a menace to peace and organized gov-ernment, but the communism of com-bined wealth and capital, the out-growth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insiduously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by in-justice and discontent, attacks with

wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the poor and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection, the covernment owes the or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boom of American citizenship a shameless imposition, and a sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under the present conditions. suffer under the present conditions. Such a revision should receive the sup-port of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and power to protect citizens of the 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 product of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of

HOW TO REDUCE THE REVENUE. The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a con-troversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently re-moved. Extravagant appropriation of public money, with all their demoral-izing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as founding pretexts for resisting proper reduction in the tariff rates Existing evils and injustices 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 the consumer: of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of free raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised with in lines clearly and distinctly defined It should never be compromised. It

## is the people's cause. MISTAKEN LEGISLATION

PRIVATE ENDS FURTHERED AT THE N GLECT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

It cannot be denied that the selfisl and private interests which are so prominently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehen sive way with our tariff laws, are re-lated to, if they are not responsible for the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general govern-ment is the fountain of individual and private enterprise, and that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and commun ties, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promo ing the gen-eral good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a Nor can it be defined 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 dealings 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 not valid, and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon the representations of societies claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subtracted and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subtracted and are the consideration of the senate, I again comments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

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.

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.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minimal code for the revision of the treatment of the conference of the revision of the powers in advance of its becoming operative. The conference of the conference o These ideas have been unhappil much encouraged by legislative acqui the consideration of such matters sul ordinates and postpones action upo subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or par-tisan 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 with a p'an for the relief of the situa-tion, approved by those well able to udge of its merits. While this sub-reparation was not promptly and sat-tice of one of our vessels.

American people the right to require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all things, to the public good. This devotion will lead us strongly to resist all impatience of constitutional imitations of federal power and persistent to the constitution of the case of the public will be public with the sore of federal legislation in the domain of state and local jurisdiction on the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the extermination of the application is the domain of state and local jurisdiction on the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the exact with the maritime powers for the application is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of efficiency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. Have ling undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide, let us follow the way it points out. Let us hope it will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation of mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation of one point of the printing and co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fursely developed the provision of the prevention of the extermination of the provision of the extermination of the provision of constitutions between the proper subject to the provision of the provisio

United States, the soldier and states-man, and at all times, the firm and brave friend of the people, in vindica-tion of his course as the pretector of tion of his course as the pretector of the popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, said ages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing lakes may be alleviated by removing and commerce with Peru was proor or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels will be promoted. In the pursuance of the policy of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concurrent with property and good understanding will be promoted. In the pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claims of Saulos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly wounds of constitution and preserve wounds of constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is, not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness or their liberty and protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and grant-void of pomp, protecting all and g

## STATE OF THE UNION.

THE FISHERIES, LORD SACKVILLE, AND OTHER FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS. In pursuance of a constitutional particle of the president from time to time to give to congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that their appreciation of the high character of the late aged Emperor treaty-making power of one branch of the late aged Emperor treaty-making power of one branch of the late aged Emperor treaty-making power of the interest repeatedly and In pursuance of a constitutional proformation 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 annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by the performance of international good offices and by new and renewed it transitions of amity commerce and re-

Comment on or repetition of their cotents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since ocnot aware that anything has since oc-curred 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

Services to the following the property of the control of the contr

claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth correspondence, which seen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce; that the genius of our people requires such a one only under which our states such a one only under which our states as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no may remain for ages to come united, prosperous and free.

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. Through unseen ca st 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 large of claims of citizer states under the treat. regard to France but as to all countries with which the United States has

not concluded special treaties. DEATHS OF THE GERMAN EMPERORS.

States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactiory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen under the treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say, are not satisfactorily adjusted. These maters were fully treated in my message to the senate of February 20. 1888, together with whicha convention concluded under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of tauses of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of at 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 congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transaction of the form and all the correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with whicha convention to the lift of the senate of February 20. 1888, together with whicha convention to the lift of the senate of February 20. 1889, together with whicha convention to the lift of the senate of February 20. 1889, together with whicha convention to the lift of the senate of February 20. 1889, together with whicha convention to the lift of the senate of February 20. 1889, together with whicha convention.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese accompress full information and all the correspondence to Chinese substant at the coming tense of at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the chinese government. This message contained a recommendation of the senate, it is sincerely hoped that by the bands of lawless men within our priceded by the senate, I transmitted as compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our priceded by the chinese government.

It is sincerely hoped that by the commendation of the ready of the commendati

ever, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the

be found in my message to the senate of September 12 last, that since March illet afforded that country from the 1, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state where control in matters of commerce. I ta the department of state where control in matters of commerce. I complaint has been made of earnestly recommend that relief be unfriendly or unlawful treatment of provided for the injuries accidentally

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which damages to life and property on the great A comprehensive treaty of amity

within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactiory adjust.

Samoa, and in subsequent correspond- I trust the prompt confirmation by ence on the same subject, which will both parties of supplementary action referred to witl avert the need of legislottees and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactiory adjust.

CHINESE RESERICTION.

ranged by independent but co-opera-tive legi-lation in the mode last men-tioned. Control of our taxation for revenue will be always maintained in our hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements with other government

istence, that no consideration of efficiency or sentiment should tensure the correspondence and action of the feliciency or sentiment should tensure the fine the length of the correspondence and action of the filling law and order the filling law and o

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$5,489,-174 06, and the cost of collecting this

policy of purchasing too often bonds at the premiums which it will be accured, important results may be confidentially anticipated.

Tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations with may be end often diversence of the first calculated to lead to their ordered were as is a tangent that the government was provement and to the imposition of the duties of navigation, and have caused a regretable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties to The leading too. The leading the offering of bonds of the part and I shall make them the subject to The questions are important and I shall make them the subject of a more detailed communication at the present session.

HAMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of the presence of the surples in the treasury of the nation to our shores and the facilities of the surples in the treasury of the nation to our shores and the facilities of the surples in the treasury of the nation to our shores and the facilities of the surples in the treasury of the surples of the surples in the treasury of the surples of the surples in the treasury of the surples of the surples in the treasury of the surples of the surples in the treasury of the surples of

\$2,000,000 just drawn out for the pay-

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS. At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act \$266,988,280 in silver dollars, \$55,501,310 of which were in the hands of 501,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined \$299,708,-790, and of this \$55,829,303 was in cir-culation in coin and \$200,387,376 in sil-ver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, \$312,570,-990 had been coined and \$60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in cir-culation and \$237,418,846 in certificates. The secretary recommends the sus-pension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnand in such recommendation I earn-estly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommenda-tions I ask the careful attention of congress to the secretary's report.

The board of or nance and fortification, provided for under the act approved September 22 last, was convened October 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8-, 10- and 12-inch guns under the provisions of section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-iron, looped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordnance department on the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked in every branch of the country was a marked was granted by the secretary on November 12, and on November 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortars on December 15, 1888.

October 14, 1888, to prepare the neces-sary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminaries of this board, with estimates of shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications. The form of adverger and fortifications to hidden. and fortifications. The form of advertisement and instructions to bidders has been prepared and an advertisement inviting proposals for excavavations for the shop building and for the erection of two sets of officers quarters has been published, with detailed drawings and specifications.

Of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 1,509,115,917,411. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year is 600 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 1,275,450 miles. quarters has been published, with detailed drawings and specifications. For the gun factory the building is well in hand and will be finished in three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machinery, etc., is made out and it is expected plans for large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months and after approval by the board of ord-

The death of Gen. Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs, the country lost a brave, experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counsellor and a modest and sensible

army then lost the control the performance soldier, a wise and sensible of the control of the co This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnece-sary taxation is continued and the government is forced to pursue the policy of purchasing too often bonds at the premiums 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 taken as mentioned nearly all that taken as mentioned nearly all that

upon sentimental or any other grounds THE NAVY

The report of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy. During the past year, of ships in course of construction five viz. the Charleston ing the past year, of ships in course of construction, five, viz., the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Berreshef torpedo boats are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next that notwithstanding the great expense of service the rate of expenditures have been lessened and the efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have decreased; that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and the department are far less than they were before. ery to the department during the next year. The progress already and being made gives good ground for the expec-tation that these vessels will be incor-porated as a part of the American navy in the next 12 months.

The report shows that, notwith-

standing large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or cur-THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of war reports that the army, at the date of the last consolidated returns, consisted of 2199 officers and 24.515 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30. 1888, amounted to \$41.65,107 07, off which sum \$9.158,516 53, was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

The board of or mance and fortification, provided for under the act ap-

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the postmaster-general tice, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the acts of the corporations known as the Perfect of the late fiscal year. The latter-mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England states 5, middle states 181, southern states and Indian territory 1406, the states and territories of the the mortars on December 15, 1888.

A board of ordnance officers was convened at Watervleit arsenal on Pacific coast 140, ten states and territories of the Pacific coast 140, ten states and territories of the West and Northwest 435, tories of the West and Northwest 435, tories of Columbia 7; total, 2219. district of Columbia 7; total, 2219.

Free delivery offices have increased

The volume of business in the

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

During the year parcel post conventions have been concluded with the Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under registration with all the Central and

roper at the time of its enactm at long since outgrown and requir ing readjustment.

SHAMEFUL ECONOMY. It is gratifying to note from carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster-general's report that notwith-standing the great ex-

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year end 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, tions of those previously made and ought to receive consideration It is stated in this report that though judgments in civil tion of the sentiment which exten-sively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

TAMING THE MORMONS. It also appears from this report that It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the terri-tories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862, and 182 punished for laws of 1862, and 182 punished for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation crimes, there have been since that date nearly 600 convictions under those laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of those laws and the advance of ideas approach to the forbidden present of ideas opposed to the forbidden prac-tice, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1887, for the termination of degree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these cor porations forfeited and escheating their property, amounting in value to more than \$800,000, which is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States. THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

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 this able and interesting report can be here made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of congress and trust the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure mendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Pers, 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.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and ownerce with Peru was proceed that under its operation prosperity and commerce with Peru was prosperity and commerce that the rest for the same time are \$275,767, \$85 34, showing a surplus of \$104,000,000 and the estimated ordinary expenditures of the service of the time for the same time are \$275,767, \$85 34, showing a surplus of \$104,000,000 and the estimated or collians of proceed that under its operation prosperity and good understanding will be promoted.

In the pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claims of Saulos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the service and of VonBoklen against Hayti will probably be made, and I trust the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$877,000,000 and which are any point of the Chilian government of the service rs it is a recompense for the labors and

L. A. Kilton has sold to Mr. Erie with a bark, passed out; one schooner the Problems on the vote of 1886;

Through unseen causes, foreign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of December 3, 1885, with Venezuela, for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1886, failed to exchange within the term provided and a supplementary convention fur-ther extending the time for the ex-DEATHS OF THE GERMAN EMPERORS.

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 though this matter in the stage re-

strengthened and improved by the performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and retrieved extradition of criminals. The before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in seems to have ended this matter, and information by supplementary action. I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of supplementary action referred to with avert the need of legis-

INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE SEAS. In conformity also with congress-onal authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Wash-ington in April next upon the practic ability of devi-ing uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and presents. measures for the greater security of ife and property at sea, a disposition to accept on the part of a number of nowers having already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured, important results may be confidentially anticipated.

Scattle and Income 5:25 am. 3.00 p.m. Gilman and way! A 4:00 p.m. A 9:15