ately. The valuable and suggestive treatment of the question by the secretary of war is earn-estly commended to the consideration of con-

In September and October last the hostile packes, who, under the leadership of Geron-mo, had for elasticon months been on the warpath, and during that time had committed many murders and been the cause of constant terror to the settlers of Arizona, surrendered Miles, the military commander who succeeded Gen. sook in the management and direction of their pursuit. Under the terms of their surrender, as then reported, and, in view of the understanding which this murder ous savage seemed to entertain of the assurous savage seemed to entertain of the assurances given them, it was deemed
best to imprison them in such manner as to prevent their ever engaging
in such outrages again, instead of trying them
for murder. Fort Pickens having been selected as a safe place of confinement, all the
adult males were sent thithen and will be
closely guarded as prisoners. In the mean
time the residue of the band, who, though
still remaining roan the reservation were still remaining upon the reservation, were re-garded as unsafe and suspected of furnishing aid to those on the war path, had been re-moved to Fort Mariou. The women and larger children of the hestiles were also taken there, and arrangements have been made for putting the children of proper ago in Indian schools.

THE WAVY.

Pitable Condition of the Vessels and Their Armaments.

The report of the secretary of the navy contains a detailed report of the condition of his department, with such a statement of the action needed to improve the same, as should ct allenge the carnest attention of congress from the ships in course of construction, con-sists of, (1) fourteen single-turreted monitors, none of which are in commission, nor at the present time serviceable. The batteries of these chips a cobsolete, and they can only be rolled upon as auxiliary ships in harbor defense, and then after such an ex-penditure upon them as might not be deemed justifiable: (2) five fourth-rate vessels of small war vessel, and all of which are auxiliary merely; (3) twenty-seven cruising ships, three of which are built of iron, of small tonnage, and twenty-four of wood. Of these wooden vessels it is estimated by the chief constructor of the navy that only three will be serviceable beyond a period of six years, at which time it may be said that of the present naval force nothing worthy the name will remain. All the vessels herstofore authorized are under convects in the course of construction, except the armored shins, the tornedo

and one cruisor. As to the last of these the bits were in excess of the limit fixed by congress. The production in the United States of armor and gan, steel is a questle, which it of armor and gan, steel is a question which it seems necessary to settle at an early day, if the armor for war vessels are to be completed with these materials of home materials of home materials. This has been the subject of mayes tigation by two boards, and by two special committees of congress, within the last three years. The report of the gun foundry board in 1884, 67s the neard on fertilications made in dannity last, and the report of the select committees of the words and by employing them in the manufacture of such articles as were needed for use, by the government. Quite a large pecuniary benefit would be realized in partial return for our outlay. congress, have entirely exhausted the subject so far as preliminary investigation is involved, and in their recommendations they are substantially agreed. In the event that the present invitation of department for bos to furnish such of this material as is now auth orized shall fail to induce domestic manund much favor is shown by those well able factorers to undertake the large expenditures required to prepare for this new manufacture, and no other steps are taken by congress at its coming session, the recreating the recommended in my last annual message to the commendation is here renewed, contemplates with distratisfaction the necessity together with another, made at the of obtaining abroad the armor and the gun steel for the authorized ships. It would seem desirable that the wants of the army and the navy in this tegard should be reasonably met, and that by uniting the contracts such inducements might be offered as would result in se-curing the domestication of these important

per carriage was imposed by legis ation, which toos effect with the beginning of the past fleeal year; while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessities steady annual advance in outlay, and the careful estimate of the year upon the rates of expenditure then existing contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly \$2,000,000. The for the last year failed of anticipated revenue realization by about \$64,000, but proper measures of economy have so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency, in fact, fell below that of 1885, and at this time the increase of revenue is in a gaining ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage altimately to sustain the serv-ice. This is the mere pleasing because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage, pro-portionately to distances, and vaster and more costly service than any other upon the globe. Retrenchment has been effected in the cost of supplies, some expenditures unwarranted by law have ceased, and the outlays for mail carriage have been subjected to beneficial scrutiny. At the close of the last fiscal year the

expense of transportation on STAR ROUTES

stood at annual rate of cost less by over \$560, 000 than at the close of the previous year, and steamont and mail messenger service at nearly \$200,000 less. The service has been in the meantime enlarged and extended by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery con-venience- and are thous to the railway mail of carriage, exposion of carrier delivery convenience and see atoms to the railway mail facilities in accordance with the growing exigences of the country, and the long established policy of the government. The postmaster general calls attention to the existing law for compensating railroads and expresses the opinion that a method may be accised which will prove more just to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and beneficial to the new grant to the carriers and proposed to the carriers and the subject appropriation at the post of a proposed to the carriers and the subject appropriation at its last assion; and the department now enjoys the unionst recruite afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean—a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. Petilions have, however, heen presented to the department to be necessarily and for semi-monthy dispatches to the ending of the control of a direct service to the Argentine republic, and for semi-monthy dispatches to the empire of Brazil; and the object is commended to your consideration. It is an onvious only to provide the necess of postal communications consideration.

The post many be considered as submissive to the control of the government. Except the fragment of several bands, all are now grant to the control of the capture of several bands, all are now the fragments of Brazil: and the object is commended to your consideration. It is an output of the name of pushal communication which our commerce requires, and with pruchent forcess of re-miss the wise extension of the requirement of pushals that reading the work will come the harmonic of pushals trailing which will one one as the harmonic of pushals trailing which will one one wavenues for the dispussion of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the construct at the first of the attention of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the construct at the first of the attention of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the construct at the first of the attention of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the construct at the first out of the great at the first out of the great at the first out of the products of our industry. The circumstances of the construct at the first out of the great at the

A Government Penttentiary Needed-The Subject of Convict Labor. The conduct of the department of justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the attorney general, and I invite the earnest attention of the congress to the same, and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the mended the election of a penitentiary for the situated in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different lation of the government. So far as they entitled to humane treatment and opportunity for improvement and reformation, the governzens have interested themselves with the question of

The general government should be in a situation, since there must be United States prisoners, to furnish important and in the movement. and should be able to prisoners, to farnish important aid in the movement, and should be able to illustrate what may be practicular to the practice of reform, and to present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners worthy of imitation. With prisoners under its own control, the government could deal with the somewhat vexed question of convict labor so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adoption and with due regard to the rights and interests of our laboring citique.

The form the individual holding of lands Development and advancement in these directions are essential, and should have every encouragement. As the rising generations are taught the language of civilization and assume the duties, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. No obstacle should hinder the location and settlement of any location and settlement of any location and settlement of any lating to take land in several-ty. On the contrary, the inclination to do so should be estimated at all times by proper expedients. But there is no authority cons. instead of sometimes adding in the operation of a system which causes among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject, it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions located in such places as would best subserve the purposes of conventions.

THE SUPPLIAL SYSTEM,

I again urge a change in the federal judicial presentation of affairs in our courts same time, to such a charge in the manner of compensating district attorneys and marshals, and the latter subject is commended to the congress for its action in the interest of econ omy to the government and hur fairness and justice to our people. to the government and humanity, and

e ght in rating sented correspondence, and minishing one half the charge for newspaser carriage was imposed by legis ation, the hot toos effect with the beginning of the set fiscal year; while the constant demand of the set fiscal year; while the constant demand of the service under the Conditions and restrictions of laws regulating their expenditure. There remained a believe the second and trust moneys, amounting in all to \$7,850.775 12, were ample partian work. It is exceedingly strange that the selection for such places should and trust moneys, amounting in partial partial and and trust moneys, amounting in partial part their expenditure. There remained a balance on hand on June 30, 1886, of \$1,600 023 30, of the shift which \$1.337,768 21 are permanent funds for service yields more fully to examination, the and the remainder, \$322,255.09, is subject to be carried to the surplus fund as required by law. The estimates presented for appropriations for the ensuing fixed year amount to \$5.08,873.04 or \$442,386,29 less than those laid before the congress last year.

The present system of The present system of agencies, while ab-solutely necessary and well adapted for the management of our hollan affairs, and for the management of our linear alliars, and for the ends in view when it was adopted, is, in the present state of Indian management, inadequate, standing alone for the accomplishment of an object which has become pressing in its importance, the more rapid transition from tribal organizations to citizenship of such portions of the Indians as are meapable of civilized life. When the existing system was adopted the In dian race was outside of the limits of organdian race was outside of the limits of organized states and territories, and beyond the immediate reach and operation of civilization, and all efforts were mainly directed to the maintenance of friendly relations and the preservation of peace and quiet on the frontier. All this is now changed. There is no anoth thing as

government and society, except that the terri torial system has not been extended over that

trade or travel, whatever ontlay may be required to secure additional postal service necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service. The extension of the PREK DELIVERY SERVICE as suggested by the postmaster general has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be hoped a suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon. The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection trade or travel, whatever outlay may be re- dians, scattered over large reservations, and agreed upon. The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection plan and intelligently direct the methods bes of fourth class offices has my approbation. I renew my approval of the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistant be provided for the postoffice department, and I invite your attention to the several other recommendations in his report.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

plan and intelligently direct the methods best adapted to produce the most speedy results and permanent benefits. Hence the necessity for a supplementary agency or system, directed to the end of promoting the general and more rapid transition of tribes from habits and customs of barbarians to the ways of civilization, with an anxious desire to devise some plan of operation by which to secure

THE WELFARE OF THE INDIANS. and to relieve the treasury as far as possible from the support of an idle, dependent popula-tion. I recommended in my previous annual message the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of a commission as an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established mentality auxiliary to those aircady established for the care of the Indiana. It was designed out submitted by this officer to the session of congress he strongly reconsided the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts; and he and interested in their welfare, and that it should repeats the recommendation in his repen; 'or the last year. This is a matter of very great importance and should at once receive congressional action. United States prisoners are now confined in more than thirty different state prisons and penitentiaries, situated in every part of the country. stuated in every part of the country. They are subjected to nearly as many different for improvement or immediate self-support, modes of treatment and discipline, and are far too much removed from the ceutrol and regulations of the country of the country. this, o some measure which the wisdom o ment is responsible to them; but this duty can scarcely be discharged without more absolute ficiency of the present system may receive your consideration and the appropriate legisthe present system. Many of our good citical lation be provided. The time is ripe for the lation be provided. The time is ripe for the work of such an agency. There is less opposition to the education and training of the

PRESENT AND PUTURE NEEDS. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected, and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive mem-bers of the uniferent tribes may be settled upon homesteads, and by their example teach others to follow, breaking away from tribal castoms and substituting therefor love of home, interest of the family, and the rule of the state. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unadjusted wrongs are such that they unadjusted wrong-broading over unadjusted wrong-This is especially so regarding. This lands, Matters arising from the and right of occupancy set up by white per-The settlement of these matter will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adop tion of our institutions, and bringing them under the operation, the influence, and the protection of the universal laws of our country.

and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When civil willful intent; may sometimes tremble under the assanite of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends. If the people of this great country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their gov-ernment, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the careful and ungradging support of Congress. I renew my recommendation mide last year that the commissioners be made equal to the officers of the government having like respon-sibilines; and I hope that such reasonable ap-

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national indus-tries is subserving well the purposes of its or-ganization by the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the oisemenation of early information concerning production and prices, it has con-

most concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both, and in the controversy which results, the welfare of all, and the prosperity of the courts are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a general should be willingly accorded. In a special message, transmitted to the congress at its message, transmitted to the congress message, transmitted to the congress at its last session, I suggested the enlargement of our present labor bureau, and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employes and employers. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce beto result in the interruption of commerce be-tween the states, the application of this remby the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers; and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitration, if carefully se lected, and if entitled to the confidence of

loope that such arotiration, if carefully se lected, and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of the controversy of less extent, and not necessarily with in the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy

THE ATTENTION OF THE CONGRESS.

But after all has been done by the passage of laws, federal or state, to relieve the situation much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of true American sentiment, which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interested is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people; that capital should, in recognizing the brotherhood of our citizenship and in a spirit of American fairness generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that compensation and consideration, and that contented there is capitally heartened. to labor it just compensation and considera-tion, and that contented labor is capital's best tion, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and ally. It would teach too, that the diverse simations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that vident disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true. American sympathy and kindly feeling.

PACIFIC ROADS.

A Change Suggested in the Payment of

Indebtedness. The secretary of the interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the overnment. His suggestion bas the us endorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as circctors of these roads, and protect the interests of the United States in the board of direction. In considering the plan proposed, the sole matters which should be taken into account in my opinion are the situation of the government as a creditor, and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are incorrective to results and account of the supreme court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are incorrective to results are several states. states are inoperative to regulate rules of transportation upon railroads, if such regula-tions interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consider-

But Little Delay in the Examination of

Applications. On the fourth of March, 1885, the current business of the patentoilles was on an average five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year each current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during he last fiscal year, meluding released designs, trade marks and labels, equals 40,655, which is considerably in excess of the number received considerably in excess of the number received during the preceding year. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregates \$1.250,107.80, bringing to the treasury over and above all expruses about \$16,279 17. The number of patents granted during the last fiscal

eral land office, looking to the better protec-tion of public lands and of the public surveys, preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to state- and corporations, and est number of incividual homes was the pri-mary object of the public land legislation in the law was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital by wouldby and capital by wouldby wouldby and capital by wouldby wou the people to an accumulation of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land—a plan which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1841. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty years later the homestead laws were devired, to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation. Other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the acquirement and necof land in limited industrial quantities. But of land in limited industrial quantities. But in later years these laws, through vicious ad-ministrative methods and under charged conditions of communication and transportations, have been so

EVADED AND VIOLATED that their beneficent purpose is threatened entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and violations are set forth in detail in the reports of the secretary of the interior and commissioner of the general land office. The rapid appropriation of our public land-without bons fide-entirements or civiliza-tion; and not only without intention of regi-dence, but for the purpose of their sggregalions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. The existence of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome, and in some cases disastrous, remaining the process in the process and correct access in the public land service. The result of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of our land service as to present adomethods of our land service. among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome, and in some cases disastrous, restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences, that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as to the limits of a constitutional delegation of nower to the general government will permit. I commend to the attention of the congress the report of the commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interests entracted to his care.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

as to better secure the settler with a volustion for the period of five years from date of entry, and without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also reccommend the repeal of the desert land laws nuless it shall be the pleasure of congress to so amend these laws as to render the less liable to abuse. As the chief motive for the evasion of the laws, and the principle cause of their result in land accommendation. thereby until patents issue. Last year an ex-ecutive proclamation was issued directing the removal of fences which enclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such order, but much of the public land still remains within the lines of these UNLAWFUL PENCES.

The ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses, and the hardthood of the protenses by which, in some cases, such incleavers are invalided on first development.

such inclosures are justified, are fu'ly detaile such inclosures are justified, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the interior. The removal of tho fences still remaining which incolse public lands, will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is or shall be invested by the congress for that purpose.

PENSIONS.

The Question of Private Pension Bills

Receive Special Attention. The report of the commissioner of pensions during the last fiscal year says the amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau; and it has been done at less cost than during the pre-vious year in every division. On the 13th day of June, 1886, there were 305,783 pensioners on the oils of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions filed, of which 578,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including \$60,178 to the soldiers of 1819 and their without The test state. of 1812 and their widows of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$808.624.811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is \$40,357. a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1805. The names of 2, 29 pensioners, which had been previously dropped from the rolls, were restored during the year, and after deflucting those dropped within the same time for various causes a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to Decem'er 1, 1885, 1,967 PRIVATE PENSION ACTS

had been passed. Since the last mentioned date and during the last session of the congress 644 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the government. But it is undeniable that cases exist well entitled to relief, in which the pension breast is powerless to relieve the pension bureau is powerless to relieve the really worthy cases. Of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through general laws. These conditions fully justify application to the congress and special enactments. But report to the cougress for a special pension set to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau merits or to secure favorable action could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admit-ted, opens the door to allowance of question-able claims, and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications clearly not within the law, and plainly devoid of π erit, but so

devoid of werit, but so

SURRICHNEED BY SENTIMENT

and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pencion are made without merit, and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pencion bureaus, not only in this but in write within tarration. The nace and gratifying improvement during the past year. A particular account of the transactions and condition is given in the suggestions and recommendations which be laid before year. The reduction of the suggestions and recommendations with be laid before year. The reduction of the postar revenues inside the postar revenues and of letter postare in 1883 reading the postal revenues in a second contributing required in an excess of cost for the discass the expenditure and business depression and recommendation where the postare in the standard of the work for the receipts by doubt and one third mithous of dollars, an additional check upon receipts by doubting one half the charge for newspaper carriage was imposed by the histograph of the large science and and transactions and complete the postare in relating some that the charge for newspaper carriage was imposed the standard and and transactions and continual relations of the large science and and and transactions and continuing the postal revenues indicated to the postal revenues indicated to the surface of the postal revenues indicated to the work for their collisher of the service of the work for their collisher of the service of the work for their collisher of the progress of the work for their collisher of the service of the work for their collisher of the service of the surface of persons of the work for the increase of the surface of the sur or now are in the receipt of pensions. The

PATRIOTIC AND GRATEFUL REGARD of private land claims and the increased efficiency of the public land service, are commended to the attention of congress. To for our ex-soldiers, are not only willing but commended to the attention of congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers of residence and cultivation and thus make the greatest dence and cultivation and thus make the greatest provisions made for those who fought their the provisions made for those who fought their subjections are those better able, through country's battles as those better able, through mary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the republic. This system Every pension that is granted under our present was a simple one. was a simple one. It commenced with an admirable scheme, by which the humbiest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish upon which he wished to establish upon a which he wished to establish upon a which he wished to establish upon the could be a with the could be a wished to establish upon a which he wished to establish upon the could be a which pensions are increased on other grounds which pensions are increased on other grounds. his home. The price of land was placed within the reach of all enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of must be content with the smallest sum must be content with the smallest sum

> system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which shall make unnecessary an objectionable volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service and disability as the result of the ser

vice, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features.

EVERY PATRIOTIC HEART
responds to a tender consideration for those

responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country, long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age; or through sickness; or misfortne, we are tempted by contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief be claimed as right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion; nor should such worthy ebjects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social or political influence with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and saliers of the tions. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow-citizens, and interested with us in the faithful execution of wholesome law. They cannot be swerved from their some law. They cannot be swerved from their duty or citizenship by artful appeals to their spirit of brotherhood, born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact, as a test of devotion to their welfare, a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

FREEDMEN'S THUST COMPANY.

Poor Depositors Should be Reimbursed by Congress for Losses.

I desire to call attention to the congress to aplain duty which the government owes to the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Co. This company was chartered by the congress for the benefit of the most fillerate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging their industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think lead these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of the government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$2,920,925,92 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to sixty-two her cent. Have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be \$1,648,181.72. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leaves \$1,291,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16,000. I think the remaining 28 per cent of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the government upon principles of cenity and fairness. The report of the commissioner seem to be be still the fairness of the sealed of the still be the still b I desire to call attention to the congress to by the government upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the commissioner soon to be laid before congress will give more satisfactory details on this subject DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Pressing Needs of the District Brought to the Attention of Congress.

The control of the affairs of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the congress still retains all legislative authority relating

to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of the district and recommend their consideration. The laws of the district appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codilination revision is much peopled. During the tion recision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the for use, and travel upon it was forbidden.

This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potense and its branches from the city of Washington, is worthy of the attention of congress. The commissioners of the district represent that the laws regulating

and granting license, therefor, should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the power of charitable and penal institutions within the district. I suggest that the commissioners be clothed with the power to make, missioners beclotted with the power to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this power, granted and carefully guarded, would tend to subserve the good order of the munich ality. It seems that trouble der of the municicality. It seems that trouble still exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their ferminus in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railron facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time

PROTECT CITIZENS FROM INJURY to their persons or property. The commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district business, and for the safe keep-ing of valuable books and paters are entirely inefficient I recommend that this condition of affairs to be remedled by the congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the district government In conclusion I earnestly invoke such wise

action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demon-strate during he remaining days of the congrees, as at present organized its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an ex-

pectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The social whirl bas begun. Randall has the bulky sundry civil bill ready

Senator Blair will again urge the passage of his educational bill.

The President is suffering from a severe attack of theumatism Congressman Murphy, of Iowa, has a hobby.

It is the Hennepin canal. Herzog's theater burned yesterday, Loss,

\$115.000; insurance, \$75,000

Democrat- believe a gereral removal of Re-publican officeholders will take place. Several wealthy New York men want Treas

urer Jordan for president of their bank. Mr. Benedict is having trouble in making people believe that he is a practical printer. As soon as Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins gets a

divorce she will marry a son of Senator Payne, of Onio. Reid of North Carolina attributes his defeat

for congress to the failure of congress to re-peal the internal revenue laws.

Cant, Fads says the Pausma Canal company will abandon the hope of securing governmen assistance, and push their project to completion unaided.

PETERSEN & BLAIKIE

Chickering Pianos, Christie Pianos Wilcox & White Organs.