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To the Congress of the United States: The present assemblage of the legislative branch of the government occurs at a

time when the interests of our people and the needs of our country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the beads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as natriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequatery performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation, as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the fluoreful problems which confront us. omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

Tho customary cordial relations between this country and Franco have then undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Walter by the expeditionary military cauthorities of France still remains to be

After the occupation of Tanisteve and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was apposted aron various charges, among their that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a milftary tilbunal and sentenced to 10 years imprisoment.

Ourselations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the division of the Bebring see arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were invended to socomplish.

The completion of the preliminary sur vey of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the litist meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Ellas. awaics further necessary appropriation. which is urgently recommended.

I call attention to the unsatisfactore delimitation of the reportise in righterious of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the Great Lakes at the approaches to the marrow waters that connext them. The waters in question are frequented by dahermen or both nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and infurfour wixures of boats and note by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any posttive mettlement themos by an accepted senddurd is not easily to be reached. A foint commission to determine the line in those quarters, on a practical basis; by measured counce following range marks on shore, is a processity for which immedi-

ate provision should be made. It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Julana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required, both on its own account and in view of its relations wish the friendly powers directly concerned.

In July dask therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador as Loridon for communication with the British gov. erament, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly see

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

Cube is again gravely distuncted. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the castern interior of the taland, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share. this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed carness effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws, and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against

Spanish sovereignty.
Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom. despened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government in to pherve in good faith the serog and obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating, as individuals, the mentrality which the nation of which they are memhers is bound to observe in its relations to Mindly sovereign states.

Occurrences in Tucker have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Axmenia and the devalopment there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatio hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehenator for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been enruestly and vigorously enforced by every means wishin

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As we turn from a review of our lorsign relations to the contemplation of our na-

ony (ther that our engines our atte and one at present in such a perplosting and delicate predicareant at to require

prompt and wise treatment. By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protec tion and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great many of our country man, and which, while inefficient for the surpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and inpeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superceded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denisi of the right of the government to obstruct the evenues to our people's cheap living or lesson their com-fort and contentment for the sake of so cording especial advantages to favorites and which while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognition the fact that American self reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develor its resources more sarely than enervating

The compulsory purchase and colunge of silver by the government unchecked and unregulated by husines conditions and beedless of our currency needs, which for fifteen years diluted par circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last outmins. ted in distress and pento at home, has been receivity atopied by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary cylls from which we suffer as a result of long fudulgence in ill-advised financial expedients.

The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenacks was issued in large relarme during the late civil war, and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period.

It will be seen by a reference to the de bates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the fishe of these note that their advocates declared they were intended furtemporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all the laws relating to them, some provision was made contamplating their voluntary or compulsory reffrencent. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and minuted with the currency of the country, so that At the close of the year 1574 they amounted to \$321,450,073.

More than \$75,000,000 in gold has, since

the freakury upon the notes given on the purchase of silver by the government, and yet the whole amounting to \$155,000,000. except a Little more than \$16,000,000, which have been retired by exchanges for silver at the request of the holders, remains out standing and prepared to join their older upon the treasury's gold reserve.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes.

When, added to all this, we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financlal scheme, the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$95,800,000 in me tablishing a gold reserve, and of \$182,816. 400 in efforts to maintain it; that the andebtedness is more than \$11,000,000; that a continuance in our present course may re tleman's house in that town, and it sult in further bond issues, and that we happened that General Braze was also have suffered or are threatened with all a visitor. The two gentlemen had never this for the sake of supplying gold for for met, and while waiting for the host to eign shipment or facilitating its hoarding appear, after being mahered into the at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation cer of high rank. Watterson little sosof our United States notes commonly pected it was the commander in chief called greenbacks, and the autalanding of the army. He indulged in some crittreasury notes issued by the government in payment of sliver purchases under the act of 1800. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds o small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investment, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily mes.

The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprice in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad, and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflice

Whatever is attempted should be enter by careless, easy descent we have reached of Chicksmangs, while the paper was a dangerous depth, and that our ascent at Marietta, Watterson continued his atwill not be accomplished without labor tacks on General Bragg, who informed dous toil and struggle. We shall be wise the publisher of The Rebel that unless if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unplessant per could not come into his lines. Mr.

has resulted largely from fright, there is man to retrict a word nor to be distrated nothing apparent that will prevent its to. As editor in chief he would write continuance or recuirence with its natural his sentiments, despite any one, so he consequences, except such a change in our made arrangements to become one of financial methods as will resseure the the staff of Lieutenant General Leguides frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not olear how an increase in revenue unless it be in gold can setialy those whose only englety is to gain gold from the government's store.

It can not, therefore, he safe to rely me on increased revenues as a oure for near troubles.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to I would restorn the perity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations, and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and comomists of the world, both in the past and present, and what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual

in conclusion I emedially entreet the peoples' representatives in the congress. who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and in a building beside the river and hat prosperity of our communication to promptly and effectively consider the file of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to seem'te the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with river and burned all the files they could the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other them in every patriotic endeavor in inches find. Bushen Bornid.

REDHOT JOURNALISM

TRIALS OF A CONFEDERATE NEWS-PAPER DURING THE WAR.

Wanderings of The Robel In Three States Heary Watterson Was Billion in Chief. His Meeting With General Bragg-Flow the Paper's Coreer Was Closed.

The story of The Rebel in his wanderings over the south is one, of interest. Survivors of the Army of Tennessee aspecially remember the little sheet that found its way to the campa daily and inspired the poss to renewed energy and hope for the cause they deemed the right. Like the loved and inspiring Dixie," The Bebel fired the southern heart by its very name.

The Rebel first saw the light Aug. 1. 1862, in Chattanooga. It was a four column folio, published by Franc M. Paul. Thousands of copies were sent to Braug's army at Tullahoma, Tenn:, and often the supply was justequate to the demand, owing to the fact that the publisher's press, a drum cylinder, could not print them fast enough. Often the press was kept going all day to supply the demand from the army sutlers.

So popular did The Rebel become in a few weeks that the publisher in October, 1862, engaged the gonng but versatile and rising journalist, Heary Watterson, to edit the paper. Mr. Paul brought to the assistance of Mr. Wattersou Mr. Albert Roberts, a vigorous writer and trained journalist of Nashville. He was a humorous writer, neing the nom de plante of "John Happy,"

Watterson and Roberts kept The Robei at white heat, and the paper grew in importance and size, being made a five column paper shortly after the publication began. Well does the writer remember the eagerness of the army for the only highly prized paper. The boys in camp could not rest until its arrival every morning on the train from Chattanooga.

When General Bragg began his retrograde movement in the spring of 1868 their creation in 1800, been said out from to Chatrancogu, The Robel was supplied to the army with much difficulty. When the army arrived there, the paper was in still greater demand. In the summerof that year, however, it became evident that the Federals were coming to Chattanooga for the purpose of capturand more experienced allies in future raids ing that important point. And then it was The Robel began its meanderings over the south. The paper was removed to Marietta.

Ga., Messrs. Watterson and Roberts staying in Chattanooga for a few mayeafter the plant had been shipped. The shelling of Chattanooga in that month soon convinced the editors that they, too, must go if they would avoid capturn by the Federal army, and they left to join the paper. Editor In Chief Watterson had been sharply criticizing General Bragg while the paper was in Chattanooga. One evening he visited a menparlor by a servant, Watterson and Bragg began a casual conversation, which I am convinced the only thorough and soon turned upon the war. Although he knew he was in the presence of an offiicisms of General Brage as he had been doing in The Rebel. The general listened for awhile in almost speechless wonder, but controlled himself till his flery critic had abused him for some minutes. when he arose, and addressing Mr. Wattercon saked:

"Do you know who I am, sir!" The editor replied that he had not that honor.

"My name is Brage, sir," said the now fully aroused commander.

Of course Watterson was somewhat taken aback, but in his most courtly and chivelrous manner assured General Bragg that he had not meant to be offencive, but that his criticisms were made in good faith and from motives of sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Confederacy. But apologies were

mot asked or given. General Bragg, however, never forgot ed upon fully appreciating the fact that nor forgave his critic. After the battle the irate editor were discharged the pa-Watterson them realized that he must Insumuch as the withdrawal of our gold seek other friends, for he was not the Polic. After serving a short time in that capacity Watterson sesigned and became solitor of one of the payor published in Atlanta.

After an uneventful existence in Grifan for awbile the approach of the Feddraf army to Atlanta in July of that year warned the publisher that he must move on if he would keep The Rebal affort and save his sealp, so it was taken to Seima, Ala., that falk

Here it was that the eventful paper same to an untimely end with the Confederacy it had so long and faithfully upheld. It was in the latter part of April, 1965, that Selms was taken by General Wilson. The Pederals know of the existence of The Robel, and one of the first things they did to appears that wrath was to five its office, which was partly over it. The Yankest printed a small sheet, in which they assignment their victory over the "rebe" and probably the "general orders from head-quarters" announcing the surrender of

WILD FLOWERS

Oh, heantiful blossoms, sore and sweet, Agiesm with the from the country ways, To me, at work is a city street, You bring fair visious of by gone days Glad days, when I hid in a mist of gr To watch spring's delicate bade made!

And all the riches I cored to given

Were duties Were dater ativer and butteroup sold.

The true you come of a lowly race. Nursed by the sandking, fed by the sk And yet you are helre to a numeless great.
Which I full to find in my hethouse flourer And you brought use the with your house,

lips, Till in thought I stand on the wind assure folis, Where the brown bees bum o'es the formy dip Or ring faint peaks on the hoathes some pay agen on the arounded strong

I shut my east to the city's rear, And am out in the east with flying feet— Off, off to your emerald haunts once moore! But the hand wheels grate on the stemat be And a sparrow chirge at the murky pane. And my bright dreams fade in an eventow Of passionate longing and tender pain. —Il. Matheson in Chambers' Journal.

A STATELY OLD MANSION.

The Mame of Sexul Orne Jowett, the New ation, at Borwick, Mo.

I wonder if there is snother such house in New England as the home of Sarah Orne Jewett, says a writer in the Boston Herald. I have seen many stately mansions that go bear to the days before the Revolution - one in particular where General Gage was quartered in old Donvers, a town which is linked by witch threads to Berwick, and one with gambrel roof upon which a good dame and her aronise climbed to be out of reach of husbandly authority while they drank tes forbidden to patriots until the tax was respoyed—but I have never seen a living place at once so modern and so reminiscent of 1780 or days younger still. In its great rooms filled with old mahogany and warmed by huge tiled fireplaces it would be easy to forget that the gundalows, with their high peaked salls like great birds' wings, do not yes sail down the siver from the landing wharves in fleets of tens and twenties to Portsmouth, with their loads of nine ulanks and boards to be exchanged for East Indian rum, tobacco and molasses or for Russian iron, duck or cordage, or for such priceless old glass and ailver and china as came from naknowa ports and now peop out wonderingly upon nineteenth century cushions and piotures and bric-a-brac, from their deepset cupboards and abelves.

"I found these things here," Miss Jewett says, "and I hope to leave them when I go into the unknown." If one had one's choice of amounters, it wouldbe impossible to pick out better than those who chose the elaborate cornicas. all ourved by hand with infinite pains. and the high paneling of the parlors, and the broad wisdow sill; and the flowered wall paper, still bright and frech, though of a pattern on which Marie Antonotte might have set the seal of her approval when she fitted up the

Mr. Wilson relates an assucing story of an officer who determined to enter Chinese Tibet by strategers, Title officer managed to cross the frontier at night, and so escaped the frontier grand. Next day, however, while he was journeying deeper into Tibes the Tibeses soldiers overtook him and informed him that as the country was unselfs, because of robbers, they would go with him in order to protect him, to which arrangement the traveler was compelled to agree. In a few hours they came to a river, which was crossed by a rope bridge. The Tibetans passed over first, in order to show that the bridge was sufe, and then the officer got into the basket and was pulled slong by the Tibetana. Suddenly, however, they consid pulling and left the Englishman hang-

ing in midair shows the rushing torrest. In vain the traveler should be the Tibetans to pall. They merely easiled and noticed their heads. The house pass of his events is a cell, and still the officer lang shows the torrent. At last the Tibalent served it pull him head if he would provide its include to an add stold next terms of the course he was compalled to the add stold. It will not the temperature from the last the head stold its departures from the last the last temperature from the last the last temperature from the last the last temperature from the last tempe has departure from the legislation in -- Continues to Magazine

Dr. Johnstein would prompt to the sound of the effect of weather to the mind. "To temperance," he wrote, pu 'every day is bright, and every hour is "every day is bright, and every hour is propitions to diligense." Johnson, here are propitions to diligense. "Johnson, here are proved, was little given to analyze the jr. discover of metare, or say other independence of metare, or say other independence of metare, or say other independence on the discoveries of the street are is said to be their this disposition of the proved with which factors are is said to be street and in the spirit of the street are is said to be street and in the spirit of the street are is said to be street and in the spirit of the street are in the spirit of the

telephone company. Washington

Taway to derived them St. Andres

should so to the things wh

sood inquires. That was sixted what was a and yet it didn't please. We get the er on the platform and dis

matter, and while we were talking a cantidrove up to the deposition the town. Seeing the except, the same new and asked what was up. When he had been informed, he reject;
"I will try my bulk with him and not how I come out !!

He made the more liquiday, and the agent looked up and regilied! "How meny more times are I guide to tell you I demno? Not more than once, and the gov-

tleman as he rembed for a tele hlaink. Five minutes later he showed no the disputob. It was to a station agent 50 miles away, and it mad, "Leave ageistand have been some down and take full possession here. The name at the end of the dispatch was that of the god-

eral manager of the read "How much!" he amond an he handed it in to the agent, who was also operator. This goes d. h.," milest the man

after reading it over. He began ticking it off as cool as you please, and when he had miched he rose up, put on his has and overcost and came into the waiting room.

"Bave you may iden when that probe will be bere!" quietly select the base who can't the discussion. who sent the disputch.

"She's just soming man now, All aboard!! replied the And as the train drew as he was to first one too board it haven an eather to run itself till, the other makes come down.

"Did we come out soul made that deal?" I sales of the Well, n.o.c., I don's shoult we he drawled. I guess I'll speed checky our back on the supplication raine his salary & a mount. No. 2 Lan

Emigrands from the spellment time to assive in Assertion in parties, bound for Wilson spent, spent 60,000 people from that replex the this winter on his spent for the Piliparali colors. However, spent for the Piliparali colors, spent for the point of the property of of the propert

Many of the estimates dien Armin Charles Oct. 1. It is elaborated eclesists, see week from \$56,000. The occasion for \$500,000. They will be the

to improvements. Shyradlib and place dustries will be established belief the characteristics will be established. write have fomme here and will a second to the second to t

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