

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from Third Page.

A special and more detailed communication at the present session.

Our Home Affairs.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.
Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country, in this great respectfully recommended fitting and co-operative action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

In conformity also with congressional authority, the necessary powers have been invited to center in Washington in April next upon the feasibility of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nation's chief interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.
With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and facilities of modern travel, causes of the general privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States they may make prompt claim for the national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature and the correspondence of the state department disclose the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised. Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

CONSULAR SERVICE.
The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It may not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to enjoy comfort, and so distributed as to assure the convenient supervision through subordinate agencies of affairs over a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me that the appropriation for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the consular material or official fees which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

The Treasury.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our finances and the operations of the several branches of the government. Relative to his department the total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$870,264,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124,266,571.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10.

The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$259,655,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221.31, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$50,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$275,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$102,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,768,488.84, showing a surplus of \$101,231,511.60.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenue for the fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

THE EXCESS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887, to less than 3.2 per cent. for the last year.

The tax collected on oleomargarine was \$7,291,918.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and \$864,138.88 for the following year.

The requirements of the sinking funds have been met for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for the current year also by

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

After complying with this law as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress removing all doubt as to executive authority daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 21st day of April, 1888, and have continued till the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,100. The premium paid thereon amounted to \$17,508,613.08.

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run, and a saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, which is about \$27,165,400.

At first sight this would seem to be a PROFITABLE AND SENSIBLE transaction on the part of the government, but, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of its actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus were left in the hands of the people it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent. the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds the loss will appear to be \$55,760,000.

This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if EXCESSIVE AND UNNECESSARY TAXATION is continued and the government is forced to pursue a policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premium which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, which appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering bonds of the par value of only \$825,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than \$10,700,000.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds

THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.
On the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$24,610,610 after deducting about \$20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act \$266,938,280 in silver dollars, \$55,504,310 of which were in hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been \$55,829,829.708,730 and of this \$55,829,829.708,730 was in circulation in coin and \$200,367,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government.

On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312,907,990 had been coined, \$60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and \$237,418,346 in certificates. The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I ask the careful attention of congress to the secretary's report.

The Army.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,163,107.07, of which sum \$9,155,514.63 was expended for public works including river and harbor improvements.

The board of ordnance and fortifications, provided for under the act approved September 22 last, was convened October 26, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forges for 8, 10 and 12 inch guns under the provisions of section 4, and also for the procuring of 12 inch breech-loading mortars, cast iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5, of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordnance department (if the same date).

These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the act relating to war. The necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was granted by the secretary on November 12, and on November 12 advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated.

The bids for the steel forges are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortars on December 15, 1888.

A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on October 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of

AN ARMY GUN FACTORY.

At that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers quarters was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications November 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisements and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting the proposals for the construction of the shop building, and for erecting the two sets of officers quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be issued within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the buildings.

The list of machines, etc., is made out and it is expected that the plans for the large lathe, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortifications bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about 1890.

Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of

PNEUMATIC DYNAMITE GUNS, the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will be issued early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches calibre and fire a projectile which will carry a charge each of about 500 pounds of explosive gelatine, with full calibre projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889.

I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are in my opinion calculated to increase the usefulness and

DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the report of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the arguments he presents in

its favor that the adoption should no longer be neglected.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.
In August last was a national calamity. The army then lost the greatest of its chiefs, the country lost its bravest and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the living memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

THE APACHE INDIANS.
When removed from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886 now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks, in the state of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 50 girls, in all 383 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to the Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted; accommodations were provided for the teachers and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

REMOVAL OF THE APACHES.
I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity, if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scenes of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way injurious, which promotes the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outrage law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous, and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who, on the warpath, have heretofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who while they remained upon the reservation furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent.

The prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of the former reservation. They should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted. The secretary, in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians, and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survivors a desire for a return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds.

The Navy.

GREAT ADVANCEMENT MADE.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Venzuela and the Palero, have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion. In addition to the above, the Raleigh, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Hatteras, a torpedo boat, are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

EXPENSES OF THE NAVY.
The reports show that, notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 26 per cent. than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884.

The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau, and has resulted in the curtailment of purchases, which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, less than 11 per cent. at the present time about 90 per cent. of the total department purchases are made by contract and after completion. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of \$3,000,000 annually it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

Postoffice Department.

IMMENSE INCREASE IN BUSINESS.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of letters mailed July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6124 in three years, or of 219 for the fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England states, five; Middle states, 181; Southern states and Indian Territory (41); 1406; the states and territories of the Pacific coast, 190; ten states and territories of the West and Southwest, 436; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2219.

Free delivery offices have increased from 191 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888.

In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 15,079,891. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6000 miles, but the amount of new railway service actually put on was 1,276,450 miles.

MONEY ORDER DIVISION.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached a sum of upwards of \$143,000,000 for the year.

During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with Barbados, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries in the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character this increase is evidence of the

IMPROVED BUSINESS RELATIONS.
with them. The practical operation of the parcel post convention so far as negotiable has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada which went into operation March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rate of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative recognition of its importance. For these and other valuable recommendations of the postmaster-general attention is earnestly invited to his report.

A department where revenues have increased from \$19,772,000 in 1870 to \$54,760,000 in 1888, despite of postage reductions which have enormously reduced the rates of revenue while daily increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

SHORT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
A bill proposed by the postmaster general was introduced at the last session of the congress by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postal purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens invariably disturbed by change of locations and of sites it was a measure of the highest economy and sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly introduced for the execution of public buildings at places and involving expenditures, not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS.

Of the total number of postmasters 84,874 are of the fourth class. These of course receive no allowances whatever in the rate of pay for the service, and compensation is fixed by the percentage of receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been and probably was at some time just, but the standards have remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject to the end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent for that which the law itself fixes the rate of pay for them.

Another class of postal employees whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in the post offices, and I call especial attention to repeated recommendations of the postmaster-general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for relief of carriers in free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion, for substitutes for them on vacation, for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them; though the number of employees is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but forty; while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is \$5,950,000.

RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

The legislation affecting the status of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While for the most part the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster-general to send the mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

EXTRAVAGANT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster-general's report that notwithstanding the great expansion of the service the rate of expenditure has been lessened and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

Department of Justice.

FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney-general as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration.

It is stated in this report that though judgment in civil suits amounting to \$552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year only the sum of \$129,324 was collected thereon, and that though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to \$541,808.43 only \$109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

PROGRESS OF POLYGAMY.

It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882 punishing polygamy as a criminal offense, there have since that date nearly 600 convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigorous execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practice polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 5, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a degree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than \$800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

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Department of Interior.

OUR DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

In the report of the secretary of the interior which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department, and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited; but a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in his able and interesting report can here be made. But I recommend the entire report to the attention of congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration.

I cannot too strenuously insist on the importance of proper measures to insure a right

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.
not only as a matter of present justice, but with a view to the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gift to a people civilized and free, and which should rest in well distributed ownership homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of idleness entailed by a system of proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer.

We have no excuse for the violation of principles so cogently taught by reason and example, not for the allowances of privileges which have sometimes exposed our land to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition or an administration which permits rapacious and dishonest men to acquire vast tracts of land by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned or punished.

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless

WASTE OF NATIONAL DOMAIN.

That over 80,000,000 acres have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvement grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for homesteads of honest industry, although less than the greater area thus unjustly lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery.

Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our

REMAINING AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracks of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be the tendency under the existing statute. The lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how to most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it is perilous to suffer either the lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopoly, which over means may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productivity. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions which are the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to be a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty disposition of national ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for the interior improvement and aid of swamps and overflowed lands as well, as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.
All these are elements of great injury to the people and to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence cannot be avoided no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired which shall substitute for barbarism enlightened and civilized education is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests, and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them and commend continued observance.

Allotments in several cases have been made on some reservations, to all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law by producing satisfaction with results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered or from which more may be fairly hoped it shall be discreetly administered.

I profess an opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs, while at the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should cease by the opening of such as remain allotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation

Department of Agriculture.

PRACTICAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The department of agriculture has continued with a good measure of success its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has fol-

The Best Remedy

For Dyspepsia is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Other medicines may give temporary relief; but Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes a positive and permanent cure, as thousands can testify all over the country.

"My stomach, liver, and kidneys were in a disordered condition for years," writes R. Wild, of Hutto, Texas, "and I never found any medicine to relieve me, until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than six bottles of this remedy cured me."

Mrs. Joseph Smith, of Holbrook, Mass., was for a long time severely suffering from dyspepsia, being, in vain, all the usual remedies. At last she began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and only three bottles restored her to perfect health.

"I have gone through terrible suffering from Dyspepsia and Indigestion," writes C. F. Bodine, 145 Columbia st., Cambridgeport, Mass., "and can truly say Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1 per bottle, 50¢ per bottle.

which will both instruct and stimulate.

THE BEST METHODS.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension used by the secretary of such complete facilities of education as shall at the earliest possible day embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved and the sins of their oppression reduced. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it will be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The average attendance of the Indian pupils at the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youths is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instruction are all surmountable, and the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

THE SIOUX TREATY.

The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms were suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for the immediate payment of the full price of \$1.25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish.

The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching can in any manner be against the government, however advisable the favorable complexion of the negotiation may have been esteemed.

I concur in the suggestion of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indian, the two reservations in California, and the Creeks. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate attention.

PENSION MATTERS.

The number of pensions added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,253, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases