Cooperstown Courier.

PUBLISHED FVERY FRIDAY MORNING By FRED'K H. ADAMS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Discontinuation of the Coinage of Silver Dollars Most Earnestly Recommended.

The Banks Compelled to Deposit an Excessive Amount of Security, Thinks the President.

Methods for Extending the Foreign Trade Suggested-Condition of the War Department.

Restoration of the Navy Urged-The Civil Service Law—A Graceful Valedictory.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States: Since the close of your last session the Amercan people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen their chief magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of the congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the greatest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the presidency shall again distract the sountry; and I am persuaded that, by the people at large, any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ENTIRELY AMICABLE. Our relations with all foreign powers confinue to be amicable. With Belgium a conrention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trademark treaty has also been soncluded. The war between Chili and Peru s at an end. For the arbitration of the slaims of American citizens who during its continuance suffered through the acts of the Thilian authorities, a convention will soon ween France and China still continues to be in embarrassing feature in our Eastern reladons. The Chinese government has promptly idjusted and paid the claims of American seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not the treaty riolate rights of cerain Chinese, who left this country with return certificates, valid under the old law, and now seem to be debarred from anding from lack of certificates required by the new. The recent purchases by the United States of a large trading fleet, herewfore under the Chinese flag, enhanced our sommercial importance in the East. In view of the large number of vessels built or purshased by American citizens in other counries and exclusively employed in legitimate raffic between foreign ports under the recegnized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for their reg-Istration and documentation, so that the sona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly

THE CONGO

guarded. Pursuant to the advice of the sen-

te at the last session, I recognized the flag of the International Association of

is that of a friendly government, avoiding, n so doing, any prejudgment of the conflict n territorial claims in that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of the congress, I appointed a commercial gent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo ralley has led to a general conviction that it thould be open to all nations upon equal erms. An international conference for the consideration of this subject was called by the emperor of Germany, and is now in sesdon at Berlin. Delegates are in attendtnce on behalf of the United states. Of the results of the conerence you will be duly advised. The government of Corea has generally aided the efforts of the United States minister secure suitable premises for the United States legation. As the conditions of diplonatic intercourse with Eastern nations denand that the legation premises be owned by the represented power, I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of property by the government. The

privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premises would not only effect a large saving of the present rentals, but would permit of the due assertion of the extra territorial rights in these countries, and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States. The failure of congress to make appropriation for our representation at the court of the khedive has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt; and in view of the necessary intimacy of diplomatic relationship due to the participation of this government as one of the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreigners, I advise the restoration of the agency and consulate general at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive it to be the wish of congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid of and protection of a competent representative. With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal on which it is to be placed. Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to ours some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the German states, but by reason of the confederation of these states under the imperial rule, the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. I propose, therefore, to open negotiations for convention of extradition, to embrace all the territory of the empire. It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with

GREAT BRITAIN continues to be of a most friendly character. The government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such continuance, in view of the relations of that country to the American system of states, should, in my judgment, be favored. The revolution in Hayti against the established government has terminated. While it was in progress itabecame necessary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement. These revolutions were in all cases successful. Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European governments, and especially by the government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties upon works of It is well to consider whether the narrow discrimination in favor of the works of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for observation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed. There is a prospect that the long-pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokio. While this government fully recognizes the equal and independent station of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to offer in furtherance of uniform policy of intercourse with Western nations. During the past year the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity conbe negotiated. The state of hostilities be- cluded Jan. 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of congress to become effective. This legislation will, I doubt not, be among the irst measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commerce, navigation, and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty I have reason to believe that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country permitting the restriction of Chinese mmigration is likely to be again subject of your deliberations. It may be the first measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commerce, navigation, and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty I have reason to believe that the Mexican government stands ready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of congress at its last session to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of July 29, 1882, for the resurvey of the Mexican boundary this result, but until congress shall fix the the first measures to claim your attention. for the resurvey of the Mexican boundary and the relocation of boundary monuments. With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the river San Juan, as well as the Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This covers for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and third-ty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United ty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad. The death of our representative at Russia, while at his post at St. Petersburg, afforded to the imperial government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympa-thy in a manner besitting the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the intercourse of the two countries. The course of the government in raising its representative at Bangkok to the diplomatic rank has evoked from Siam evidences of warm friendship. The Siamese government has presented to the United States a commodious mansion and grounds for the occupancy of the legation, and I suggest that by joint resolution congress attest its appreciation of this generous gift. This government has more than once been called on of late to take action in fulfillment of intermediate. late to take action in fulfillment of interna

tional obligation toward Spain, agitation in hostile to the Spanish crown having been fermented by persons abusing the sacred right of hospitality which our territory affords. The officers of the government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality laws at key West and other ports near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that in the only instance where these precautionary measures were successfully cluded, the offenders when found in our territory were subsequently tried and convicted. The growing need of close relationship of intercourse and traffic close relationship of intercourse and traine between the Spanish Antilles and their nat-ural market in the United States led to the adoption, in January last, of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agree-

ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which in the past our shipowners and shipmasters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiation of this convention has for a time postponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens which were declared to be without the jurisdiction of the late Spanish-American claims commission, and which are, therefore, remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The speedy settlement of these claims will now be urged by this government. Negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominican republic have been successfully concluded, and the result will shortly be laid before the senate. Certain questions between the and the result will shortly be laid before the senate. Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman empire still remain unsolved. Complaints in behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The porte has sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventional stipulations, and the revision of the tariff is unaccomplished. The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement, which will provide the means of re-examining the Caracas awards, in conformity with the expressed desire of congress, and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Central and South American commis

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Central and South American commission, appointed by authority of the act of July, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American states. The commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants and others interested in the Central and South American trade. The International Meridian conference, lately convened in Washington, upon the invitation of the government of the United States, was composed of representatives of twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on the 1st of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed, through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption, for all purposes for which it may be found convenient, of a universal day, which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from _ero up to twenty-four. The formal report of the transactions of this conference will be hereafter transmitted to congress. This government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance. Occupying as we do an advanced position in the world's production, and aiming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of means of participation in these exhibitors should so often exclude our producers from the advantages enjoyed by those of other countries. During the past year the attention of congress was drawn to the formal invitations in this regard tendered by the governments of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Austria. The executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners. This is, foremost rank, but the executive is at present powerless to organize a proper representation of our vast national interests in this direction. I have in some previous messages referred to this subject. It seems to me that a statute giving to the executive general discretioners authority to accept such invitations and to appoint honorary commissioners without a salary and placing at the disposal of the secretary of state a small fund for defraying their reasonable expenses would be of great public utility. This government has received official notice that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea have been adoptpreventing collisions at sea have been adopted by all the leading maritime powers except the United States, and came into force on the will be necessary for fully accomplishing this result, but until congress shall fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged, it has been deemed inadvisable to negotiate such convention. For this reason the United States were not represented at the recent conference at Berne. I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions and restrict the shipment of explosives, though the enactments in the of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All these statutes were framed to meet the special emergencies that have already arisen. Since emergencies that have already arisen. Since modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or to filibustering parties, I see no reasor why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts such as are here under consideration should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this questions. prompt and thorough treatment of this ques tion is one which intimately concerns national honor. Our existing NATURALIZATION LAWS

also need revision. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States in 1795 and 1798 have now only a historical interest. Section 2172, recognizing the citizenship of the children of naturalized parents, is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolete. There are special provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the navy or marine corps. A uniform rule of naturalizatine corps. rine corps. A uniform rule of naturaliza-tion, such as the constitution contemplates should, among other things, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States, subject to a foreign power (section 1992), and of minor children of fathers who have declared their intention of becoming nave declared their intention of becoming citizens, but have failed to perfect their naturalization. It might be well to provide for a central bureau of registry, wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several federal and state courts, and to make provision also for the vacation or cancellation of such record in cases where from that here processes. this property by the government. The Daily possesses valuable premises at Tangiers, as a gift from the miltan of Morocco, and they have ately received a similar gift from the Siamese government. The government of Japan stands ready to present to us extensive grounds at Tokio, wherein to erect a suitable building for the gration; court house and jail, and similar

changes and reductions which have been productive of embarassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase, and are giving rise to new, varying and often delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishment now embraces nearly double the area of operations that it did twenty years ago. The confinement of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy, and a community of sixty millions of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A project for the reorganization of the consular service and for recasting the scheme of extra territorial jurisdiction is now before you. If the limits of a short session will not allow its full consideration, I trust you will not fail to make suitable provision for the present needs of the service. It has been customary to define in the appropriation acts the rank of each diplomatic office to which a salary is attached. I suggest that this course be abandoned, and that it be left to the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to fix from time to time the diplomatic grade of the representatives of this government abroad, as may seem advisable; provision being definitely made, however, as now, for the amount of salary attached to the respective stations.

FINANCIAL.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The condition of our finances and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury department are very fully discussed in the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were:

From customs. \$195,007,489 76
From internal revenue 121,586,072 51
From all other sources 31,866,307 65

Total ordinary revenues....\$348,519,869 92 The public expenditures during the same period were:

period were:
For civil expenses.
For civil expenses.
For civil expenses.
For civil expenses.
For Indians.

6,475,999 29
For pensions.
For the military establishments, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals.
For the naval establishments, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards.
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia.

For interest on the public debt.
For interest on the public debt.
For the sinking fund.

Total ordinary expenditures.

\$22,312,907 71
1,260,766 37
6,475,999 29
55,429,293 36
17,292,603 36
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Total ordinary expenditures.....\$290,916,483 83
Leaving a surplus of \$57,003,396.09. As compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a net decrease of over \$21,000,000 in the amount or expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about \$74,000,000. The falling off of revenue from customs made up nearly \$20,000,000 of the deficiency, and about \$23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation. The secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1885, at \$330,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$290,620,201, in which are included the interest on debt and amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about \$39,000,000. The value of exports from the Jnited States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows:

Total merchandise\$740,513,609 Specie\$67,133,383 Total exports of merchandise and

Total exports of merchandise and specie......\$807,646,992
The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement were valued at \$208,900,415, the breadstuffs at \$162,544,715, the provisions at \$114,416,547 and the minerals at \$47,103,248. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise.....\$669,697,693 Gold and silver......\$37,426,262

 Sugar and molasses.
 \$103,884,274

 Wool and woolen manufactures
 53,542,292

 Silk and its manufactures.
 49,999,128

 Coffee
 49,686,705

SILVER DOLLARS. I concur with the secretary of the treasury

in recommending the immediate suspension of coinage of silver dollars and, of the issuance of silver certificates, and this is a matter to which, in former communications, l have more than once invoked the attention of the national legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined, in compliance with the act of Feb. 28, 1878, more than twenty-seven mil-lion silver dollars, and the number outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly one hundred and eighty-five million, whereof but little more than forty millon, or less than 22 per cent, are in actual circulation. mere existence of this fact seems to to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such a fact possible. But there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and conviction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended, silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of the national credit that woulf be thus occasioned can scarcely be overestimated. I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the \$1 and \$2 notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now incumbering the vaults in the treasury might thus find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased, for the present at least. find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased, for the present at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, some provision should be made for their surrender to the government. In view of the circumstances under which they were coined, and of the fact that they have never had a legal tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance on their bullion value. The secretary in the course of his report, considers the in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins, and of so increasing their weight that they may bear due ratios of value of the standard dollar. His cone usions in this regard are cordially approved

TAXATION. In my annual message of 1882 I recom-mended the abolition of all excise taxes ex-cept those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished the revenues that will still remain to the government will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such tariff re-duction as hay seem to be advisable when the results of the recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters these reductions can be most judiciously effected. One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective means of increasing our foreign trade, and thus relieving the depression in which our industries are now land sion in which our industries are now lan-

guishing. The secretary of the treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be entrusted in the first instance to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course. I am nevertheless of the opinion that, on the whole, no other would be likely to effect speedier or better results. That portion of the secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests can not fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital it American steamships, the government shall by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless that course be pursued, our foreign carrying trade must remain as it to day, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially prominent, in view of the repeal by the act of June 26, 1884, of all statutory provisions arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry the mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of congress may devise. Three per cent bonds of the government to the amount of more than \$100,000,000,000 have since my last annual message been redeemed by the secretary. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to a little over \$200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As these bonds still continue the chief factor of the circulation of the national banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is one of constantly increasing importance. It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing th

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. DECREASED EXPENSES.

In the expenses of the war department the In the expenses of the war department the secretary reports a decrease of more than \$9.000,000, of which a reduction of \$5,600,000 was effected in expenditures for rivers and harbors and \$2,700,000 in expenditures for the quartermaster's department. Outside of that department the annual expenses for all the army bureaus proper (except probably the ordnance bureaus) are substantially fixed charges which cannot be materially diminished without a change in the numerical strength of the army. The expenses in the quartermaster's department stantially fixed charges which cannot be materially diminished without a change in the numerical strength of the army. The expenses in the quartermaster's department can readily be subjected to administrative discretion, and it is reported by the secretary of war that as a result of exercising such discretion in reducing the number of draught and pack animals it the army, the annual cost of supplying and caring for such animals is now \$1,108,085.90 less than it was in 1882. The reports of military commanders show that the last year has been notable for it freedom from Indian outbreaks. In defiance of the president's proclamation of July 1, 1884, certain intruders sought to make settlements in the Indian Territory. They were promptly removed by a detachment of troops. During the past session of congress a bill to provide a suitable fire-proof building for the army medical museum and the library of the surgeon general's office received the approval of the senate. A similar bill, reported favorably to the house of representatives by one of its committees, is still pending before that body. It is noped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and thereafter immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for the valuable collections now in a state of insecurity. The funds with which the works for the improvements of rivers safe deposit for the valuable collections now in a state of insecurity. The funds with which the works for the improvements of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past year were derived from the appropriations of the act of Aug. 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The balance of the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1883, was \$10,021,649.55. The amount appropriated during the fiscal year 1884 was \$13,196.346.27, and the amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year was \$8,228,703.54, leaving a balance of \$3,112,580.63 in the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1884. July 1, 1884.

The secretary of war submits the report of The secretary of war submits the report of the chief of engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities on the seaboard, by fortifications and other defenses able to repel modern methods of attack. The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive; and when the possible results of delay in making such preparations is seriously considered delay remarking is seriously considered delay. preparations is seriously considered, delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture etties, those whose destruction or capture would be a national humiliation, adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of \$60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the secretary of war in unging that it has the secretary of war in urging that it be granted. The war department is proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smoothbore guns into eight-inch rifles, by lining the former with tubes of forged or of cold wrought iron. Fi ty guns will be thus converted within the year. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest payer but for the purposes of coast. for the construction of guns of the high-est power, but for the purposes of coast de-fense and for the armament of war vessels. The report of the gun foundry board ap-pointed April 2, 1883, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, was transmitted to congress in a special message of Feb. 8, 1884. In my message of March 26, 1884, I called attention to the recommendation of the board that the government should encourage the production at private steel works of the required material for heavy cannons, and that two government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, should be estab-nished for the fabrication of guns of such material. No action having been taken, the board was subsequently reconvened to determine more fully the plans and esti-mates for carrying out its recommendations. nates for carrying out its recommendations. It has received information which indicates that there are responsible steel manufacturers in this country who, although not pro-vided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and to make bids for contracts with the governmake buts for contracts with the government for the supply of the requiste material for the heaviest guns adapted to modern warfare, if a guaranteed order of sufficient magnitude, accompanied by a positive appropration extending over a series of years, shill be made by congress. All doubts as to the feasibility of the plan being thus removed, I renew my recommendation that such ac-I renew my recommendation that such action be taken by congress as will enable the government to construct its own ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide the armaments demanded by considerations of national safety and honor.

THE NAVY. THE NEW CRUISERS

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers authorized by the acts