberal action of the imperia government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The

application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired Rheuish province has received very earnest attention, and a definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in the Yorktown festivities and their subsequent reception by their American kinemen strikingly evinced the good will which units Garman receive and one good will which unite German people and our own. Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in Feb-uary last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish and American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of the commission, and will, it is believed, accode to the request as promptly as on a former occasion. By recent leg-islation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifest. One case of hardship is specially worthy of attention. The bark Mazonica, bound for Japan, entered Manilla in distress and is there sought to be confiscated under the Spanish revenue laws for an alleged chortage in her transhipped cargo. Though efforts for her relief have thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole matter will be adjusted in a friendly

The resolutions of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander were appropriately communicated to the Russian government, which in turn has expressed its sympa-thy in our late bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements assuring to peaceable American citizens who visit the empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the Baltic Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this government. A consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proctaimed, which puts at rest conflict of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important

have been held in Italy during the year. At the geographical congress of Venice, the Boni-face congress of Milan, and at the Nice congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates of branches of the public service, or by private citizens duly accredited in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that congress will give such prominence to their participa-tion as they may seem to deserve. The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies as are imported there from Holland has been already considered by congress. I trust that at the present session the matter will be favorably concluded.

The insecurity of life and property in many

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT has solicited the good offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not itself represcuted. This request has within proper limits been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have seen instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain com munes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminal and other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the commissioners of emigrition at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effective remedy than diplomate remonstrance. Treaa more effective remedy diplomate remonstrance. Treathan diplomate remonstrance. Treaties of commerce and navigation
and for the regulation of consular privileges
have been concluded with Roumania and Pervia since their dimission into the family of
European Littins. As is natural with continguous states which have like institutions
and like aims of advancement and development, the friendship of the United States and
Maxico has been consistently maintained.

ment, the friendship of the United States and Mexico has been consistently maintained. The government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages which will result for more intimate commercial intercourse and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common, and to suppress the forays of the reservation Indians or either side of the Rio Granda. The reighboring istates of Central America have preserved internal peace, and their outward relations towards the United States have been those of intimate friendship. Those are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interests to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has furnished this government the opportunity to exercise its good offices by presenting approximant protects by the states of the protections of the protection of the protecti Mexico has furnished this government the opportunity to exercise its good offices by preventing a rupture between those states and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. The Cesta Rica government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between those countries providing that the post of arbitrants be offered successively to the king of the Belgians, the king of Spain and the president of the Argentine confederation. The king of the Belgians has declined to act, but I am not as yet advised of the action of the king of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by treaty engagement with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent affect our rights, and this government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement, as the questions growing out of

agreement, as the questions growing out of the proposed INTER-OCEANIC WATERWAY

acoss the Isthmus of Panama are of great national importance. This government has not
been unmindful of the solemn obligations imbeen unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian republic, looking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this end after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which its envoy had assured and by a proposal for negotiation on a modified basis. Meanwhile this its onvoy had assured and by a proposal for ne-gotiation on a modified basis. Meanwhile this government learned that Colombia had pro-

gotiation on a modified basis. Meanwhile this government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation as the sole guarantee of the integrity of Columbian Territory, and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamened prodecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act. Foresecing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton-Balver treaty of 1850, as affording room for a place in the guarantees which the United States convenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her majosty's government the modification of that instrument and the abrogation of such clauses thereof as do not conflict with obligations of the United States toward Colombia or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

parties to the compact. This government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chili and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are, in my judgment, detrimental to the interests of all the republican governments on this continent and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries there has been a serious misapprehension of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercouse with each through independent ministers is at the same time a serious subject, owing to the want of prompt recipro-CHILI AND PERU. pendent ministers is at the same time a serious subject, owing to the want of prompt recipro-cal communication, to temporary misunder-standing, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy, accred-ited to all and cach of them, and furnished with general instructions which will enable him to bring these powers into friendly rela-tions.

The government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which congress should act, I ask attention to pending questions affecting the destination of the sums thus far received. The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for sometime past in an unsatisfactor state, and this government, as the neighbor and one of the largest creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French government, with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS WITH BRAZIL. COMMERCIAL INTERESTS WITH BRAZIL. I regret that the commercial interest between the United States and Brazil, from which great

advantages were hoped a year ago, have suf-fered from withdrawal of American lines of communication between Brazilian ports and

fered from withdrawal of American lines of communication between Brazilian ports and our own.

Through the efforts of our minister resident at Buence Ayres and the United States minister at Santiago a treaty has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili disposing of the long pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our government has been afforded the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the republics of the American continent TREATIES WITH CHINA.

I am glad to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China have been duly ratified on both sides and the exchange made at Pokin. Legislation is necessary to call its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly manner in which the Chinese government, at the request of the United States, conceded the modification of the treaties should secure careful regard for the interests and susceptibilities of that government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. These classes of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval, and they will attest the sincere interest of our people and government in the commendable efforts of the Chinese government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic.

In relation both to China and Japan, some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope, at some future time, to lay before you a scheme for its im-

changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope, at some future time, to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire cast.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAK.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the emperor contemplates the establishment of a constitutional government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting the change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with our western system cannot fail to bring Japan to closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves as the chief pacific power. A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of judicial functions carried on by our minister and consuls. The indictmenta, trial and conviction in the consular court at Yokohama of John Ross, a mer-

chant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the government to institute a careful examination of the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under protection of the United States, but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to take the position that by his service as a regular shipped seaman on beard service as a regular shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel Ross was subject to the laws of the service and to the juris-diction of the United States consulate author-

ties.
I renew the recommendation which has been at the the executive upon the at I renow the recommendation which has been herotofore urged by the executive upon the attention of congress. After the reduction of such amount as may be found due to America, the balance of the indemnity found heretofore obtained from China and Japan, which are now to be found in the hands of the state department, be returned to the governments of those countries.

The king of Hawaii, in the course of his homeward return after a journey around the world, has lately visited this country. While our relations with that kingdom are friendly, this government has viewed with concern the efforts to seek replenishment of the diminishing population of the islands from outward sources to a degree which may impair the native severeignty and independence in which the United States was among the first to testify a lively interest. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

the United States was among the first to testify a lively interest.

UNIMPAIRED AMNESTY.

Relations of unimpaired amnesty have been maintained throughout the year with the respective governments of Austria, Hungary, Relgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paragnay and Uruguay, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway, and this may also be said of Greece and Equador, although our relations with those states have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito. It seems expedient to restore those missions, even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommend such a course with respect to Equador, which is likely within the near future to play an important part among the nations of the southern Pacific.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS WORK.

INTERNATIONAL RED GROSS WORK.

At its last extra session the senate called for the text of the Genera convention for the relief of the wounded in war. I trust that this action foreshadows such interest in the subject as will result in the admission to that humans and sempments has accepted.

will result in the admission to that humane and commendable engagement.

INTERNATIONAL RULES OF THE BOAD.

I invite your attention to the propriety of adopting the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions in the high seas, and of conforming the domestic legislation of the United States thereto, so that no confusion may arise from the application of conflicting rules in the case of vessels of different nationalities meating its application of conflicting rules in the case of vessels of different nationalities meeting its tidal waters. These international rules differ but slightly from our own. They have been adopted by the navy department for the governance of the war ships of the United States on the high seas and in foreign waters, and in disseminating the rules and in acquainting the shipmasters with the option of conforming to them within the jurisdictional waters of the United States. they are now yeary sourcelly United States, they are now very gonerally known and obeyed.

> INTERNATIONAL. FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The state department still continues to pub lish to the country the trade and manufactur-ing reports received from its officers abroad The success of this course warrants its con tinuance and such appropriation as may be re-quired to meet the rapidly increasing demand for these publications with special reference to the Atlanta cotton exposition, the October number of the reports was devoted to a collection of papers on the cotton goods trade of th

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE for which, in 1878, congress made provision assembled in this city in July last, and it assembled in this city in July last, and its sessions were prolonged until March, although it reached no specific corclusions affecting the future action of the participant powers. The interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the senato.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS.

As pertinent to this general subject, I will call your attention to the operations of the intional board of health, established by act of congress, approved March 3, 1879. Its ephere of duty was enlarged by the act of June 22; in the same year. By the last named act the board was required to investigate such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of

necessary for proventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States or from one State into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor has done much to arrost the progress of opidemio disease, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation. nas thus rendered substantial service to t nation.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITABY CONFERENCE,

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITABY CONFERENCE, to which I have referred, adopted the form of a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter the ports of the countries whose representatives participated in its deliberations. This form has been preserved by the national board of health, and incorporated with its rules and regulations, which have been approved by me in pursuance of law. The health of the people is one of supreme importance, and all measures looking to their preservation, against the spread of contagious diseases, and to the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes, deserve the attention of congress.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of the finances, and the condition of various branches of the public serordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1881 were:

From custom fees, fines, penalties, etc.
From fees on consular letter patents and lands.

From proceeds of sales of government property.
From profits on coinage.
From revenues of the District of
Columbis.
From miscellaneous sources. 22,244,984 99

Total ordinary receipts.....\$360,782,297 00 The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses.

For foreign intercourse.

For Indians.

For prisoners.

For the military establishment including views and harbor im-cluding vessels and machinery in improvement at the navy yarde.... For mi-cellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light house, and collecting the rev-

enue...
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia...
For interest on the public debt...
For premium on bonds purchased 82,508,741 1,612,268 Total ordinary expenditures...\$260,712,837,56 Leaving a surplus of revenue of \$100,069,-404.98, which was applied as follows: 404.98, which was applied as following to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund.

Fractional currency for sinking fund.

Loans of February, 1861.

Loans of 1864.

5-20s of 1864.

5-20s of 1865.

Consols of 1865.

Consols of 1867.

Consols of 1868.

Loan indemnity stock.

Old demand compound interest and to this and to the increase of each in the treasury.

3.543.912 0

leaving a surplus of \$130,000,000.

\$11.VER.

In pursuance of the policy of the government to maintain silver at or near the gold standard it was made receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About \$60,000,000 of standard silver dollars are now outstanding. They formed an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, as the current amount which may readily be supplied by the

NUMBER 16. national banks is shown to be sufficient. In accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the treasury department has monthly caused at least \$2,000,000 in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard dollars. One hundred and two millions of these dollars have been already coined, while only about \$34,000,000 are in circulation. For the reasons which he specifies, I concur in the secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of the specified amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as chall be necessary to supply the demand.

The secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed and engrees that the national banks may be properly forbidden by law to retire their curbe properly forbidden by law to retire their currency, except on reasonable notice of their intention to do so. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the reconstruction of certain banks on the occasion referred to, in the secretary's report. Of the \$15,000,000 of fractional currency still outstanding only about \$80,000 has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval. So also does the suggestion of the secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the southern district of New York by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against collectors.

ous suits there pending against collectors.

THE RYENUE

from customs for the past fiscal year was \$198,158,676.02; an increase of \$11,637,-611.42 over that of the preceding year; \$138,098,562.39 of this amount was collected at the port of New York, leaving \$50,-251,523.63 as the amount collected at all the other ports of the country. Of this sum \$47,977,137.63 was collected on sugar and moisses, \$2,462,534.34 on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, \$19,038,665.81 on manufactures of silk, \$10,825,115.21 on manufactures of cotton, \$6,469,-643.04 on wines and spirits, making the total revenue from these sources total revenue from these sources \$133,058,720.81. The expenses of collection for the past year have been \$6,419,345.20, an increase over the preceding year of \$387,410.04. Nowithstanding the increase in revenue from precisions. 410.04. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs over the previous year the gross value of the imports, including free goods decreased over \$25,000,000. The marked decrease was in the value of unmanufactured wool \$14,023,682, and in that of scrap and pig iron \$12,810,671. The value of imports on sugar, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$7,457,474, of steel rails \$4,-345,521, of bar iron \$2,154,204, and of steel in bars, etc., \$620,046.

Compared with the previous year, there was

in bars, etc., \$620,046.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of merchandise and a decrease of \$66,738,688 in the value of imports. The annual average increase of imports of merchandise over experts thereof, for ten years previous to June 30, 1873, was \$1,488,922, but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise of \$1,180,668,103, an annual average of \$106,778,017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was \$376,616,473 in 1870 and \$883,925,947 in 1881, an increase of \$307,309,474, or 135 per cent. The value of imports was \$435,958,408 in 1870 and \$642,644,628 in 1881, an increase of \$206,706,220, or 47 per cent during each year. From 1862 to 1879, inclusive, the exports of specie exceeded the imports. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached

specie exceeded the imports. The largest excess of such experts over imports was reached during the year 1863, when it amounted to \$92,204,929, but during the year ending June 30, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by \$75,891,391, and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports was \$91,168,650. REFUNDING In the last augual report of the secretary of

the treasury the attention of congress was called to the fact that \$469,651,050 in 5 per cento the fact that \$469,651,050 in 5 per centum bonds and \$203,573,750 in 6 per centum bonds were to become redeemable during the year, and congress was asked to authorize the refunding of these bonds at a lower rate of interest. The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law, the secretary of the treasury in April last notified the holders of the \$195,690,400 6 per cent bonds then outstanding, that the bonds would be paid at par on the first day of July following, or that they might be continued at the pleasure of the government, to bear interest at the rate of \$12 per centum per annum. Under this notice \$175,055,150 of the 6 per centum bonds were continued at the lower rate, and \$17,632,250 redeemed. In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the \$439,841,350 of 5 per cent bonds then outstanding; of these \$401,504,900 were continued at 312 per centum per annum, and \$38,-336,450 redeemed. The 6 per cent bonds of the loan of February 8, 1861 and of the Oregon war debt amounting together to \$14,-121,500 having matured during the year the secretary of the treasury gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented have been paid from the surplus revenue. There have been also redeemed at par \$16,179,100 of the 312 per centum continued bonds, making a total of bonds redeemed during the year of \$123,969,650.

THE PUBLIC DEBY

The reduction of the annual interest on the public debt through these transactions is as

the pleasure of the government are available for investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premium. Unless these bonds carbe funded at a much lower rate of interest thas they now bear, I agree with the secretary of the treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable.

It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged, this surplus must, year by year, increase, on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded 30.000,000. By the census of 1880 is now found to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present, the course debt could be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay It is a matter for congratulation that the busi well consider whether it is not the part of what dom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt. It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily branches of the public service that may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the sec-retary in recommending the abolition of all in-ternal revenue taxes except those upon tobac-co in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of dealers in such articles. The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the provention of frauds. I agree with the secretary of the treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax on matches, proprietary articles, playing cards and drafts may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by which backs and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There esemts to be a general sentiment in favor of this course, and in the present condition of our revenues the tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, and nover exacted, I believe, in any other country even in its greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging, with the treasurer of the United States, bonds of the general government. The interest on these bonds, which at the time was 6 per cent, is now in most instances 3½ per cent, and besides, the entire circulation was originally limited by law, and no increase was allowable when the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business. There was the suggestion that for the franchise to the favoring grantees the government might very properly exact a tax on circulation. But for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the publis demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed, it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the controller of the currency.

rency.

TAX ON LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the scale of taxation upon liquors and tobacco is advisable, especially in view of the drain upon the treasury, which mugh attend the payment of arrears of pen-

HOMES IN THE WEST.

Persons looking westward for homes can procure full information concerning the GARDEN SPOT of IOWA and Minnesota, by subscribing for the Worthington ADVANCE, published at Worthington, Minnesota. Send \$2 for one year, \$1 for six months, and 50 cents for three months, to ADVANCE. Worthington, Nobles Co., Minnesota.

sions. A comparison, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without crimited the control of the collection of taxes of taxation which is collected under the collection of taxes of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the collection of taxes of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the collection of taxes of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the collection of taxes of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the collection of taxes of taxation which have at different times prevailed, suggests the collection of taxes of nade without crippling the revenue.

TABLEF REVISION.

The tariff laws also need revising, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session a commission such as was lately approved by the sense at and is now recommended by the secretary of the treatment and laws in the light part of the treatment and laws in the secretary. TABLET REVISION. of the treasury would doubtiess lighten the la-bors of congress whenever the subject shall be brought to its consideration.

ARMY AND NAVY. THE WAR DEPARTMENT. ompanying report of the secretary of war will make known the operations of that department for the past year. He suggests army by adding to the number of officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to 30,000, to the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to preserve the peace and suppress disorders and marauding in new settlements, to protect settlers and their property against Indians, against the encroachments of intruders and to enable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army

from many quarters over a great distance and at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendations of the secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier the froops have been actively employed in collecting Indians hitherto hostile and locating them on their proper reservations; that Eitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been moved to their reservation in Utah. During the recent OUTEREAK OF THE APACHES it was necessary to reinforce the garrisons from many quarters over a great distance and at heavy cost for

it was necessary to reinforce the garrisons in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico. Some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped, and the majority of the tribe are now on the resorvation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for the Indians. A large military force at great expense is now required to patrol the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. The only punishment that can at present be between Kansas and the Indian Perritory. The only punishment that can at present be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary fine which in most cases it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases. The separate organization of the signal service is urged by the secretary of war, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the repermanent organization is presented in the re-port of the chief signal officer. A de-tail of the usual work performed by the signal corps and the weather bureau is also given in that report. I ask attention to the statement of the report. Task attention to the statement of the secretary of war regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian bureau upon the subsistence department of the army, for the casual support of bands or tribes of Indians for which appropriations are exhausted. The war department should not be left by reaand the war department should not let by reason of inadequate provisions for the Indian
bureau to contribute for the maintanance of the Indians. The report
of the chief of engineers furnishes
a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. I recom-Continued on fourth page.

The Railroads and the Farmers. orator, delivered the annual andress before the Minnesota State Fair, and chose for his theme the "Railroads and the Farmers," and tried to point out their reciprocity of

interest. A few extracts from his admirable speech will interest the reader:
"Before railroads were devised, there was no extensive freight communication but by water. And that was valueless unless conveniently accessible. From this the agriculture of past agas gathered around the seas and lakes, or lined the river's margin. It girt the Mediterranean, and made famous the valley of the Nile. The unwatered world of the interior. terior was left to the wandering nemad or the forest barbarian. It was the unknown region full of mysterious terrors. The great Hercynian wood was the home of beasts, brute and human, the latter the ever impending peril, and finally the destroyer of the civilization of the world. The reserve corps of barbarism lay back on the plains of Eussia and Tartery which

reserve corps of barbarism lay back on the plains of Russia and Tartary, which nourished the fieros savages who could live on equine fiesh and carouse on the milk of mares. So, too, water communication was slow and tedious, even when accessible. That is true, especially of many to the milk of mares. That is true, especially of many to the true, especially of many to the true, especially of many to New York, though the aid of steam be invoked; and northern climes of navigation is available for but helf the year. Your magnificent wheat fields would moetly be unbroken, farmers of Minnesota, had not the invention and enterprise of other men, stimulated by your demands, laid the double-lined highway by which the freightcar bears your precious berry to the sea. car bears your precious berry to the sea, and the Indian would still be master of the Territories of the West.
Your lands derive their value, your in-

dustry its reward, your homes the luxuries and many of the comforts they exhibit, from the well-abused railroads of the continent.
But while we do them justice, let us not

forget there are doubtless many feults to be corrected and abrass to be reformed in the administration of these highways. Corporate powers and corporate values have advanced with a more rapid step than the invention of our statesmen and law-makers. invention of our statesmen and law-makers. The agency of the corporation is comparatively medern, and, like the agency of steam, is a mighty power. Unless subdued by the proper appliances of law sufficient to control it, we are liable to disasters as ruinous to our welfare as the accidents which sometimes befall the train are destructive of life.

But I must not protect this weary hour

of life.

But I must not protract this weary hour to discuss this problem foreign to my subject. Important as it is, we need not fear it. The railroad, rightly used, is the friend of the farmer and the whole people. It is the paramount interest of its owners that it should so remain. They dare not make it an enemy, and when we reflect that a single invention—the steel rail—has reduced the freight sariff forty per centum, we may trust somewhat to time and genius to relieve the inconveniences, and continue to enjoy its blessings with composure."

A Mather Cold Day for Magic.

From the San Francisco Post.

Everybody has read the marvelous stories of traveling magicians mystifying the people by exhibiting their skill in public places. Yesteresy Baron Seeman was riding can California street dammy, and taking in his fellow-passengers with the usual blandly unconscious eye of the prestidigitateur, when he suddenly turned and said to a rough-looking young man on the same side: "Pardon, my friend, but you will loss your watch—the chain is hanging." "Hain't got no watch," grovled the youth. "Excuse n.e, but you are mistaken. Look there!" The hoodium, who unfortunately had been at the the theatre the Look there!" The hoodium, who untor-tunately had been at the the theatre the evening before and who had just recognized the magician's face, took hold of the chain, pulled the watch out of his pocket, stared at it a moment, and then said: "Why, to to be sure; how d—d careless of me!
'Bliged to you, baron," and stepping briskly from the dummy ran up a neighboring al-ley, leaving the baron storing after his stem-winder with a paralyzed expression. No arrests.

Work will soon be commenced on a magnificant hotel on Crystal bay, Lake Minnetonka which will be the finest in the commy for its size. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000, and will accomment to 2,660 permanent greats. It will be fitted up with every convenience that can be desired by the most exacting domains of the public. The hay at