GROVER IS GAME.

His Last Annual Message Is in Tone Refreshingly Direct and Vigorous.

As Was Anticipated, He Strikes Out Straight From the Shoulder.

No Suggestion of a Compromise in His Discussion of the Tariff.

It Is a Tax, and Some Day the Masses Will Realize It.

The Government Has Entered Into a Partnership With Trusts.

Uncle Sam Absorbs What Little the "Private Affairs" May Overlook.

As a Result the Breadwinners Get Nothing But the Crumbs.

Congress Is Roundly Lectured for Its Sins of Commission and Omission.

Pension Abuses, Partly Corrected by Veto, Should Be Stamped Out Utterly.

The Way to Do It Is by Thoroughly Revising the Laws.

Public Lands Are for the People Rather Than Grasping Corporations.

Cases of Bogus Citizenship Show That Naturalization Laws Are Defective.

Canadian Cod and the Sackville Episode Referred to at Length.

The Noble Red Man Is Gradually Getting to the Front.

Boys in Blue Are All Right and Ready for a Scrap.

The Surplus for the Present Year Will Reach One Hundred Millions.

It Is Time to Stop the Coinage of Silver Cart Wheels.

Enormous Increase in the Business of the Postoffice Department.

The Administration Goes Down With Colors Flying and Grover on Deck.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Fiftieth congress assembled for its second and final session at noon to-day. Long before that hour the galleries began to fill, and by 11:30 all but the diplomatic and executive galleries were crowded. The executive gallery was empty. On the floor pages were distributing baskets of flowers. The largest decorated the desk of the presiding officer. There were two baskets on Senator Beck's desk, one on Senator Blodgett's, one on Mr. Pugh's and one on Mr. Daniel's. Not a bud or blossom adorned the desks of the Republican senators. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, was the first member of the senate to make an appearance on the floor. He was soon joined by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hawley and Mr. Dolph. A few minutes later Mr. Spooner, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Manderson, Mr. Frye and Mr. Morrill came in at the left of the cloak room and joined their colleagues on the floor. At the same time Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, appeared on the Democratic side of the chamber. As the hands of the big senate clock moved on to the meridian mark, the chamber rapidly filled with members, and a general handshaking was going on in all of the aisles. At 12 o'clock Senator Ingalls entered the chamber, escorting the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler. When the gavel descended there were forty two senators present. Mr. Butler's prayer was brief. He asked for a blessing on the president and the president-elect. At the conclusion of the prayer, Mr. Ingalls announced

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

Mr. Sherman asked if it was customary to call the roll.

Mr. Ingalls said it was not. Mr. Sherman then offered a resolution instructing the secretary of the house that the senate was ready for the transaction of business. The resolution was adopted. The resolution offered by Mr. Morrill, and adopted, the president pro tem appointed Mr. Morrill and Mr. Saulsbury a committee to notify the president. A resolution offered by Mr. Cameron was adopted, making the regular hour for assembling 12 o'clock. The senate went into recess from 12:47 to 1:30 o'clock, when it was called to order. The notification committee reported that the president would communicate with the senate immediately. The president's

MESSAGE WAS THEN PRESENTED

and at 1:30 the clerk began to read it. The reading occupied an hour and twenty minutes. At its conclusion the message was laid on the table and ordered printed. The senate at 2:55 adjourned, after a notification by Mr. Frye that he would call up the Union Pacific settlement bill to-morrow; by Mr. Chandler that he would ask for action on his resolution to investigate the Louisiana election of April last, and by Mr. Allison that he would ask the senate to proceed with the tariff bill, and would even, if the discussion became too protracted, call it up during the morning hours of the session.

ROWDY REPRESENTATIVES.

They Talk in a Loud Tone Explaining Election Incidents and Accidents—Mrs. Cleveland on Deck.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—For fully an hour before Speaker Carlisle at 12 o'clock to-day struck his desk with a brand new gavel and called the house to order, a scene was presented on the floor which was highly noisy and mirthful. The desks of the members were nearly all occupied, and each man talked to the other in a loud tone of voice, explaining election incidents and accidents. There was much handshaking. When Mr. Randall, looking fairly well, entered and took his seat, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, he was immediately surrounded and heartily congratulated upon his convalescence. A splendid floral offering stood upon his desk. There were baskets of flowers upon the desks of the speaker, and Messrs. Springer, Weaver, Mills, Sayers, Richardson and others. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, occupied the front seat of the diplomatic gallery.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE

wore a tan-colored cloth suit and a dark brown plush hat. The other galleries were filled to overflowing. After the blind chaplin, Rev. Dr. Milburn, had offered supplication and the reading clerk began to call the roll of the house, the members recommenced their chatter, continuing it while the secretary of the senat read the announcement that the upper body of congress had reassembled, was ready for business and had appointed a committee to act with a similar committee on the part of house to wait upon and notify the president that congress awaited his pleasure. The president's message was read to the house of representatives by Reading Clerk Brown. He began at 1:35 and concluded at 3:15 p. m. Nearly every member was present, the only prominent absentee being Mr. Randall, who, after answering the roll call, left the capitol. The strictest attention at the beginning of the reading was given by members of both sides of the chamber. The first subject to cause applause was at the conclusion of the paragraph discussing the tariff. Democrats led by Messrs. Springer, Herbert and others broke out into

A ROUND OF HAND-CLAPPING.

t was of a short duration, however, and did not cause the clerk to halt in his reading. When the message touched on the dismassal of Minister Sackville, and said it was necessary to the dignity of this government to have a "new personal channel" of communication with Great Britain, the Republicans broke out in decisive laughter, which was renewed when the clerk read the passage saying that the British minister's offence took place at the crisis of a presidential election; and again where he read the reference to Minister Sackville as "the person." Interest in the message flagged when the reading of the recommendations of the various departments was reached, and members all over the house kept up a constant buzz of conversation, visited one another and smoked and talked in groups behind the screens. When, at 3:15, the reading was completed, Mr. Mills offered a resolution which was agreed to, referring the message to the committee of the whole and providing for its printing. The house then adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The First Century of Our Constitutional Existence Closes With the Present Congress.

The Congress of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of your constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always kept in the course of safety or whether we have before a way plain and clear which leads to happiness, to perpetuity. When the experiment of our government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution, and departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fixed, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the apostle by the government. The citizen of our republic in its early day rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the costs of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In these days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who, side by side in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God has given them. A century has passed; our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of our republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

THOSE PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Trusts Further Enrich the Millionaires and Rob the Breadwinners of Their All.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the larger chase for easily required wealth. We discover that the fortune realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exaction from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming—one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor. As we view the achievement of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to-day beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

TARIFF IS A TAX.

Uncle Sam Assists the Trusts in Pauperizing the Masses.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens is inordinately burdened beyond any useful purpose and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of our own people is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

THESE ARE THE SUFFERERS.

Some Day the Scales Will Drop From the Eyes of the Victims of the Tariff.

The grievance of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets, where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that, without compensating favor, they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand, through such revision, steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the chain of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens, whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When, to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws, there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

COMMUNISM OF CAPITAL.

It Is as Dangerous as the Communism of Oppressed Poverty and Toil.

Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is as dangerous as the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediatry between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

REVISE THE TARIFF.

That Is the Only Panacea for Existing Evils.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property; of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people which recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce. The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded; but the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

UNCLE SAM IS RICH.

That Is the Assumption of People Who Demand Gratuities and Class Legislation.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived. These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant. Gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid, and large sums are expended for the purpose of public buildings and other improvements upon representations carefully claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. To the extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation, a few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of congress with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building. Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands to other uses than for homes of honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the congress many claims to the public lands, and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed. A plan in aid of Indian management well recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the Indian problem has thus far failed of the legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations permitting them to pass through Indian reservations have greatly multiplied. The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a postoffice building in the national capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent. A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation, which either bears upon its face its private character, or which upon examination develops such a motive power

WATCHING AND WAITING.

What the People Want Is Legislation That Will Be for the Welfare of the Entire Country.

And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representative such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing good requires of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things to the public good. This devotion will lead them to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation in the domain of state and local jurisdiction upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partition between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulations of such importance under the constitution which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of government with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers. what has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a centurie's height, we view the way already tried by the American people and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is anxious desire and fixed determination to restore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they have confided to my charge. To heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation. To persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a spendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristacratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protected, but in a plain system void of pomp—protecting all and granting favor to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce." It is such a government that the genius of our people requires. Such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free.

PEACE PREVAILS.

The Country Enjoys Domestic Tranquillity and Is on Visiting Terms With All Nations.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amnesty, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable solution, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not suspeetable of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

HERE IS A FISH STORY.

Something Concerning the Row Over the Catching of Canadian Cod.

The questions between the United States and Great Britain relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and New England, I regret to say, are not satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with such a convention concluded under my authority with Her Majesty's government on Feb. 15, last for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding was submitted by me for the approval of the senate. This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterward, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although the two were addressed to the senate alone. Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement, which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 27 last, that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax. Having essayed in the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute and to remove a constant menance to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficulty and vexed question to which it referred. And having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress, which, I hoped, would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty. I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

SACKVILLE SCORCHED.

The Britisher's Bad Break Casually Referred To.

Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments.

The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breath of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fufilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city.

FUR SEAL FISHERIES.

Measures for the Prevention of the Extermination of the Seals Are Pending.

My endeavors to establish, by international co-operation, measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate. The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia. I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceeded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of national jurisdictional complications that adequate appropriation for a reconnoissance and survey, to obtain the proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary, should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible. Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as a preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

AID FOR THE AFFLICTED.

The Wrecking Laws Should Be Amended—Germany's Grief.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada. The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent from claim of military service, in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth correspondence, which was laid before you at the last session In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties. Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick. I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa, and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Now That the Influx of Coolies Has Ceased, a Cause of Unkind Feeling Has Been Removed.

In a message accompanying my approval on the 1st of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made, it awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

JAPAN IS ALL RIGHT.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at the capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft of the jurisdictional convention, which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This ratification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intentions to continue the work of revision. Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations it is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce. I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the island of Ikisima by the target practice of one of our vessels.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

Corea and Persia Are Now Represented at the Capital.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries, contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representations at this capital, and has evidenced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am therefore hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries be brought about.

A THEATER OF DISORDER.

Hayti's Insolence and What We Are Going to Do About It.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Solomon has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Solomon that no government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence measures to prevent and rdress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

KALAKAUA'S KINGDOM.

Hawaii Affords a Good Stamping Ground for Americans.

Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created.

In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders no feature presents stronger recommendations for congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific states, creates a national inter-dependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and modern necessity.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended. It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to advert to this spirit of good-neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the talk of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

SOUTH AMERICAN DISPUTES SQUELCHED

The long-pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both the parties in interest.

DOM PEDRO CONGRATULATED.

The empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people. The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian government, and it is hoped, will not be subject to further delays.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on Nov. 7 last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual properity and good understanding will be promoted. In pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecquador, has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate Like disposition of the claims of Charles Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bakelen against Hayti will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the senate. Through unforeseen causes foreign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the rehearing of the claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1886, failed to exchange within the term provided; and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications, and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the senate. Although this matter in the stage referred to concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgment of the previous mixed commission of Caracas. With every desire to do justice to the representatives of Venezuela in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avoid the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Matters of Importance That Will Come Before Representatives of Many Powers.

As authorized by the congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics. Excepting in those cases where from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements with other governments. In conformity, also, with congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next upon the practicability 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 nations chiefly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to the tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important, and I shall make them a subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

BOGUS CITIZENSHIP.

Flagrant Abuses of the Naturalization Laws Call for Their Revision.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel abuses of 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 lands, 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 its national protection, and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses 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 indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected, and unjust responsibilities would be avoided. The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

It Needs a Lively Shaking Up, and at Once.

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 should be our policy to maintain not more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure 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 sevice should be recast; that the so-called notorial or unofficial fees which our representatives 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 COMING CENTENNIAL.

Preparations for the centennial celebration 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 with this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operate action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Figures Submitted by Secretary Fairchild Through the Medium of the President.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074.76, of which $219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and $124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceed those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by $7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was $8,278,220.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 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 Sept. 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 $274,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,467,488.34, showing a surplus of $101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last 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 $5,589,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887 to less than to 3.2 per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139.88 for the following year.

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ended 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 purchased of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until 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 $94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08.

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment of about 2 per cent interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent upon the sum paid for princip